AN

ABSTRACT

OF THE

SUFFERINGS

Of the PEOPLE call'd

QUAKERS

FOR THE

Teſtimony of a *Good Conſcience*,

From the TIME of

Their being firſt diſtinguiſhed by that NAME,

Taken from *Original Records*, and other *Authentick Accounts*.

VOLUME II.

From the Year 1660 to the Year 1666.

John xv. 20. *The Servant is not greater than the Lord. If they have perſecuted me, they will alſo perſecute you.*

Pſal. xxxiv. 19. *Many are the Afflictions of the Righteous, but the Lord delivereth him out of them all.*

Pſal. xii. 5. *For the Oppreſſion of the Poor, for the Sighing of the Needy, now will I ariſe, ſaith the Lord. I will ſet him in Safety from him that puffeth at him.*

LONDON: Printed and Sold by the *Aſſigns* of *J. Sowle*, at the *Bible* in *George Yard*, *Lombard-ſtreet*, 1738.

W. Musgrave.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

THE PREFACE TO THE READER.

THO' *the Reſtoration of King* Charles *the ſecond was uſher'd in with a ſpecious Declaration for Liberty of Conſcience, publiſhed from* Breda, *wherein he thus expreſs'd himſelf,* 'And becauſe the 'Paſſion and Uncharitableneſs of the Times 'have produced ſeveral Opinions in Reli-'gion, by which Men are engaged in Par-'ties and Animoſities againſt each other, 'which, when they ſhall hereafter unite in 'a Freedom of Converſation, will be com-'poſed or better underſtood: We do de-'clare a Liberty to tender Conſciences, and 'that no Man ſhall be diſquieted or called 'in queſtion for Differences of Opinion in 'matters of Religion, which do not di-'ſturb the Peace of the Kingdom, and that 'we ſhall be ready to conſent to ſuch an 'Act of Parliament, as upon mature Deli-'beration ſhall be offer'd to us for the full 'granting that Indulgence.' *Yet 'twas not*

long before the poor Quakers, *who had never in any thing diſturbed the Peace of the Kingdom, were grievouſly perſecuted, as well by the Execution of Old Laws made in former Reigns againſt* Popiſh Recuſants, *as the enacting of New Ones againſt themſelves, extending even to Baniſhment on pain of Death.*

That our Reader may have the clearer Idea of the Injuſtice and Unreaſonableneſs of the Sufferings of this People in the Beginning of this Reign, we think proper to prefix an Account of thoſe Laws, which however rigorous in themſelves, were made more ſo by the extream Severity exercis'd in the Execution of them.

In the 27th of King Henry *the 8th, in a Law made for Payment of Tithes, was this Clauſe,*

'* If the Judge of an *Eccleſiaſtical Court* 'make Complaint to two Juſtices of Peace '(*Quorum unus*) of any Contumacy or 'Miſdemeanour committed by a Defendant 'in any Suit there depending for Tithes, 'the ſaid Juſtices ſhall commit ſuch De-'fendant to Priſon, there to remain till he 'ſhall find ſufficient Surety to be bound be-'fore them by Recognizance, or otherwiſe, 'to give due Obedience to the Proceſs, Pro-'ceedings, Decrees and Sentences of the 'ſaid Court.

In the Beginning of Queen Elizabeth's *Reign a Law was made for adminiſtring the* Oath

* 27 Hen. 8. Cap. 20.

Oath of Supremacy, *which Oath* (mutatis mutandis) *as 'twas now required to be tender'd, ran thus,*

'† I *A. B.* do utterly teſtify and declare 'in my Conſcience, that the King's High-'neſs is the only ſupreme Governour of 'this Realm, and of all other his High-'neſs's Dominions and Countries, as well 'in *all Spiritual and Eccleſiaſtical Things or 'Cauſes* as Temporal. And that no foreign 'Prince, Prelate, State or Potentate, hath 'or ought to have any Jurisdiction, Power, 'Superiority, Preeminence, or Authority, '*Eccleſiaſtical or Spiritual*, within this 'Realm: And therefore I do utterly re-'nounce and forſake all Foreign Jurisdicti-'ons, Powers, Superiorities and Authori-'ties, and do promiſe, That from hence-'forth I ſhall bear Faith and True Allegi-'ance to the King's Highneſs his Heirs and 'Lawful Succeſſors; and to my Power 'ſhall aſſiſt and defend all Jurisdictions, 'Privileges, Preeminencies and Authorities 'granted or belonging to the King's High-'neſs, his Heirs and Succeſſors, or united 'and annexed to the Imperial Crown of 'this Realm. So help me God, and by the 'Contents of this Book.

In the firſt Year of Queen Elizabeth *was alſo made an Act for the Uniformity of Com-*

† *Oath of Supremacy*, 1 Eliz. cap. 1.

mon Prayer and Church Service, having this Clauſe,

'† Every Perſon ſhall reſort to their 'Pariſh Church, and upon Let thereof, to 'ſome other, every Sunday and Holiday, 'upon pain to be puniſhed by Cenſures of 'the Church, and alſo to forfeit Twelve 'Pence, to be levied by the Churchward-'ens there, for the Uſe of the Poor, upon 'the Offender's Goods by way of Diſtreſs.

In the 23d Year of the ſame Queen *a Law was made with this Clauſe,*

'Every Perſon not repairing to Church, 'according to the Statute of the 1 *Eliz.* 2. 'ſhall forfeit Twenty Pounds for every 'Month they ſo make Default; and if they 'ſo forbear by the Space of Twelve Months, 'after Certificate thereof made by the Or-'dinary unto the King's Bench, a Juſtice 'of Aſſize, Goal Delivery, or Peace, of the 'County where they dwell, ſhall bind 'them with two ſufficient Sureties in 200*l.* 'at leaſt, to the good Behaviour, from 'which they ſhall not be releaſed, until 'they ſhall repair to Church according to 'the ſaid Statute.

In the 29th Year of the ſaid Queen, *another Law was made, wherein was the following Clauſe,*

'‖ The Queen may ſeize all the Goods, 'and two third Parts of the Lands and Leaſes

† 1 *Eliz.* cap. 2. ‖ 29 *Eliz.* cap. 6.

'Leaſes of every Offender, not repairing 'to Church as aforeſaid, in ſuch of the 'Terms of *Eaſter* and *Michaelmas*, as ſhall 'happen next after ſuch Conviction, for 'the Sum then due for the Forfeiture of 'Twenty Pounds a Month, and Yearly 'after that, in the ſame Term, according 'to the Rate of Twenty Pounds a Month 'for ſo long Time, as they ſhall forbear to 'come to Church according to the ſaid 'Statute of 23 *Eliz.* 1.

In the 35th Year of the ſaid Queen Elizabeth, *'twas enacted, that*

'† If any of above Sixteen Years of Age 'ſhall be convicted to have abſented themſelves above a Month from Church, without any lawful Cauſe, or impugned the 'Queen's Authority in Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical, 'or frequented Conventicles, or perſwaded 'others ſo to do, under pretence of Exerciſe of Religion, they ſhall be committed 'to Priſon, and there remain until they 'ſhall conform themſelves, and make ſuch 'open Submiſſion as hereafter ſhall be preſcribed: And if within three Months 'after ſuch Conviction, they refuſe to conform and ſubmit themſelves, being thereunto required by a Juſtice of the Peace, 'they ſhall in open Aſſize or Seſſions abjure 'the Realm: And if ſuch Abjuration hap-

† 23 *Eliz.* cap. 1.

'pen to be before Juſtices of the Peace in 'Seſſions, they ſhall make Certificate there-'of at the next Aſſize or Goal Delivery.

'And, if ſuch an Offender refuſe to ab-'jure, or going away accordingly, doth 'return without the Queen's Licence, he 'ſhall be adjudged a Felon, and ſhall not 'enjoy the Benefit of the Clergy; but if 'before he be required to abjure, he makes 'his Submiſſion, the Penalties aforeſaid ſhall 'not be inflicted upon him.

In the 3d Year of King James *the firſt, an Act was made, (after the Diſcovery of the* Gunpowder *Plot) enjoining the taking the Oath of Allegiance, which Oath, afterward call'd by the Name of the* Teſt, *was as follows,*

'I *A. B.* do truly and ſincerely acknow-'ledge, profeſs, teſtify, and declare before 'God and the World, that our Sovereign 'Lord King *James* is lawful and rightful 'King of this Realm, and of all other his 'Majeſty's Dominions and Countries; and 'that the Pope, neither of himſelf, nor by 'any Authority of the Church, or See of '*Rome*, or by any other means, with any 'other, hath any Power or Authority to 'depoſe the King, or to diſpoſe of any of 'his Majeſty's Kingdoms or Dominions, or 'to authorize any foreign Prince to invade 'or annoy him or his Countries, or to diſ-'charge any of his Subjects from their Al-'legiance and Obedience to his Majeſty,

'or

'or to give Licence or Leave to any of them
'to bear Arms, raiſe Tumults, or to offer
'any Violence or Hurt to his Majeſties
'Royal Perſon, or Government, or to any
'of his Majeſties Subjects within his Ma-
'jeſties Dominions. Alſo I do ſwear from
'my Heart, that notwithſtanding any De-
'claration or Sentence of Excommunica-
'tion or Deprivation, made or granted, or
'to be made or granted, by the Pope or his
'Succeſſors, or by any Authority derived
'or pretended to be derived from him or
'his See, againſt the ſaid King his Heirs or
'Succeſſors, or any Abſolution of the ſaid
'Subjects from their Obedience, I will bear
'Faith and true Allegiance to his Majeſty
'his Heirs and Succeſſors, and him and
'them will defend to the utmoſt of my
'Power, againſt all Conſpiracies and At-
'tempts whatſoever, which ſhall be made
'againſt his or their Perſons, their Crown
'and Dignity, by reaſon or colour of any
'ſuch Sentence or Declaration, or other-
'wiſe. And will do my beſt Endeavour to
'diſcloſe and make known unto his Ma-
'jeſty his Heirs and Succeſſors, all Treaſons
'and Traiterous Conſpiracies, which I ſhall
'know or hear of to be againſt him, or
'any of them. And I do farther ſwear,
'that I do from my Heart abhor, deteſt and
'abjure, as impious and heretical, this
'damnable Doctrine and Poſition, that
'Princes which be excommunicated or de-

'prived

'prived by the Pope, may be depoſed or 'murdered by their Subjects, or any other 'whatſoever. And I do believe and in my 'Conſcience am reſolved, that neither the 'Pope, nor any other Perſon whatſoever, 'hath Power to abſolve me of this Oath, 'or any part thereof, which I acknowledge 'by good and full Authority to be lawfully 'adminiſtred to me, and do renounce all 'Pardons and Diſpenſations to the contrary. 'And all theſe Things I do plainly and ſin-'cerely acknowledge and ſwear according 'to the expreſs Words by me ſpoken, and 'according to the plain and common Senſe 'and Underſtanding of the ſame Words, 'without any Equivocation, or mental 'Evaſion, or ſecret Reſervation whatſoever. 'And I do make this Recognition and Ac-'knowledgment, heartily willingly and 'truly, upon the true Faith of a Chriſtian. 'So help me God.

The Edge of theſe Old Laws *was now turn'd upon the* Quakers, *while the* Papiſts, *againſt whom they were originally made, were little moleſted. And, as if all theſe were an inſufficient Guard againſt an harmleſs and inoffenſive People, the following* New Laws *were enacted, viz.*

'*An*

'* *An Act for preventing Miſchiefs and 'Dangers that may ariſe by certain 'Perſons called* Quakers, *and Others 'refuſing to take lawful Oaths.*

'Whereas of late Times certain Perſons 'under the Name of *Quakers*, and other 'Names of Separation, have taken up and 'maintained ſundry dangerous Opinions 'and Tenets, and (amongſt others) that 'the taking of an Oath in any Caſe what-'ſoever, altho' before a lawful Magiſtrate, 'is altogether unlawful and contrary to the 'Word of God; and the ſaid Perſons do 'daily refuſe to take an Oath, tho' lawfully 'tendred, whereby it often happens, that 'the Truth is wholly ſuppreſſed, and the 'Adminiſtration of Juſtice much obſtruct-'ed: And whereas the ſaid Perſons, under 'a Pretence of Religious Worſhip, do often 'aſſemble themſelves in great Numbers in 'ſeveral Parts of this Realm, to the En-'dangering of the publick Peace and Safety, 'and to the Terror of the People, by main-'taining a ſecret and ſtrict Correſpondence 'amongſt themſelves, and in the mean 'time ſeparating and dividing themſelves 'from the Reſt of his Majeſties good and 'loyal Subjects, and from the publick Con-'gregations, and uſual Places of Divine 'Worſhip.

'2. For

* Anno 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. cap. 1.]

'2. For the redreſſing therefore, and 'better preventing the many Miſchiefs and 'Dangers that do and may ariſe by ſuch 'dangerous Tenets, and ſuch unlawful 'Aſſemblies, Be it enacted by the King's 'moſt Excellent Majeſty by and with the 'Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual 'and Temporal, and Commons aſſembled 'in Parliament and by the Authority of the 'ſame, That if any Perſon or Perſons who 'maintain that the taking of an Oath, in 'any Caſe ſoever, (although before a lawful 'Magiſtrate) is altogether unlawful and 'contrary to the Word of God, from and 'after the four and twentieth Day of *March*, 'in this preſent Year of our Lord One thou-'ſand Six hundred and Sixty one, ſhall 'wilfully and obſtinately refuſe to take an 'Oath, where by the Laws of the Realm 'he or ſhe is or ſhall be bound to take the 'ſame, being lawfully and duly tendred, 'or ſhall endeavour to perſuade any other 'Perſon to whom any ſuch Oath, ſhall in 'like manner be duly and lawfully tendred, 'to refuſe and forbear the taking of the 'ſame, or ſhall by printing writing or 'otherwiſe go about to maintain and defend 'that the taking of an Oath in any Caſe 'whatſoever is altogether unlawful; and if 'the ſaid Perſons commonly called *Quakers*, 'ſhall at any Time after the ſaid four and 'twentieth Day of *March*, depart from the 'Places of their ſeveral Habitations, and

'aſſemble

'aſſemble themſelves to the Number of five
'or more, of the Age of 16 Years or up-
'wards, at any one Time, in any Place,
'under pretence of joining in a Religious
'Worſhip, not authorized by the Laws of
'this Realm, that then in all and every ſuch
'Caſes the Party ſo offending being thereof
'lawfully convict by Verdict of twelve
'Men, or by his own Confeſſion, or by the
'notorious Evidence of the Fact, ſhall loſe
'and forfeit to the King's Majeſty, his
'Heirs and Succeſſors for the firſt Offence,
'ſuch Sum as ſhall be impoſed upon him or
'her, not exceeding five Pounds; and if
'any Perſon or Perſons, being once con-
'victed of any ſuch Offence, ſhall again
'offend therein, and ſhall in Form afore-
'ſaid be thereof lawfully convicted, ſhall
'for the ſecond Offence forfeit to the King
'our Sovereign Lord his Heirs and Succeſ-
'ſors, ſuch Sum as ſhall be impoſed upon
'him or her, not exceeding Ten Pounds;
'the ſaid reſpective Penalties to be levied
'by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Parties Goods
'ſo convicted, rendring the Overplus to
'the Owners, if any be: and for want of
'ſuch Diſtreſs, or Nonpayment of the ſaid
'Penalty within one Week after ſuch Con-
'viction, that then the ſaid Parties ſo con-
'victed, ſhall for the firſt Offence be com-
'mitted to the Common Goal, or Houſe
'of Correction for the Space of 3 Months;
'and for the ſecond Offence, during ſix

'Months

'Months, without Bail or Mainprise, there 'to be kept to hard Labour: Which said 'Monies to be levied shall be paid to such 'Person or Persons, as shall be appointed 'by those before whom they shall be con-'victed, to be employed for the Encrease 'of the Stock of the House of Correction 'to which they shall be committed, and 'providing Materials to set them on work: 'And if any Person, after he, in Form 'aforesaid, hath been twice convict of any 'the said Offences, shall offend the third 'Time, and be thereof, in Form aforesaid, 'lawfully convict, that then every Person 'so offending and convict shall for his or 'her third Offence abjure the Realm; or 'otherwise it shall and may be lawful to 'and for his Majesty, his Heirs and Suc-'cessors to give order, and to cause him, 'her, or them, to be transported in any 'Ship or Ships, to any of his Majesties 'Plantations beyond the Seas.

'3. And it is ordained and enacted, by 'the Authority aforesaid, That all and 'every Justice of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, Justi-'ces of Assize and Goal Delivery, and the 'Justices of the Peace, shall have full 'Power and Authority in every their open 'and General Sessions, to enquire, hear 'and determine all and every the said Of-'fences, within the Limits of their Com-'mission to them directed, and to make 'Process for the Execution of the same, as

'they

'they may do againſt any Perſon being 'indicted before them of Treſpaſs, or law-'fully convicted thereof.

'4. And be it alſo enacted, That it ſhall 'and may be lawful, to and for any Juſtice 'of Peace, Mayor or other chief Officer of 'any Corporation, within their ſeveral Ju-'risdictions, to commit to the common 'Goal, or bind over with ſufficient Sureties 'to the Quarter Seſſions, any Perſon or 'Perſons offending in the Premiſes, in or-'der to his or their Conviction aforeſaid.

'5. Provided always, and be it hereby 'farther enacted, that if any of the ſaid 'Perſons, ſhall after ſuch Conviction as 'aforeſaid, take ſuch Oath or Oaths, for 'which he or ſhe ſtands committed, and 'alſo give Security, that he or ſhe ſhall for 'the Time to come forbear to meet in any 'ſuch unlawful Aſſembly as aforeſaid, that 'then and from thenceforth ſuch Perſon 'and Perſons ſhall be diſcharged from all 'the Penalties aforeſaid, any Thing in this 'Act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

'6. Provided always, and be it enacted 'by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and 'ſingular Lords of the Parliament, for 'every third Offence committed againſt the 'Tenor of this Act, ſhall be tried by their 'Peers and not otherwiſe.

An

An Act *to prevent and ſuppreſs* Seditious Conventicles.

'Whereas an Act made in the five and 'thirtieth Year of the Reign of our late So- 'veraign Lady Queen *Elizabeth*, intituled, '*An Act to retain the Queen's Majeſties* '*Subjects in their due Obedience*, hath not 'been put in due Execution by reaſon of 'ſome Doubt of late made, Whether the 'ſaid Act be ſtill in force, although it be 'very clear and evident and it is hereby 'declared, That the ſaid Act is ſtill in force, 'and ought to be put in due Execution.

'2. For providing therefore of further 'and more ſpeedy Remedies againſt the 'growing and dangerous Practices of ſedi- 'tious Sectaries, and other diſloyal Perſons, 'who under pretence of tender Conſcien- 'ces, do at their Meetings contrive Inſur- 'rections, as late Experience hath ſhewed.

'3. Be it enacted by the King's moſt 'Excellent Majeſty, by and with the Ad- 'vice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual 'and Temporal, and Commons in this 'preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the 'Authority of the ſame, That if any Per- 'ſon of the Age of ſixteen Years or upwards, 'being a Subject of this Realm, at any time 'after the firſt Day of *July*, which ſhall be 'in the Year of our Lord One thouſand 'Six hundred and Sixty four, ſhall be pre-

'ſent

'ſent at any Aſſembly, Conventicle or 'Meeting, under colour or pretence of any 'Exerciſe of Religion, in other manner 'than is allowed by the Liturgy or Practice 'of the Church of *England*, in any Place 'within the Kingdom of *England*, Domi-'nion of *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick* 'upon *Tweed*; at which Conventicle, Meet-'ing or Aſſembly, there ſhall be five Per-'ſons or more aſſembled together, over and 'above thoſe of the ſame Houſhold: Then 'it ſhall and may be lawful, to and for any 'two Juſtices of the Peace of the County 'Limit, Diviſion or Liberty wherein the 'Offence aforeſaid ſhall be committed, or 'for the Chief Magiſtrate of the Place 'where ſuch Offence aforeſaid ſhall be com-'mitted, (if it be within a Corporation, 'where there are not two Juſtices of the 'Peace) and they are hereby required and 'enjoyned upon Proof to them or him re-'ſpectively made of ſuch Offence, either 'by Confeſſion of the Party, or Oath of 'Witneſs, or notorious Evidence of the 'Fact (which Oath the ſaid Juſtices of the 'Peace and Chief Magiſtrate reſpectively 'are hereby impowered and required to ad-'miniſter) to make a Record of every ſuch 'Offence and Offences under their Hands 'and Seals reſpectively; which Record ſo 'made as aforeſaid, ſhall to all Intents and 'Purpoſes be in Law taken and adjudged 'to be a full and perfect Conviction of

'every ſuch Offender for ſuch Offence: 'And thereupon the ſaid Juſtices and Chief 'Magiſtrate reſpectively, ſhall commit every 'ſuch Offender ſo convicted, as aforeſaid, 'to the Goal or Houſe of Correction, there 'to remain without Bail or Mainpriſe, for 'any Time not exceeding the Space of 'three Months, unleſs ſuch Offender ſhall 'pay down to the ſaid Juſtices or Chief 'Magiſtrate ſuch Sum of Money not ex-'ceeding five Pounds, as the ſaid Juſtices 'or Chief Magiſtrate (who are hereby there-'unto authorized and required) ſhall fine 'the ſaid Offender at for his or her ſaid 'Offence, which Moneys ſhall be paid to 'the Churchwardens for the Relief of the 'Poor of the Pariſh where ſuch Offender 'did laſt inhabit.

'4. And be it further enacted by the 'Authority aforeſaid, That if ſuch Offen-'der ſo convicted, as aforeſaid, ſhall at 'any Time again commit the like Offence 'contrary to this Act, and be thereof in 'manner aforeſaid convicted, That ſuch 'Offender ſo convict of every ſuch ſecond 'Offence, ſhall incur the Penalty of Im-'priſonment in the Goal or Houſe of Cor-'rection, for any Time not exceeding ſix 'Months, without Bail or Mainpriſe, un-'leſs ſuch Offender ſhall pay down to the 'ſaid Juſtices or Chief Magiſtrate, ſuch 'Sum of Money not exceeding Ten Pounds 'as the ſaid Juſtices or Chief Magiſtrate,

'(who

'(who are thereunto authorized and required as aforeſaid) ſhall fine the ſaid Offender 'at, for his or her ſecond Offence, the ſaid 'Fine to be diſpoſed in manner aforeſaid.

'5. And be it farther enacted by the 'Authority aforeſaid, That if any ſuch 'Offender ſo convict of a ſecond Offence, 'contrary to this Act in manner aforeſaid, 'ſhall at any Time again commit the like 'Offence contrary to this Act, Then any 'two Juſtices of the Peace, and Chief Ma-'giſtrate, as aforeſaid, reſpectively, ſhall 'commit every ſuch Offender, to the Goal 'or Houſe of Correction, there to remain 'without Bail or Mainpriſe, until the next 'General Quarter Seſſions, Aſſizes, Goal 'Delivery, Great Seſſions, or Sitting of any 'Commiſſion of *Oyer* and *Terminer* in the 'reſpective County, Limit, Diviſion, or 'Liberty which ſhall firſt happen, when 'and where every ſuch Offender ſhall be 'proceeded againſt by Indictment for ſuch 'Offence, and ſhall forthwith be arraigned 'upon ſuch Indictment, and ſhall then 'plead the general Iſſue of Not Guilty, 'and give any ſpecial matter in Evidence, 'or confeſs the Indictment: And if ſuch 'Offender proceeded againſt, ſhall be law-'fully convict of ſuch Offence, either by 'Confeſſion or Verdict, or if ſuch Offender 'ſhall refuſe to plead the General Iſſue, or 'to confeſs the Indictment, then the re-'ſpective Juſtices of the Peace at their

'General Quarter Seſſions, Judges of Aſ-
'ſize and Goal Delivery, at the Aſſizes
'and Goal Delivery, Juſtices of the Great
'Seſſions at the Great Seſſions, and Com-
'miſſioners of *Oyer* and *Terminer* at their
'Sitting are hereby enabled and required to
'cauſe Judgment to be entred againſt ſuch
'Offender, That ſuch Offender ſhall be
'tranſported beyond the Seas to any of his
'Majeſties foreign Plantations (*Virginia* and
'*New England* only excepted) there to re-
'main ſeven Years: And ſhall forth-
'with under their Hands and Seals make
'out Warrants to the Sheriff or Sheriffs of
'the ſame County, where ſuch Conviction
'or Refuſal to plead or to confeſs as afore-
'ſaid ſhall be, ſafely to convey ſuch Of-
'fender to ſome Port or Haven neareſt or
'moſt commodious to be appointed by them
'reſpectively; and from thence to embark
'ſuch Offender to be ſafely tranſported to
'any of his Majeſties Plantations beyond
'the Seas, as ſhall be alſo by them reſpec-
'tively appointed (*Virginia* and *New Eng-*
'*land* only excepted.) Whereupon the
'ſaid Sheriff ſhall ſafely convey and em-
'bark, or cauſe to be embarked ſuch Of-
'fender, to be tranſported as aforeſaid, un-
'der pain of forfeiting for Default of ſo
'tranſporting every ſuch Offender, the Sum
'of Forty Pounds of lawful Money, the
'one Moiety thereof to the King, and the
'other Moiety to him or them that ſhall ſue

'for

'for the ſame in any of the King's Courts 'of Record, by Bill, Plaint, Action of Debt 'or Information; In any of which no Wa-'ger of Law, Eſſoin or Protection ſhall be 'admitted: And the reſpective Court ſhall 'then alſo make out Warrants to the ſeve-'ral Conſtables, Headboroughs, or Tyth-'ingmen, of the reſpective Places, where 'the Eſtate real or perſonal of ſuch Offen-'der ſo to be tranſported ſhall happen to be, 'commanding them thereby to ſequeſter 'into their Hands the Profits of the Lands, 'and to diſtrain and ſell the Goods of the 'Offender ſo to be tranſported, for the re-'imburſing of the ſaid Sheriff all ſuch rea-'ſonable Charges as he ſhall be at, and ſhall 'be allowed him by the ſaid reſpective Court 'for ſuch conveying or embarking of ſuch 'Offender ſo to be tranſported, rendring to 'the Party, or his or her Aſſigns, the Over-'plus of the ſame, if any be, unleſs ſuch 'Offender, or ſome other on the Behalf of 'ſuch Offender ſo to be tranſported, ſhall 'give the Sheriff ſuch Security as he ſhall 'approve of, for the paying all the ſaid 'Charges unto him.

'6. And be it farther enacted by the 'Authority aforeſaid, That in Default of 'defraying ſuch Charges, by the Parties to 'be tranſported, or ſome other in their 'Behalf, or in Default of Security given to 'the Sheriff, as aforeſaid, It ſhall and may 'be lawful for every ſuch Sheriff to contract

'with any Maſter of a Ship, Merchant, or 'other Perſon, for the tranſporting of ſuch 'Offender, at the beſt Rate he can: And 'that in every ſuch Caſe it ſhall and may be 'lawful for ſuch Perſons ſo contracting with 'any Sheriff for tranſporting ſuch Offender, 'as aforeſaid, to detain and employ every 'ſuch Offender ſo by them tranſported, as 'a Labourer to them or their Aſſigns, for 'the Space of five Years, to all Intents and 'Purpoſes, as if he or ſhe were bound by 'Indenture to ſuch Perſon for that purpoſe: 'And that the reſpective Sheriffs ſhall be 'allowed or paid from the King, upon 'their reſpective Accounts in the *Exchequer*, 'all ſuch Charges by them expended, for 'conveying, embarking and tranſporting 'of ſuch Perſons, which ſhall be allowed 'by the ſaid reſpective Courts, from whence 'they received their reſpective Warrants, 'and which ſhall not have been by any of 'the Ways aforementioned, paid, ſecured, 'or reimburſed unto them, as aforeſaid.

'7. Provided always, and be it farther 'enacted, That in caſe the Offender ſo in-'dicted and convicted for the ſaid third 'Offence ſhall pay into the Hands of the 'Regiſter or Clerk of the Court or Seſſions, 'where he ſhall be convicted (before the 'ſaid Court or Seſſions ſhall be ended) the 'Sum of One hundred Pounds, That then 'the ſaid Offender ſhall be diſcharged from 'Impriſonment and Tranſportation, and the 'Judgment for the ſame.

'8.

'8. And be it farther enacted, That the 'like Impriſonment, Indictment, Arraign-'ment and Proceedings ſhall be againſt every 'ſuch Offender, as often as he ſhall again 'offend after ſuch third Offence; never-'theleſs is diſchargeable and diſcharged by the 'Payment of the like Sum as was paid by 'ſuch Offender for his or her ſaid Offence 'next before committed together with the 'additional and increaſed Sum of One hun-'dred Pounds more upon every New Of-'fence committed; the ſaid reſpective Sums 'to be paid as aforeſaid, and to be diſpoſed 'of as follows, *viz.* The one Moiety for the 'Repair of the Pariſh Church or Churches, 'Chapel or Chapels of ſuch Pariſh within 'which ſuch Conventicle, Aſſembly or 'Meeting ſhall be held; and the other 'Moiety to the Repair of the Highways of 'the ſaid Pariſh or Pariſhes (if need require) 'or otherwiſe for the Amendment of ſuch 'Highways as the Juſtices of Peace at their 'reſpective Quarter Seſſions ſhall direct and 'appoint. And if any Conſtable, Headbo-'rough or Tythingman, ſhall neglect to ex-'ecute any the ſaid Warrants made unto 'them for ſequeſtring, diſtraining and ſel-'ling any of the Goods and Chattels of any 'Offender againſt this Act, for the levying 'ſuch Sums of Money as ſhall be impoſed 'for the firſt or ſecond Offence, he ſhall for-'feit for every ſuch Neglect the Sum of 5*l.* 'of lawful Money of *England*, the One

'Moiety thereof to the King, and the o-
'ther Moiety to him that will ſue for the
'ſame, in any of the King's Courts of Re-
'cord, as is aforeſaid. And if any Perſon
'be at any Time ſued for putting in Exe-
'cution any of the Powers contained in
'this Act, ſuch Perſons ſhall and may
'plead the General Iſſue, and give the
'ſpecial Matter in Evidence; and if the
'Plaintiff be Nonſuit, or a Verdict paſs for
's the Defendant thereupon, or if the Plain-
'tiff diſcontinue his Action, or if upon De-
'murrer, Judgment be given for the De-
'fendant, every ſuch Defendant ſhall have
'his or their treble Coſts.

'9. And be it farther enacted, That if
'any Perſon againſt whom Judgment of
'Tranſportation ſhall be given in manner
'aforeſaid, ſhall make Eſcape before Tranſ-
'portation, or being tranſported as afore-
'ſaid, ſhall return unto this Realm of *Eng-*
'*land*, Dominion of *Wales*, and Town of
'*Berwick* upon *Tweed*, without the ſpecial
'Licence of his Majeſty his Heirs and Suc-
'ceſſors, in that Behalf firſt had and ob-
'tained, That the Party ſo eſcaping or re-
'turning ſhall be adjudged a Felon, and
'ſhall ſuffer Death as in Caſe of Felony
'without Benefit of Clergy, and ſhall for-
'feit and loſe to his Majeſty all his or her
'Goods and Chattels for ever; and ſhall far-
'ther loſe to his Majeſty all his or her
'Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments

'for

'for and during the Life only of ſuch Of-
'fender, and no longer: And that the
'Wife of any ſuch Offender by Force of
'this Act ſhall not loſe her Dower, nor
'ſhall any Corruption of Blood grow or be
'by reaſon of any ſuch Offence mentioned
'in this Act; but that the Heir of every
'ſuch Offender by Force of this Act, ſhall
'and may after the Death of ſuch Offender,
'have and enjoy the Lands Tenements and
'Hereditaments of ſuch Offender as if this
'Act had not been made.

'10. And for the better preventing of
'the Miſchiefs which may grow by ſuch
'ſeditious and tumultuous Meetings under
'pretence of Religious Worſhip, Be it far-
'ther enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,
'That the Lieutenants or Deputy Lieute-
'nants, or any Commiſſioned Officers of
'the Militia, or any other of his Majeſties
'Forces, with ſuch Troops or Companies
'of Horſe or Foot; And alſo the Sheriffs
'and Juſtices of Peace and other Magi-
'giſtrates and Miniſters of Juſtice, or any
'of them jointly or ſeverally within any
'the Counties or Places within this King-
'dom of *England*, Dominion of *Wales*, or
'Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, with ſuch
'other Aſſiſtance as they ſhall think meet,
'or can get in readineſs with the ſooneſt,
'on Certificate made to them reſpectively
'under the Hand and Seal of any One Ju-
'ſtice of the Peace, or chief Magiſtrate, as

'aforeſaid,

'aforeſaid, of his particular Information or 'Knowledge of ſuch unlawful Meetings or 'Conventicles held or to be held in their 'reſpective Counties or Places, and that he '(with ſuch Aſſiſtance as he can get toge-'ther) is not able to ſuppreſs or diſſolve the 'ſame, ſhall and may, and are hereby en-'joined and required to repair unto the 'Place where they are ſo held or to be held, 'and by the beſt means they can to diſſolve 'and diſſipate, or prevent all ſuch unlawful 'Meetings, and take into their Cuſtody ſuch 'of thoſe Perſons ſo unlawfully aſſembled 'as they ſhall judge to be Leaders and Sedu-'cers of the Reſt, and ſuch others as they 'ſhall think fit to be proceeded againſt ac-'cording to the Law for ſuch Offences.

'11. And be it enacted by the Authority 'aforeſaid, That every Perſon who ſhall 'wittingly and willingly ſuffer any ſuch 'Conventicle unlawful Aſſembly or Meeting 'aforeſaid, to be held in his or her Houſe, 'Outhouſe, Barn or Room, Yard or Back-'ſide, Woods or Grounds, ſhall incur the 'ſame Penalties and Forfeitures as any o-'ther Offender againſt this Act ought to in-'cur, and be proceeded againſt in all points, 'in ſuch manner as any other Offender a-'gainſt this Act ought to be proceeded a-'gainſt.

'12. Provided alſo and be it enacted by 'the Authority aforeſaid, That if any 'Keeper of any Goal or Houſe of Correc-

'tion,

'tion, ſhall ſuffer any Perſon committed to 'his Cuſtody for any Offence againſt this 'Act, to go at large, contrary to his War-'rant of Commitment according to this 'Act, or ſhall permit any Perſon who is at 'large, to join with any Perſon committed 'to his Cuſtody by virtue of this Act in the 'Exerciſe of Religion, differing from the 'Rites of the Church of *England*, then eve-'ry ſuch Keeper of a Goal or Houſe of Cor-'rection ſhall for every ſuch Offence forfeit 'the Sum of Ten Pounds, to be levied raiſed 'and diſpoſed by ſuch Perſons, and in ſuch 'manner, as the Penalties for the firſt and 'ſecond Offences againſt this Act are to be 'levied raiſed and diſpoſed.

'13. Provided always, That no Perſon 'ſhall be puniſhed for any Offence againſt 'this Act, unleſs ſuch Offender be proſe-'cuted for the ſame within three Months 'after the Offence committed: And that 'no Perſon who ſhall be puniſhed for any 'Offence by virtue of this Act, ſhall be 'puniſhed for the ſame Offence by virtue 'of any other Act or Law whatſoever.

'14. Provided alſo, and be it enacted, 'That Judgment of Tranſportation ſhall not 'be given againſt any Feme Covert unleſs 'her Huſband be at the ſame Time under 'the like Judgment, and not diſcharged by 'the Payment of Money as aforeſaid; but 'that inſtead thereof ſhe ſhall by the reſpec-'tive Court be committed to the Goal or

'Houſe

'Houſe of Correction, there to remain 'without Bail or Mainprize for any Time 'not exceeding Twelve Months, unleſs 'her Huſband ſhall pay down ſuch Sum, 'not exceeding Forty Pounds, to redeem 'her from Impriſonment, as ſhall be im-'poſed by the ſaid Court, the ſaid Sum to 'be diſpoſed by ſuch Perſons, and in ſuch 'manner, as the Penalties for the firſt and 'ſecond Offence againſt this Act are to be 'diſpoſed.

'15. Provided alſo, and be it enacted by 'the Authority aforeſaid, That the Juſtices 'of the Peace, and chief Magiſtrate re-'ſpectively impowered, as aforeſaid, to put 'this Act in Execution, ſhall and may, 'with what Aid, Force, and Aſſiſtance they 'ſhall think fit, for the better Execution of 'this Act, after Refuſal or Denial, enter 'into any Houſe, or other Place where 'they ſhall be informed any ſuch Conven-'ticle as aforeſaid is or ſhall be held.

'16. Provided, That no dwellinghouſe 'of any Peer of this Realm, whilſt he or 'his Wife ſhall be there reſident, ſhall be 'ſearched by virtue of this Act, but by im-'mediate Warrant from his Majeſty under 'his Sign Manual, or in the Preſence of 'the Lieutenant, or one of the Deputy 'Lieutenants, or two Juſtices of the Peace, 'whereof one to be of the *Quorum* of the 'ſame County or Riding; nor ſhall any 'other dwelling Houſe of any Peer or other 'Perſon whatſoever, be entred into with

'Force

'Force by virtue of this Act, but in the Pre-
'ſence of One Juſtice of the Peace, or chief
'Magiſtrate reſpectively, except within the
'City of *London*, where it ſhall be lawful
'for any ſuch other dwelling Houſe to be
'entred into as aforeſaid, in the Preſence of
'one Juſtice of the Peace, Alderman, De-
'puty Alderman, or any one Commiſſioner
'for the Lieutenancy of *London*.

'17. Provided alſo, and be it enacted by
'the Authority aforeſaid, That no Perſon
'ſhall by virtue of this Act be committed to
'the Houſe of Correction, that ſhall ſatisfy
'the ſaid Juſtices of the Peace, or Chief
'Magiſtrate reſpectively, That he or ſhe
'(and in caſe of a Feme Covert that her
'Huſband) hath an Eſtate of Freehold or
'Copyhold to the Value of five Pounds *per*
'*Annum*, or Perſonal Eſtate to the Value
'of Fifty Pounds; Any Thing in this Act
'to the contrary notwithſtanding.

'18. And in Regard a certain Sect called
'*Quakers*, and other Sectaries, are found
'not only to offend in the Matters provided
'againſt by this Act, but alſo obſtruct the
'Proceeding of Juſtice by their obſtinate
'Refuſal to take the Oaths lawfully tender'd
'unto them in the ordinary Courſe of Law.
'Therefore be it farther enacted by the Au-
'thority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or
'Perſons being dully and legally ſerved
'with Proceſs or other Summons to appear
'in any Court of Record, except Court

'Leets

'Leets as a Witneſs, or returned to ſerve on 'any Jury, or ordered to be examin'd upon 'Interrogatories, or being preſent in Court, 'ſhall refuſe to take any Judicial Oath legally 'tendred to him by the Judge or Judges of the 'ſame Court, having no legal Plea to juſtify 'or excuſe the Refuſal of the ſame Oath: Or if 'any Perſon or Perſons being duly ſerved with 'Proceſs to anſwer any Bill exhibited againſt 'him or them, in any Court of Equity, or 'any Suit in any Court Eccleſiaſtical, ſhall re-'fuſe to anſwer ſuch Bill or Suit upon his or 'their Corporal Oath, in Caſes where the Law 'requires ſuch Anſwer to be put in upon Oath; 'or being ſummoned to be a Witneſs in any 'ſuch Court, or ordered to be examined upon 'Interrogatories, ſhall for any Cauſe or Rea-'ſon, not allowed by Law, refuſe to take ſuch 'Oath, as in ſuch Caſes is required by Law, 'That then, and in ſuch Caſe, the ſeveral and 'reſpective Courts, wherein ſuch Refuſal ſhall 'be made, ſhall be, and are hereby enabled, 'to record enter or regiſter ſuch Refuſal, which 'Record or Entry ſhall be and is hereby made, 'a Conviction of ſuch Offence: And all and 'every Perſon and Perſons ſo as aforeſaid offend-'ing, ſhall for every ſuch Offence, incur the 'Judgment and Puniſhment of Tranſportation 'in ſuch manner as is appointed by this Act for 'other Offences.

'19. Provided always, That if any the Per-'ſon or Perſons aforeſaid ſhall come into ſuch 'Court, and take his or their Oath in theſe 'Words,

'*I do ſwear, that I do not hold the taking of 'an Oath to be unlawful, nor refuſe to 'take an Oath on that Account,*

'which

'which Oath the reſpective Court or 'Courts aforeſaid are hereby authorized and re-'quired forthwith to tender, adminiſter and 'regiſter before the Entry of the Conviction 'aforeſaid, or ſhall take ſuch Oath before ſome 'Juſtice of the Peace, who is hereby authoriz-'ed and required to adminiſter the ſame, to be 'returned into ſuch Court, ſuch Oath ſo made 'ſhall acquit him or them from ſuch Puniſh-'ment; Any Thing herein to the contrary 'notwithſtanding.

'20. Provided always, That every Perſon 'convicted as aforeſaid in any Courts aforeſaid '(other than his Majeſties Court of King's 'Bench, or before the Juſtices of Aſſize, or 'General Goal Delivery) ſhall by Warrant con-'taining a Certificate of ſuch Conviction under 'the Hand and Seal of the reſpective Judge or 'Judges before whom ſuch Conviction ſhall be 'had, be ſent to ſome one of his Majeſties 'Goals in the ſame County where ſuch Convic-'tion was had, there to remain without Bail or 'Mainpriſe until the next Aſſizes or General 'Goal Delivery, where if ſuch Perſon ſo con-'victed ſhall refuſe to take the Oath aforeſaid, 'being tendred unto him by the Juſtice or Ju-'ſtices of Aſſize or Goal Delivery; then ſuch 'Juſtice or Juſtices ſhall cauſe Judgment of 'Tranſportation to be executed in ſuch manner 'as Judgment of Tranſportation by this Act 'is to be executed: But in caſe ſuch Perſon 'ſhall take the ſaid Oath, then he ſhall there-'upon be diſcharged.

'21. Provided always and be it enacted by 'the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Peer of 'this Realm ſhall offend againſt this Act, he 'ſhall pay Ten Pounds for the firſt Offence, 'and Twenty Pounds for the ſecond Offence,

'to

'to be levied upon his Goods and Chattels by 'Warrant from any two Juſtices of the Peace, 'or Chief Magiſtrate of the Place or Diviſion 'where ſuch Peer ſhall dwell; and that every 'Peer for the third, and every farther Offence 'againſt the Tenour of this Act, ſhall be tried 'by his Peers, and not otherwiſe.

'22. Provided alſo, and be it farther enacted 'by the Authority aforeſaid, That this Act 'ſhall continue in Force for three Years after 'the End of this preſent Seſſion of Parliament; 'and from thence forward to the End of the 'next Seſſion of Parliament after the ſaid three 'Years, and no longer.'

This laſt Act for Baniſhment was very extenſive, being calculated to affect every Man among the Quakers, *in two Points wherein they ſtood firm and unmoveable, viz.* Their publick meeting to worſhip God, *and* refuſing to Swear: *This was that Law of which Judge* Turner *told* Francis Howgill *at his Trial at* Appleby *Aſſizes, ſaying,* You meet in great Numbers, and do increaſe, but there is a new Statute whieh will make you fewer. *And indeed in humane Probability 'twas an effectual Method for that purpoſe, and could hardly have failed, had not the Hand of God viſibly interpos'd, not only by ſuſtaining and ſtrengthning this perſecuted People under their extream Sufferings, but in fruſtrating the Attempts of their Adverſaries, and appearing in an extraordinary manner for their Deliverance, as by divers Inſtances herein related will appear.*

AN

A N

Abſtract of the Sufferings

Of the People call'd

QUAKERS, &c.

VOLUME II.

SECT. I.

Containing the Sufferings in *Bedfordſhire*, *Berkſhire*, *Briſtol*, and *Buckinghamſhire*.

I. *BEDFORDSHIRE.*

1. *For Nonpayment of* Tithes.

By Diſtreſs.

Anno 1662. Taken from *James Bennet* of *Stratfold*, for 10 *s.* a Cow worth 2 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.*

Alſo Taken from *Anthony Bennet*, for 18 *s.* a Cow worth three Pounds eight Shillings.

1664. Taken from Widow *Rawling* of *Little Bareford*, for 5 *l.* 10 *s.* five Cows, three Beaſts, and three Horſes worth Fifty Pounds.

By Impriſonment.

In the Year 1664 were Priſoners for Tithes in this County † Six Perſons, of whom ſome had been confin'd two Years, one three Years, and one Widow three Months. Their Names are not mentioned.

2. For *refuſing* to *Swear.*

About the End of the Year 1660, we find in *Bedford* Goal fifty-four Perſons, of whom ſome had been taken out of their Houſes, others out of their Beds, and by the Juſtices of the Peace impriſoned, for refuſing to take the Oath of Allegiance. Their Names are diſtinguiſhed by an Aſteriſm in the Index annexed to this Volume.

At the Aſſizes there on the 13th of the firſt Month, 1660-1. they were brought before Judge *Windham*, who ordered the Statutes of 35 *Eliz.* and 7 *James*, to be read; telling the Priſoners, that many of them, being but young Men, might probably be ignorant of the Penalties they were liable to for refuſing the Oath. One of the Priſoners in the Name of the reſt, anſwered; *That the Penalties had been fully conſidered of by them: That they thought it their Duty actively to obey the Laws of the Land, when conſiſtent with the Laws of God and when otherwiſe, patiently to ſubmit to the Penalties of them. That the Laws read, appeared to them contrary to the Precept of Chriſt.* Mat.

† See A *Declaration* of the preſent Suffering and Impriſonment of above ſix hundred of the People of God, in Scorn called *Quakers*, directed, For the King and both Houſes of Parliament. *Anno* 1664.

Mat. v. *which they dare not break.* And to demonſtrate that this was the ſole Cauſe of their Refuſal, one of them preſented to the Judge a Paper of what they could ſay and ſubſcribe inſtead of the Oath; which Paper, tho' pretty long, becauſe it well ſhews their Innocence and Sincerity, in a Cauſe wherein great Numbers of this People deeply ſuffered, we have inſerted in the * Appendix, as alſo a ** Letter ſent by them at the ſame time to the Grand Inqueſt.

On the next Day, the *Oath* of *Allegiance* was tendred in Court to ſix of them, namely, *John Ruſh*, *John Samm*, *Thomas Green*, *Thomas Gamble*, *Richard Laundy* and *John Laundy*, who inſiſted on the Illegality of their Commitment, having been taken by Violence out of their Beds, tho' innocent of the Breach of any Law. The Judge anſwered. *If they had ſuffered wrong, they might take their Remedy at Law; but being now before him, he required them to take the Oath:* Adding, *That an Oath was part of God's Worſhip, and that the Scriptures had always been interpreted that Men might ſwear.* The Priſoners objected *the Practice of ſeveral Martyrs and others, who had teſtified againſt all Swearing*; and would have proceeded to ſay more, when the Judge ordered them to be taken away. The Grand Jury found the Bills of Indictment, and returning with them into the Court, one of them was read to the Priſoners, who were told, *The reſt were like it*; and the Priſoners not being forward to plead, were recommitted to Priſon.

Richard Laundy and *William Philips* for refuſing to take an Oath at the *Quarter Seſſions* on the 13th of the 11th Month, 1662. were fined

* No. I. ** No. II.

five Pounds each; and had taken from them, the former, an Horſe valued at eight Pounds ten Shillings; and the latter, two Cows worth nine Pounds.

Matthew Bennet, after twenty Weeks Impriſonment, for refuſing the Oath of Allegiance, was fined three Pounds, and had his Goods taken away, worth 4 *l.* 5 *s.*

II. *BERKSHIRE.*

THE Sufferings in this County for the firſt five Years after the *Reſtoration*, being chiefly for Religious Meetings and refuſing to Swear, many of the Sufferers having been taken by Violence out of their Aſſemblies for Worſhip, and the Oath of Allegiance tendred them, to give the more plauſible Colour for their Impriſonment: We have therefore given an Account of thoſe complex Sufferings without Diſtinction, only obſerving the Order of Time in relating them.

On the 27th of the 3d Month, 1660, Some Soldiers of the County Militia, with drawn Swords and Clubs ruſhed into a peaceable Meeting at *Kingſton Liſle*, and with the points of their Swords wounded *Richard Ballard*, *John Clark* and *Hugh Penſton*: With their Clubs, they broke the Heads of *Robert Cook* and *Edward Ware*; and cruelly beat one *Bartholomew Maylin*, an aged Man, *Thomas Coleburn*, *Robert Sanſom* and *Adam Lawrence*; haling away thoſe four with the ſaid *Robert Cook* and one *Richard Greenway* by the Hair of the Head, to a Pond of muddy Water at ſome Diſtance, into which they thruſt ſome, and threw others Headlong. Being deſired to ſhew their Warrant for this Proceeding,

one

one of them held up his Sword, ſaying, *This is my Warrant.*

About the third of the 8th Month following, a Meeting being appointed at a Place call'd *Steventon*, a Conſtable, with many others armed with Bills, Pitchforks, Staves, and ſuch like Weapons, came to the Houſe, and with Violence hal'd out *Thomas Curtis*, and threw him from a Bridge into a dirty Pond of Water, and tore his Coat from off his Back. In like manner they abuſed ſeveral others, among whom were ſome elderly Women: One Man, whom they had thrown into the Water, was there trod on and kept down by a barbarous Fellow, till ſome of their own Company call'd out, *You'll drown the Man.* After which they drove the innocent People along the Highway, abuſing and bemiring them in the moſt inhuman manner. Theſe wicked Actions were ſaid to have been done at the Inſtigation of a drunken Prieſt in the Neighbourhood; who ſome time before being told that the Weapons of his Warfare ought to be Spiritual, ſaid, *that he would fight the* Quakers *with ſuch Weapons as he had.*

About ten Days after this, was another Meeting at *Kingſton Liſle* aforeſaid, in the Houſe of *Mary Slade*; whither came ſeveral Officers, and pulling out thoſe that were met, carried them to a neighbouring Juſtice, who ordered them to continue in Cuſtody till next Day, when three Juſtices met, and tendred them the Oath of Allegiance, and for Refuſal to take it committed *John Giles*, *Leonard Cole*, *Humphry Knowles* and *Andrew Pearſon* to Goal, where they lay till the Quarter Seſſions at *Reading* in the 11th Month following, and then together with *Richard Greenway* *, (who had been ſeveral Months impri-

* See his Mittimus in the Appendix. No. III.

ſoned for ſpeaking a few Words by way of Exhortation to the People, after the Prieſt had ended his Sermon in the Steeple-Houſe at *Farringdon*) were required by the Court to take the Oath, and for Refuſal again committed to Priſon; whither alſo were ſent at the ſame Seſſions, for the ſame Cauſe, *Robert Kingham*, *Robert Wapſhott* and *Thomas Dell*, who had been taken up at *Maidenhead*, not far from their own Homes, as they were paſſing thro' that Town, with an Intent to go and viſit their Friends in Priſon at *Reading*. At the ſame time were impriſoned there *Tho. Clark*, *Adam Laurence*, *Rob. Sanſom*, *Rich. Gery* and *Mary Slade*, in whoſe Houſe they were taken at a Meeting a few Days before. On the 13th of the 11th Month were added to their Number ſeven others, who had been forcibly taken by Officers and Soldiers without any Warrant, out of a peaceable Meeting held at the Houſe of *Thomas Davie* in *Windſor*. And on the 31ſt of the ſame Month, *Roger Milton*, who dwelt about ſix Miles from thence, was called out of his Bed by Officers with a Warrant, who carried him to an Alehouſe, where he with three others of his Friends, namely, *John Dudge*, *William Wyatt* and † *James Seeny*; were kept under a Guard all Night, and next Day conveyed to *Twyford*, where three Juſtices being met, tendred them the Oath of Allegiance, and for Refuſal to take it ſent two of them alſo to the County Goal. The Number of Conſcientious Sufferers was now about twenty-eight, who underwent much cruel Uſage and Hardſhip; for the inhuman Goaler lock'd up twenty-two of them

† Note, *James Seeny*, not being a *Quaker*, took the Oath and was diſcharged.

them in the Dungeon among Felons, a Place ſo cloſe, that himſelf ſaid, he thought it would breed an Infection among them; nor would he ſuffer them to come out into the Yard in the Day time, to take a little Breath, though Thieves and Murderers were allowed that Privilege: Nor would he permit any of their Friends to come to them, nor bring them Food or Neceſſaries. He alſo took from them their Ink, Paper, Knives and working Tools. Moreover he rudely mocked and inſulted them, and bringing one time ſome of his Companions to ſee them, ſcoffingly ſaid, *there was not ſuch another Bed in Berkſhire*, alluding to the diſmal thronged manner in which his poor afflicted Priſoners lay.

About the ſame time, *viz.* the 11th Month, 1660, when ſeveral Friends were met together to worſhip the Lord, on the firſt Day of the Week at *Reading*, a Company of Officers and Soldiers came in and took away *Reynard Abery*, *Walter Emerton*, *Wil. Tomſon*, *Wil. Yeat*, *Edward Smith*, *Chriſtopher Cheeſman*, *James Lavel*, *Thomas Bartlett*, *Joſeph Phipps* and *Anthony Dixon*: They were had before the Mayor and another Juſtice, who, for refuſing to take the Oath of Allegiance, committed them to the Town Priſon, called the Counter; where they were kept cloſe Priſoners for ſome time, and with them, *Anthony Sadler*, who was taken by Soldiers as he was going to his Work.

Remarkable in this Year was the Caſe of *Henry Hodges*, a poor Smith, who had three Cows ſtolen from him. The Thief was taken with them, and brought to Trial at *Reading*. *Henry* appeared there to claim his Cows; the Judge told him they muſt be proved to be his upon Oath, before he could have them again: *Henry* replied, that though they were his Property,

yet he could not ſwear for Conſcience ſake. The Judge told him, if any of his Neighbours would ſwear they were his, they ſhould be reſtored him. Upon that a Neighbour took his Oath, and the Judge promiſed they ſhould be returned. Thus far the Proceeding was juſt and equal; but many thought the ſame Judge too rigid and ſevere, when, having obſerved the Sincerity and Tenderneſs of the poor Man's Conſcience, who could not ſwear in the Caſe of his own Property, he cauſed the Oath of Allegiance to be tender'd him in Court, and becauſe he refuſed to take it, ſent him to Goal.

The other numerous Sufferings in this County for the Period of Time propoſed in this Volume, we know not how better to expreſs, than by tranſcribing from a Book printed Anno 1677, Entituled, *Perſecution with its open Face*, &c. which Book does well correſpond with our Manuſcript Records, *viz.*

On the 8th Day of the 2d Month called *April*, 1662. The Seſſions being holden at *Newberry* for the County of *Berks*, where *Richard Palmer* of *Oakingham* ſat Judge, *Thomas Curtis*, *George Lamboll*, *Reynold Abery*, *Robert Paine*, *Maurice Hutchins*, *Henry Wooden*, *Clement Taylor*, *James Lavell*, *Richard Green* and *Chriſtopher Good*, appeared, being ſummoned thither for not going to the publick Worſhip, and an Indictment being read againſt them upon that Account, they pleaded *Not Guilty*; and the Court required of them to put in Bail for their Appearance at the next Seſſions. One of them anſwered, they were known to them, and if they would take their Words to appear, they would promiſe it; but that not being accepted they were ſent to Goal.

On

On the 15th Day of the 4th Month call'd *June*, 1662. *George Thorne*, Mayor, ſent two Conſtables, *Thomas White* and *John Keinton*, to the Meeting at *Thomas Curtis*'s Houſe, and took the Names of Friends at the Meeting, and ſaid they muſt come before the Mayor next Morning. One of them anſwered, that they would not go out of the way on purpoſe; but might go, if the Mayor did ſend for them. The next Day the Conſtables and Officers, with a Warrant from the Mayor, took *William Lamboll*, *William Tomſon*, *Anthony Sadler*, *Thomas Tudway*, *Walter Emerton*, *Joan Dee*, *Anne Hatt*, *Hannah Webb* and *Sarah Lamboll*, ſome in the Street, ſome at their own Houſes, and others going to their Work, ſome of whom deſiring to go before the Mayor, being brought before him, he demanded Bond of them to appear next Seſſions; they anſwered, *they could promiſe to appear*, but that not being taken, he ſent them to Goal, and being brought to the Goal-Door, one of the Officers ſaid to the under Keeper, *Here, I have brought you two honeſt Men.* But *Sarah Lamboll* and *Hannah Webb* were bailed by *John Miles* unknown to them.

On the 22d of the ſame Month, *George Thorne* Mayor, and *Thomas White* Conſtable, came to the Meeting, and took nineteen Friends, *viz. Leonard Coale*, *Joſeph Coale*, *Jonathan Lamboll Tho. Chilton*, *Joſeph Walker*, *John Fellows*, *Joſeph Phipps*, *Tho. Bartlett*, *John Boult*, *James Whitehart*, *Edward Smith*, *John Rainolds*, *Richard Hutchins*, *Anne Sharp*, *Margery Richardſon*, *Eliz. Dee*, Widow, *Bridget Smith*, *Sarah Lamboll* and *Hannah Webb*, and ſent them to Goal for being at the Meeting, *Sarah Lamboll* and *Hannah Webb* being committed for the Town Seſſions.

On the 8th of the 5th Month called *July*, the Seſſions for the County was holden at *Abington*,

to

to which Place the Priſoners before mentioned were brought, and the Aſſizes being next Day, the Seſſions was adjourned for two Weeks; the Priſoners not called.

And on the 18th of the ſame Month, the Seſſions was holden for the Borough of *Reading*, where *Sarah Lamboll* and *Hannah Webb* appeared; inſtead of proceeding againſt them according to their Commitment, for being at a Meeting, they aſked them if they would take the Oath of Allegiance, which they for Conſcience ſake refuſing, were ſent to Goal again.

On the 22d of the ſaid Month, the Priſoners before-mentioned were had again to *Abington* to the Seſſions, being the Time to which they had before adjourned, where thirty-four Priſoners appeared, ſome being left ſick in Gaol. And *Thomas Curtis*, and *George Lamboll*, and ſeven of the other eight that were indicted at *Newberry*, for not going to their Worſhip, (one of them being an ancient Man and not well, was left behind at *Reading*) were tried by the Jury and acquitted: Notwithſtanding, *Thomas Holt* the Judge, cauſed the Oath of Allegiance to be tendred to *Thomas Curtis* and *George Lamboll*; for refuſing of which, they were committed again to Goal; and of the other ſeven they demanded Sureties for their good Behaviour, which they not giving, were ſent likewiſe again to Goal; and the other twenty-five Perſons (being quit by the Jury) were diſcharged.

On the 27th of the ſame Month came *George Thorne* Mayor, and *Tho. Seikes* Juſtice, ſo called, with *Hugh Smith* the Clerk, and many Soldiers with them to the Meeting, having the Statute Book with them alſo: One of the Friends deſired they would read the Preamble to the Oath,

Oath, but they refuſing it, took 47 Friends, *viz.* *Thomas Norris*, *Thomas Tudway*, *John Kemboll*, *Leonard Keys*, *Joſeph Phipps*, *William Lamboll*, *John Raynolds*, *Chriſtopher Cheeſman*, *Walter Emerton*, *Humphry Emerton*, *Thomas Bartlett*, *John Walker*, *William Tomſon*, *John Boult*, *James Whitehart*, *John Jeggar*, *William Yeat*, *Thomas Chilton*, *Juſper May*, *John Fellows*, *Anthony Sadler*, *Edward Smith*, *Thomas Speed*, *William Whiſtler*, *Jonathan Lamboll*, *Anne Hatt*, *Frances Kent*, *Elizabeth Tudway*, *Jane Wilesby*, *Rachel Cope*, *Sarah Paine*, *Anne Weedon*, *Sarah Lamboll*, *Elizabeth Dee*, *Jane Huſſey*, *Joan Wheeler*, *Anne South*, *Hannah Wrenn*, *Hannah Emerton*, *Judith Smith*, *Bridget Smith*, *Hannah Mills*, *Anne Webb*, *Dorothy Clark*, *Katharine Edſol*, *Frances Dawſon* and *Joan Terry*, and made a Mittimus, and ſent them to the Goal, many of whom were freed but a few Days before at *Abington*, as above-mentioned.

On the 7th of the 8th Month called *October*, 1662, the Seſſions were holden at *Newberry*; but all the Women were left at Home by the Mayor's Orders; there being ſo many, it may be the Burden was too heavy for him to bear, ſo they were dropped and taken no Notice of: And *Thomas Curtis* and *George Lamboll* were not had thither, but the ſeven Men beforemention'd committed for not giving Sureties, were called and diſcharged; and the reſt of the Men laſt taken, being there called, were indicted for being at an unlawful Meeting, and having pleaded *Not Guilty*, the Court demanded Sureties; for not finding of which, they were ſent back again to Goal.

On the 13th of the 11th Month, 1662, the Seſſions for the County was held at *Reading*; but none of our Friends the Priſoers were called, but were kept till the next Quarter-Seſſions holden

holden at *Newberry*, the 28th of the 2d Month called *April*, 1663, and being had thither, 21 in Number, and called into the Court, the Judge ſaid to them, *you are diſcharged, and pray God bleſs you; but though we diſcharge you, we cannot give away the Clerk's Fees:* The Priſoners told them, they would ſpeak with the Clerk, which having done, though they told him they could give him no Money, yet he diſcharged them.

George Thorne, Mayor, having thus given the Onſet upon his peaceable and harmleſs Neighbours for their tender Conſcience ſake, and haled them to Priſon, and thronged them together, and hurried them backwards and forwards, from one Seſſions to another, till his own Works had even tired him; his Fury being pretty much ſpent, another Inſtrument appeared to carry on that Work, to wit, *William Armorer*, who came on with open Mouth, as it were, as if he would have devoured at once the Sheep of the Lord's Paſture, and as if he had bid Defiance to the Lord God of *Iſrael*, and were reſolved to deſtroy his choſen People, being furniſhed with great Strength and Authority, and having his Will for his Law, and Priſons ready to receive all that came to his Hands; or rather, what his own Heart and Hand found out, ſearching the Houſes, Chambers, and Shops of innocent People for that End, as if it were Crime enough to be called a Chriſtian [*Quaker*], and his Puniſhment muſt far exceed the Quality of the Crime, being almoſt * three Years and a half Impriſonment: And thus he has continued to this Time.

Upon

* So long *Thomas Curtis* and many others had lain, when the Book whence this Account is taken, was publiſhed, *Anno* 1667.

Upon the 27th Day of the firſt Month, in the Year 1664, *William Armorer* came to the Houſe of *Thomas Curtis*, where the People of God were peaceably met together, to wait upon and worſhip the Lord in Spirit and in Truth, according to their uſual manner, and pulled out of the Meeting the young Children; he then took thirty-four Men, whoſe Names are as follow, *viz. William Lamboll, Richard Hutchins, William Tomſon, Jaſpar May, Edward Lamboll, John Fellows, James Marlow, Anthony Sadler, Thomas Tudway, James Whitehart, Walter Emerton, Joſeph Phipps, Thomas Speed, Thomas Chilton, Thomas Cenick, Thomas Hefield, Thomas Hind, Daniel Green, Henry Pizeing, James Lavell, Henry Briſtow, Robert Piter, Thomas Curtis, George Lamboll, Leonard Key, John Kemboll, Jonathan Lamboll, Leonard Coale, John Paine, John Beeke, Thomas Norris, Edward Fellow, William Whiſtler* and *Chriſtopher Page*; and cauſed his Clerk to make a Mittimus, the Subſtance whereof was for being at an unlawful Meeting, contrary to an Act of Parliament made about a Year or two before, *&c.* and delivered them to *Richard Johnſon* and *John Creed* Conſtables, who convey'd them to the County Goal in *Reading*.

On the 3d Day of the 2d Month called *April*, 1664. came *William Armorer* again to the Meeting, and took two Men, *viz. Robert Paine* and *John Boult*, being all the Men that were at the Meeting, and ſaid to them, *What a Devil are you met again? I will ſend you all to Priſon: What a Devil are you all dumb, has the Devil caſt a Club over you and bewitched you?* J. Boult ſaid, *We have learned of a better Spirit, even the Spirit of* Chriſt Jeſus, *which teaches us to deny the Devil and all his Inſtruments.* W. Armorer *replied, Who the Devil will believe you, hang you, you are deluded*

deluded by the Spirit of the Devil, I will ſend you all to Priſon. J. Boult. *Many good People will believe us, and we wholly deny the Spirit of the Devil, having choſen a better Spirit, the Spirit of* Chriſt Jeſus, *which is a Spirit of Love and Meekneſs, of Patience and Humility.* W. A. *You ſay true; it is ſo.* J. B. *And the Spirit of the Devil is an angry, furious, haſty, perſecuting Spirit.* W. A. *He is ſo.* J. B. *Come let us try who is of this Spirit, thee or us.* W. A. *A Devil on you, I could find in my Heart to lay you over the Pate with my Cane.* J. B. *Thou oughteſt to keep the Peace, and I hope thou wilt not break it; didſt thou ever read that Chriſt or any of his Apoſtles did perſecute?* W. A. *Did none? Chriſt's Flock is but a little Flock,* and there is but a few of you, but *I will make you fewer, I will hunt you out and ſend you to Priſon.* J. B. *That's the weakeſt thing that thou canſt do, if thou canſt convince me of any thing that is evil, I will hear thee, and let the Priſons alone.*

After ſome other Diſcourſe he cauſed a Mittimus to be made, and ſent them to Goal; and on the 19th Day of the ſame Month, the General Quarter-Seſſions for the County was held at *Newberry*, but the Priſoners before-mentioned were not had thither nor called; neither at the Seſſions for the Borough of *Reading*, held about the ſame Time, though moſt of them were Inhabitants of that Corporation.

On the 1ſt of 3d Month call'd *May*, 1664, came *William Armorer* again to the Meeting, and took one Man and ſix Women, *viz. Thomas Bartlett, Anne Hatt, Anne Sharp, Hannah Webb, Sarah Paine, Dorothy Clark* and *Elizabeth Crage*; and made a Mittimus much after the manner of the former, and ſent them to Goal by *Richard Johnſon* Conſtable.

On

On the 8th of the ſame Month came *William Armorer* to the Meeting again, there being no * Man there, he took ſeven Women; *viz. Bridget Smith, Anne Curtis, Sarah Lamboll, Judith Smith, Katharine Woodward, Martha Cheeſman* and *Elizabeth Hampen*, and made a Mittimus as before, and ſent them to Goal by *Thomas Coats*, Conſtable.

Upon the 22d of the ſame Month, *William Armorer* came to the Meeting again, in as great Fury as formerly; but finding only a few Children and young Maidens, he and his Men, pulled them out, and himſelf having a great Club or Staff in his Hand, ſtruck one of the Maidens a ſore Stroke, that ſhe felt it for ſome time after, and told them he would ſend them to Priſon; and other threatning Speeches what he would do to them, if they came there again; and on the 7th of the 4th Month, the Goaler called for all the Women and Maids before-mentioned, except ſix, *viz. Anne Hatt, Anne Curtis, Sarah Lamboll, A. Sharp, Sarah Paine* and *Elizabeth Crage*, and gave them leave to go out of Priſon, and to come again when he ſent for them, having as was ſuppoſed, ſome private Inſtruction from *William Armorer* ſo to do, and about the 18th Day of the ſame Month, *Thomas Coats* Conſtable, came to the Goal and fetch'd out one of thoſe ſix, *(Anne Sharpe)* alſo; the Goaler demanding Fees of her Husband, which he refuſed to pay; notwithſtanding his Refuſal ſhe was ſet at Liberty, for the Conſtable had ſome Work for her Husband to do.

And

* The Men who uſed to meet there were then in Priſon, for they declined not to meet when at Liberty.

And now we come to the Proceedings at the General Quarter-Seſſions held at *Abington*, the 12th of the 5th Month, 1664, againſt the Priſoners before-mentioned, who were taken up and committed for being at Meetings, *&c.* but being brought to the Place aforeſaid, they were informed that the Juſtices would have put them off to the Seſſions for the Borough of *Reading*, but *W. Armorer* would not conſent to it; and one *Herſie* told *Champion*, the Deputy Clerk, here was about threeſcore *Quakers*, and asked what he ſhould do with them? *Champion* replied, that he would ſhew them a Trick, which he endeavoured to do indeed, for ſome of the moderateſt Men who were warned to be of the Jury, he excepted againſt, and put out; becauſe ſome of our Friends about a Year before being there upon the ſame Account of Meeting, were cleared by the Jury; there being no ſufficient Evidence againſt them. Well, in the Afternoon they were called to the Bar, expecting a Trial according to their Mittimus; one Friend, *James Whitehart*, being the firſt that was called to the Bar, putting not off his Hat to them, they were very angry with him, and many Words paſſed, and he was taken from the Bar, but they never ſo much as asked him whether he would take the Oath of Allegiance or not. The next that was called was one *Henry Pizeing*, who was committed among them, but was no *Quaker*, ſo called, who coming to the Bar with his Hat in his Hand, and bowing his Body to them, *Tho. Holt*, who was Judge, ſaid, *Here's a Man has ſome Manners*; and asked him, *if he would take the Oath of Allegiance?* He anſwered, *he had taken it twice already.* The Judge ſaid, *But you were no* Quaker *then.* The ſaid *Henry* replied, *Neither am I now, but have been many Weeks among them,*

them, and I never ſaw any Hurt by them; but they are an honeſt civil People. Upon which *W. Armorer* ſtood up and ſaid to him, *Why did you not tell me ſo before?* *Henry* ſaid, *Your Worſhip was ſo wrathful that you would not hear me.* Then the Judge ſaid, *He muſt take it again.* So the Oath was read to him, and he ſaid after them, and having taken the Oath, the Judge ſtood up and made a Motion to the reſt of the Juſtices, That becauſe this *Henry Pizeing* had taken the Oath, he did deſire that they would conſent that he ſhould go free without paying any Fees, to which the Juſtices conſenting, bid the Goaler take no Fees of him, and would have had him to have paſſed out at a Back-door, and come no more among the *Quakers*, but he told them, *He hoped now he was freed he might go out at which Door he would.*

Then the Judge bid the Goaler bring up ten of the Priſoners at a time, and *Thomas Norris* and ſeveral others were called, and they asked them, whether they would take the Oath of Allegiance; they anſwered, they were not committed upon the Account of the Oath, but were taken at a Meeting, and expected a Trial upon that Account; others of them anſwered, Chriſt had commanded them not to ſwear at all, and therefore they would not take an Oath, and they were not ſent to Goal for that, but were taken at a Meeting, *&c.* The Judge anſwered, *We diſcharge you as to your Meeting, but you muſt take the Oath of Allegiance.* Many being called, anſwered to the ſame Purpoſe as the former. *Thomas Curtis* was call'd: the Judge asked him, if he would take the Oath of Allegiance? who anſwered, he had ſomething to ſay, and deſired to be heard, and ſaid he did not refuſe the Oath upon that Account, as not to bear his Allegi-

ance to the King, but becauſe Chriſt had commanded him not to ſwear at all; for he was perſuaded, that he had manifeſted himſelf to be as good a Subject to the King as moſt in the Country, ſince he came in; and that if he could take any Oath, either to ſave his Eſtate or Life, he did profeſs he would begin with that Oath; and therefore deſired that the Court would be pleaſed to let ſome of their Miniſters ſhew him by the Scriptures, how he might take it, and not break the Command of Chriſt, and he would do it. The Judge called to a Miniſter that was near them, to ſpend half a Quarter of an Hour's Time with him, to ſatisfy him in this Particular, and they would ſit ſtill and hear; but the Prieſt (one *Worrell*, as we remember his Name was) ſaid, putting off his Hat, and bowing to the Court, he deſired to be excuſed; for he had had to do with ſome of them already, and they were an obſtinate People, and would not be ſatisfied, or to that Purpoſe. *Tho. Curtis* replied. This is commonly the Anſwer we have from theſe Men, when they are deſired to anſwer us a Queſtion according to the Scripture, that we might be ſatisfied, they anſwer we are obſtinate, or ſuch like. So the Goaler was commanded by *W. Armorer*, to take them all away, who ſaid, *I know they will not take it*; though many of them never denied it.

The next Morning, being the 13th of the Month aforeſaid, after *W. Armorer* was gone out of Town, two Friends, *viz. Richard Billingſley* and *William Sargood*, were called to the Bar, being warned to appear there for not going to their Church, though there was no Prieſt in the Pariſh, and expected they ſhould have been proceeded againſt for that; inſtead of which the Court asked them, if they would take the Oath

of

of Allegiance? and becauſe they could not ſwear, ſent them to Goal with the Priſoners before-mentioned.

On the 19th of the ſame Month *John Creed*, Conſtable, came with a Warrant from *W. Armorer* to the Goaler, and demanded the Body of *Thomas Curtis*; which being delivered by the Goaler, was had to the *Bear Inn*, where *W. Armorer* was, who ſaid to *Thomas Curtis*, *You are going to* Briſtol *Fair, but I will ſtop your Journey*, (the Sheriff having given him leave to go to *Briſtol* about his Occaſions) and commanded the Conſtable to carry him to the Town Priſon, the Counter; he refuſing to go, being a Priſoner in the County Goal, the Conſtable called an Officer and compelled him, and they had him to the Counter without any Mittimus.

On the 22d of the ſame Month, being Seſſions Time for the Borough of *Reading*, *Richard Johnſon* Conſtable, came and fetched out *Tho. Curtis* from the Counter, before *Tho. Seikes*, Mayor, and *W. Armorer* and *Edward Dolby*, Juſtices, and many others in the Council Chamber: The Mayor asked him, *Whether he ſent thoſe* * *Papers? Tho. Curtis* ſaid, *I received them from a little Maid that came from the Goal, and I ſent them.* They ſaid, *But did you write them?* he anſwered, *Nay. Did you indite them*, ſaid the Mayor. *I will not anſwer to ſuch Queſtions*, ſaid *Tho. Curtis*, *read the Paper, and I will ſay more to it* So they gave him the Paper and he read it, and reading part of it, which ſaith, *Becauſe*

* *Note*: This was a Paper written either by the ſaid *Thomas Curtis*, or ſome other of the Priſoners in *Reading*, ſetting forth the Reaſons why they could not ſwear; and lamenting the Condtion of ſuch as under the Name of Chriſtians, had habituated themſelves to Curſing and Swearing.

of Swearing the Land mourns, Alderman *Johnſon* ſaid, *That was very true:* And having read it, *Tho. Curtis* ſaid, *It was every Word true, and ſhould ſtand for ever, and he did own it.* Then ſaid *W. Armorer*, *I will ſend it to the Council. Tho. Curtis* ſaid, *I would they had every One one of them.*

On the 31ſt of the 5th Month called *July*, *William Armorer* came again to the Meeting, and took ſeven Women and Maids, *viz. Bridget Smith*, *Elizabeth Bradbridge*, *Anne Watſon*, *Anne Sharp*, *Elizabeth Wright*, *Elizabeth Dee* the younger, and *Sarah Auſtell*, and cauſed his Clerk to make a *Mittimus* there preſently in the Meeting Room: In the mean time, *William Armorer*'s Man *John Venter*, knowing that *Thomas Curtis*, his Wife and Man Servant were all Priſoners, opened a Door, and went into the Houſe, (there being only a Maid Servant, and one Man of the Family, not very well, in his Chamber, having taken ſomething that Morning) and went up Stairs: Meeting with the Maid, he bid her not be afraid, and asked her, if there were any in the Houſe more than the Family? She anſwered *No*; of which he informed his Maſter; he being gone out of Doors again, the Maid lock'd the Door; in a little Time after his Maſter, *W. Armorer*, went and knockt at the Door, the Maid being in a Fear, (her Maſter and Miſtreſs and their Man Servant, being all in Goal) did not open the Door, but *W. Armorer* pulled ſome kind of Inſtrument out of his Pocket, and picked the Lock, entered the Houſe, ſearched from Room to Room, and under the Bed, until he came where the Man belonging to the Houſe was, and asked his Name; he told him his Name was *Joſeph Coale*; and being asked where he dwelt? he anſwered, that he dwelt there, and that he had lived there for

ſeven

ſeven Years at times, and that it was the Place of his Abode. So *W. Armorer* began to turn about as if he would have gone away, but his Man *Venter* turned to him, ſaying, *Sir, this is he we were informed of.* His Maſter ſaid, *Is this he indeed? Sir,* ſaid *Venter, this is the Man, this is* Coale. Then *W. Armorer* took him by the Arm, and bid him come with him. *J. Coale* ſaid, *Whither muſt I go? Go,* ſaid he, *to Gaol. To Goal,* ſaid *J. C.* for what? *What have I done? W. Armorer* ſaid, *I will tell you for what*; and pulling of him down Stairs, ſaid, *Will you take the Oath of Allegiance? Joſeph* ſaid, *Why doſt thou ask me ſuch a Queſtion? I am known in the Town, and have ſerved an Apprenticeſhip in it, and am a Freeman of it; and have not been uſed to Swearing, but if thou canſt convince me by ſound Reaſons and Arguments, according to the Scriptures, that I may ſafely, and not break Chriſt's Command, I may do it.* But W. A. ſaid, *I'll ſend you to Goal, and there you ſhall convince yourſelf*; and ſo put two Lines more in the Women's Mittimus, *viz.* for refuſing the Oath of Allegiance to his Majeſty, *&c* and ſent him to the Houſe of Correction, with the ſeven Women before-mentioned, by *John Creed* Conſtable, who in a ſhort time after died: And the next Day *W. Armorer* ſent for *J. C.* and asked him the ſame Queſtions, and after ſome Diſcourſe about the Lawfulneſs and Unlawfulneſs of Swearing, ſent him back again to the Houſe of Correction.

Upon the 2d Day of the 6th Month, called *Auguſt, W. Armorer* came again to the Meeting in a violent manner, and took one Man and ſeven Women, *viz. William Yead, Anne Ball, Mary Slate, Mary Emerton, Elizabeth Lavell, Katharine Edſoll, Ellen Binfield* and *Mary Richardſon,* and ſent them to the Houſe of Correction.

And on the 14th of the ſame Month, *W. Armorer* came again, and though there were but two Men and one Woman, *viz. Benjamin Coale*, *John Trayard*, and *Hannah Webb*, as he judged, above the Age of ſixteen Years, yet thoſe three, (contrary to the Act, which allows of four to meet) he ſent with a Mittimus, the Subſtance whereof was for being at an unlawful Meeting, *&c.* by *Thomas Coates* Conſtable, to the Houſe of Correction, and while the Clerk was making the Mittimus, he went to the Houſe of *Thomas Curtis* again, and finding the Door lockt, the Maid being gone to carry ſome Proviſion to her Maſter and Miſtreſs in Priſon, he pickt the Lock, and opened the Doors, and went into the Court, the Door of the Houſe being lockt alſo, he pulled out his Penknife or ſome ſuch Inſtrument, to cut the Key-hole that he might come at the Lock to open it, till a Neighbour that was deſired to look to the Houſe in the Maid's Abſence, came to him, and told him, there was no Body in the Houſe, and asked him what he did mean to break Folks Houſe up and pick the Locks, and much more to that Purpoſe? for he had been in the Warehouſe where was much Cloth, and one that ſaw him go, bid him take heed, for if any thing were loſt it might be laid to his Charge; then he the ſaid *W. Armorer* ſaid to the Woman in great Wrath, What have you to do with it? Where is that Whore? meaning the Maid Servant, and ſaid, he would have her to Morrow; the Woman anſwered, ſhe was gone to carry her Maſter and Miſtreſs ſome Victuals for ought ſhe knew; and having ſpoken very much to him for picking of the Locks, and what he had done, he was very angry, and asked her, What ſhe had to do with it? who anſwered, ſhe had to do with it, for ſhe was to ſee

that

that no Body did ſteal any thing out of the Houſe.

On the 25th of the 6th Month, called *Auguſt*, *William Armorer* ſent for the four Men from the Houſe of Correction; to wit, *Joſeph Coal*, *Benj. Coale*, *William Yead* and *John Trayard*; and *Tho. Seikes* the Mayor, being preſent, they asked them if they would take the Oath? They deſired to know for what they had lain ſo long in the Houſe of Correction: But they taking no Notice of that, after ſome Diſcourſe, and many railing Accuſations breathed out by *William Armorer*, committed them to Goal; and the ſame Day the Women being ſent for, they put Fines on them, and for Non-payment ſent them back again to the Houſe of Correction, there to remain till three Months were expired.

Upon the 28th of the ſame Month, *William Armorer* came to the Meeting again, and took four Women, and cauſed a Mittimus to be made for them, *viz.* *Anne Harriſon*, *Hannah Emerton*, *Katharine Woodward* and *Judith Smith*, and ſent them to the Houſe of Correction, though there were but four, which, according to that Law, by which he pretended he proceeded, was a Lawful Meeting, *&c.* and at the ſame time he ſtruck a young Lad, who was under Age, with a great Cane, and another time pulled him by the Noſe, ſo that his Noſe was much ſwelled: And farther he ſaid he would have the Man and Maid of *Tho. Curtis* to-morrow, or elſe the Devil ſhould take him, which though he performed not, yet in ſome ſhort time it came partly to paſs; for he having ſent *T. C.* and his Wife and Servant to Priſon, and being kept cloſe Priſoners, *T. C.* ſent into the Country for another Man that was formerly his Apprentice, to look to his Shop, and tho' he came not to the Meeting, yet ſo great

was *W. Armorer*'s Enmity and Malice againſt *T. C.* and that Family, that on the 13th of the 7th Month, he ſent two Officers with a Warrant, by Force to take the Man-Servant out of the Shop, and bring him before him, for he had provided a Snare for him, and gotten *Thomas Seikes* the Mayor, (who hath been very active alſo in this Work of Cruelty) and being brought before them, they asked him if he would take the Oath of Allegiance? To which the ſaid Man, *Robert Peacock*, anſwered, *I am a peaceable Man, and have wronged no Man, and cannot break Chriſt's Commands, but can promiſe to be true to the King, and will be content to ſuffer the ſame Puniſhment, if I break my Promiſe, as they do who Swear and break it.* But notwithſtanding, the Mayor and *W. Armorer* cauſed a Mittimus to be made, and ſent him to Goal alſo; and the ſame Officers asked the Neighbours, where the Maid was, that they might have enſnared her alſo? For *William Armorer* had ſaid, (if not ſworn) but a little before, that he would ſend the Maid to Goal, or he would be hanged, and nail up the Doors, that there ſhould be no more Meetings. And the ſame Day were three Women brought before *W. Armorer* from the Houſe of Correction, who told them they were fined, for being at a Meeting; and although the Act ſaid five Pounds a piece, yet he had fined them but five Shillings a-piece, and asked them if they would pay it? One of them, *Anne Harriſon*, ſaid to him, *Thou haſt got our Houſe already that we built, and haſt taken away our Means, and wouldſt thou have me pay more Money, when I have broke no Law?* We were but four above the Age of ſixteen Years, and the Act ſays it muſt be above four. *William Armorer* ſaid, his Man told him they were ſix, and two ran away, one, *Frances Kent*, the other, *Pigeon*'s Maid. *It is falſe*

ſaid

ſaid *Anne Harriſon*, there was *Frances Kent*, but *ſhe was fetched out of Town being a Midwife, and as for the other, ſhe was not there, therefore there was but four. W. Armorer* ſaid, *I ſhall have Mrs.* Kent, *and then let the beſt Lady in the Land want her, ſhe ſhall not go, except the King or Court ſend for her*; but ſaid, *he could make as good a Midwife himſelf as ſhe.* So he ſent them back again to the Houſe of Correction, being committed for three Months, but releaſed them in two Weeks after.

The 18th of the ſame Month, called *September*, 1664, *William Armorer* came to the Meeting, and took one Man and five Women, *viz. Chriſtopher Cheeſman*, *Anne Sharp*, *Hannah Webb*, *Bridget Smith*, *Hannah Emerton*, and *Judith Smith*, who being brought to his own Houſe, before himſelf and *Thomas Seikes* Mayor, they fined them twelve Pence a piece; for Nonpayment of which he told them he would ſend them to Goal, and make them pay their Fees, which would be more; ſo he ſent them to Goal, but they were releaſed the next Day.

On the 4th of the 8th Month, called *October*, 1664, the Seſſions for the County was held at *Newberry*, to which Place about fifty Men and ſome of their Wives (being all Priſoners on Account of the Oath of Allegiance) were brought, and being called to the Bar, an Indictment was read againſt them, for obſtinately refuſing to take the Oath of Allegiance, and the Clerk (one *Champion*) had ſworn that it was tendered them at *Abington*, though many of them had never denied to take it, and one was not ſo much as asked whether he would take it or not. The Priſoners being informed that *William Armorer* and *Tho. Seikes* Mayor of *Reading*, knowing that the late Act, which ſaith, *If any Man ſhall refuſe to take an Oath in any of the Courts of Judica-*

dicature, being lawfully tendered (except Court-Leets) ſhall be tranſported, &c. and ſuppoſing they would refuſe to take the Oath, deſigned to have made work with them, and to have run them all on this Hazard, to be rid of them all at once; and the Judge of the Seſſions, a bad Man, one *Proctor* of *Windſor*, ſaid in his Charge, that it was Treaſon to refuſe the Oath of Allegiance. But the Indictment being read, they pleaded *not guilty*, ſome of their Adverſaries ſuppoſing (as ſome of the Priſoners were informed) they would not have pleaded, and ſo they might have taken them away as Mutes; but having pleaded and deſired a Copy of their Indictment, ſome of the Juſtices ſaid, *God forbid but they ſhould have it*: Yet *Proctor* the Judge would not conſent to it, till he had been at *London*, and asked the Lord Chief Juſtice *Hide*, (as he ſaid) and if he ſaid they ſhould have it, and the Law would afford it, they ſhould have it: Then one of the Juſtices asked him, *Whether they were not admitted Council in ſuch a Caſe?* He ſaid *Yes*. Then ſaid the Juſtice, *How can they adviſe with Council, if they have not a Copy of their Indictment?* So the Priſoners ſent one (being a Councellor) after them for a Copy of their Indictment, and *Champion* their Clerk demanded 33 Shillings and 4 pence, before he could grant it, but with ſome Importunity it was granted for 24 Shillings for one Man and his Wife. And after the firſt were called, the other ſix that were committed ſince upon the ſame Account were called, being asked if they would ſwear, they deſired to ſpeak ſomething concerning their Commitment, and how illegally *William Armorer* had proceeded againſt them, one being taken out of his Maſter's Shop, another out of his Chamber not being well; another poor Man out of his Shop from

from his Labour; the others for being at a Meeting where but three together, *&c.* But the Court would not admit them to ſpeak, but ſoon put them by, and they were all ſent back again to Goal.

On the 6th of the ſame Month, *William Armorer* came to the Meeting, and took five Women, *viz. Anne Sharp*, *Frances Kent*, *Elizabeth Streater*, *Anne Smith* and *Sarah Binfield*, and ſent them to Goal with a *Mittimus* for one Night: But while he was in the Meeting-Room, a Neighbour's Wife perceiving the Doors of the Houſe of *Thomas Curtis* to be unlockt, went and locked the Door and carried away the Key; but when *W. Armorer* came to underſtand that one had locked the Door, he fell a ſwearing like a Madman, and a little after they were gone out, they ſhut the Street Door, the Woman's Daughter bringing the Key of the Inner Door, *W. Armorer*'s Man *Venter*, by Violence took it from her, but the Street Door being ſhut he could not get in. Then in a great Rage *W. Armorer* called for ſomething to break open the Door, and ſome Hammer or Sledge, or ſuch like thing, being brought, they went about to do it; but others perſuaded *W. Armorer* (to pacifie him) that there was another way into the Houſe.

The 23d of the ſame Month came *W. Armorer* again to the Meeting, according to his uſual Manner, and took three Men and ſix Women, *viz. Chriſtopher Cheeſman*, *Raynold Avery*, *Thomas Hind*, *Mary Wrenn*, *Elizabeth Dee* Widow, *Jane Huſſey*, *Judith Smith*, *Katharine Edſol* and *Elizabeth Lavell* the younger, and committed *C. Cheeſman* on the third Account, tho' it was but his ſecond, and accuſed them of carrying Letters about the Country, and then coming together on that Day to plot, &c.

&c. But when they came to have their Trial, then that was not mentioned, but the main Buſineſs was to prove they were there to worſhip God, or to ſeek Good, or to ſeek Chriſt, *&c.* and this is the Crime for which they proceed againſt them to Baniſhment (as will more fully appear by the following Relation) and not a Word of plotting then when they came to the Proof: The reſt were ſent to the Houſe of Correction for forty-eight Hours, *Tho. Curtis*'s Maid Servant being one of them: So that the whole Family were now Priſoners, the Maid being taken out of her Maſter's Houſe.

On the 6th of the 9th Month called *November*, 1664, *William Armorer* came again to the Meeting, and ſwore there was a goodly Company; and cauſed the Children to be pulled out, and with a Staff that had a Goad, or ſome ſharp Prick at the End of it, pricked ſome of them, that they were very ſore, and black, where he pricked them, and took one Man and ſix Women, *viz. Thomas Hind*, *Anne Harriſon*, *Rachel Cape*, *Hannah Emerton*, *Mary Saunders*, *Alice Millard* and *Mary Winter*, and ſent them to the Houſe of Correction for three Days.

On the 1ſt Day of the 10th Month, called *December*, *W. Armorer* came again to the Meeting, and cauſed the Children to be pulled out, telling them he had a Stick at Home, that he had forgot, would make them feel him, which was ſuppoſed to be the ſame with which he prickt them before; for being under Age he could not have his Will in impriſoning them. Others of the Children he threaten'd to have ſorely whipt, and having turned them going, took two ancient Women, *Bridget Smith* and *Margery Richardſon*, and ſent them to Goal on the third Account, and ſent four, *viz. Anne Hatt*, *Mar-*

gery

gery Symonds, *Grace Hutchins* and *Jane Huſſey*, to the Houſe of Correction for twenty-four Hours: And being not ſatisfied when he had got them in Priſon, he would have had the Goaler put them in one Room together, and ſuffer no Body to come at them, and that what Proviſion was brought them, ſhould be put in at the Grates, and hath cauſed their Papers to be taken from them, pretending they had ſent a Paper to the King and Council, which was very falſe.

We come next to the Proceedings of the ſaid *W. Armorer* and the reſt of the Juſtices, at the General Quarter-Seſſions held in *Reading*, for the County of *Berks*, the 10th, 11th, and 12th Days of the eleventh Month, called *January*, 1664.

The Juſtices being come into the Town, the Morning before they ſat, a * Paper was ſent by one of the Priſoners, (*Joſeph Coale*) but being refuſed by *William Armorer*, who would have had it burnt, it was ſent to the Court, and delivered to the Cryer, which *W. Armorer* perceiving, cried out, *Burn it, for it ſhall not be read.*

In the Morning, the 11th Day of the Month aforeſaid, about fifty Priſoners were called to the Bar, among whom were about eight of the baptized People; an Indictment was read againſt them for wilfully refuſing the Oath at *Abington* the 12th of *July*, &c. To which at *Newberry*, they had pleaded *Not Guilty*. The Jury being ſworn, they were going to ſwear *Champion* the Clerk, but *Thomas Curtis* deſired to ſpeak

* The Paper was directed to the Juſtices, warning them to mind the Fear of God, and to be careful of endeavouring to enſnare the Innocent, who for Conſcience ſake could not ſwear.

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ſpeak a few Words, which being granted, he ſaid,

T. C. Whereas there was an Indictment read againſt us for refuſing the Oath of Allegiance, when the Oath was never tendered us; for the Statute ſaith, it ſhould be tender'd upon the Evangeliſts, and it is the Opinion of the Judges, that it muſt be read to the Party, otherwiſe it cannot be a lawful Tender; as for Inſtance, about three Years ſince, Capt. PECKE with divers others, being called at an Aſſize before Baron *Turner* in this Place, the Judge asked him, *Whether he would take the Oath of Allegiance?* Capt. *Pecke* told him, *he was not committed for refuſing that, but was taken at a Meeting.* The Judge replied, *I do not read it to you, I do but ask you the Queſtion; for if I ſhould read it to you, you would be in danger of a Premunire,* &c. and this is our Caſe, we were not committed at firſt for refuſing the Oath of Allegiance, but were taken at a Meeting, and when we expected to have our Trial according to our Mittimus, they asked us whether we would take the Oath, but it was not read to us, for the firſt of us that was called, they were very angry with about his Hat, and never ſo much as asked him whether he would take it. The next that was called was no *Quaker*, ſo called, and he coming before them bowing, with his Hat in his Hand, they asked him to take it, and he did take it; but then was not I, nor forty more of us called to the Bar, as we can prove by many Witneſſes: Another thing is, the Indictment ought to comprehend the whole Oath, but this is falſe in many Places.

Then one *Proctor*, a Counſellor and a Juſtice, ſo called, being on the Bench, ſtood up, ſaying, *As to your being taken at the Meeting, the Court takes no Notice of that:* You are here *indicted*

dicted for refuſing the Oath of Allegiance, and the Clerk was ſworn to the Indictment: And whereas you ſay, the Oath was not read to you, you ſay falſe, for I my ſelf was at Newberry *Seſſions, and the Oath was read to you there.*

Then ſeveral of the Priſoners cried, *It was falſe, it was never read to them.*

Proctor. *The Oath was in the Indictment.*

T. C. That matters not, that was the Indictment, and no legal Tender of the Oath to us, for we declare in the Preſence of God, that the Oath was never read to us, and you do us much Wrong; you ought not to deal ſo hardly by us, you ought to help the Priſoners at the Bar, inſtead of which you are ſet againſt us.

Proctor. *It is for my King and Country.*

John Kemboll, one of the Priſoners, ſaid, *He did not believe that the King did deſire to enrich himſelf, with the Undoing of ſo many poor Men and their Families.*

The Judge of the Seſſions, *Edward Dolby*, ſtood up, and asked *W. Armorer* again, whether it was not read to us? who anſwered Yes.

Then *Thomas Chilton*, one of the Priſoners called to him, to come off the Bench, being a Witneſs againſt us, which he did: And ſwore that the Oath was read to them all, and that they were called one by one, and ſo returned on the Bench again, and ſat as one of their Judges. And *Champion* the Clerk ſwore alſo to the ſame Purpoſe.

Then *Proctor* ſtood up and ſaid, *You Gentlemen of the Jury, I deſire you to take Notice, here is Sir* William Armorer, *a Perſon of Honour, and Mr.* Champion, *Clerk of the Peace, have ſworn, that the Oath was read to them all. Now you muſt either bring in theſe Men guilty,* or *you will*

will make theſe two, Sir William Armorer *and the Clerk, perjured Perſons.*

One of the Priſoners, *Richard Billingſley*, ſaid, *I am here indicted*, and another with me, for refuſing the Oath of Allegiance, the ſame 12th Day of *July* at *Abbington*, and I was not called till the 13th Day, after *W. Armorer* was gone out of Town; and yet he and the Clerk have taken their Oaths that it was there tendered to us all, (they being put in the ſame Indictment) but I was not ſo much as called that Day. As the Reader may ſee by the foregoing Relation, but the Court thought fit to wave that point.

T. C. deſired the Court would take Notice of this Thing, That thoſe two Men were indicted in this Indictment for refuſing the Oath the 12th of *July*, whereas they were not called that Day at all, and tho' *W. Armorer* and the Clerk have ſworn, that they were called to the Bar particularly, yet they were not called that Day: And *W. Armorer* went out of Town early the next Morning, before the Court ſat, and they were not called in two Hours after he was gone, and therefore the Indictment was falſe.

Then the Judge ſaid to *Champion* the Clerk, *Did you call the Men particularly, and did you read the Oath to them?*

Clerk. I did call them particularly to the Bar by their Names, and the Oath was read to them.

Upon which, many of the Priſoners cried out, *It is falſe. It is falſe.*

But ſaid a Juſtice on the Bench, *Were they called before the Oath was read? Or was the Oath read firſt and they called afterwards?*

The Priſoners cried, *That is the Queſtion.*

Then ſaid the Clerk, I muſt ſpeak the Truth, I cannot well tell, but the Goaler gave me a Note of their Names, and I called them particularly:

larly: But whether it was read to them before or after they were called, I cannot tell: But if I had thought they would have been ſo critical, I would have been more careful.

A Priſoner ſaid, Take Notice of that, Jury.

So the Jury went forth, and ſtaid not long, but brought them in, *Not Guilty*.

So the Cryer demanded Money of the Priſoners for the Jury, and the Court broke up, being adjourned till the Afternoon, and our Friends departed; for being cleared by the Jury, they went out of the Court, as judging they had no Reaſon to ſtay to be enſnared by ſuch as had Enmity againſt them, moſt of the moderate Juſtices being gone.

But *T. Curtis* and his Wife, *George Lamboll* and his Wife, and three Friends more, being called, appeared, the reſt being abſent, the Juſtices threaten'd to fine the Goaler for thoſe that were wanting; ſaying, *Did not we give you Orders to ſtay them?* But the Goaler anſwered, *As ſoon as I heard your Orders, I ran down the Stairs, upon my Faith, but they were gone.*

T. C. ſaid. I ſuppoſe they would not have gone away, had they known your Order: But being cleared by the Jury, they thought it was ſufficient: and I myſelf was gone, not intending to come again, but when they told me I was called for, I came again, for I am not aſhamed to ſhew my Face, nor afraid of any Thing that I have done, and I know *W. Armorer*'s Man *Venter* is Warrant enough to take me at any time.

Judge. Though the Jury did clear you of that Indictment, yet they could not clear you of your Obedience.

Then the Clerk reading over their Names, they called for *Heifield*.

T. C. That is a Man that hath ſerved the King faithfully, and hath many Cuts in his Head, and Wounds about his Body, that he received in the King's Army: Yet he is regarded no more than others, tho' he fought and ventured his Life for the King; but being come now to make Conſcience of an Oath, muſt be enſnared with the Oath of Allegiance.

Then *Anne Curtis* was called.

T. C. Here is another, whoſe Father laid down his Life, and ſuffered Death for the Service of the King, yet ſhe alſo muſt been ſnared with the Oath.

Then they called for the *Statute-Book.*

T. C. We ſee your Snare well enough: It is not the Part of Men of Honour to ſeek to enſnare thoſe whom the Jury have cleared; but theſe things will appear as Blots in your Eſcutcheons; We do believe you aim to enſnare us, and it is our Eſtates you ſeek after. It is well if ſome of you have not begged them already.

Then *Proctor*, the Counſellor, ſtood up in a great Rage, and bid the Clerk read the Oath to them.

T. C. Be not ſo haſty, for thou didſt but a little time ſince charge theſe two Men (pointing to *W. Armorer* and the Clerk) with being perjured, for thou toldſt the Jury, That either they muſt bring us in guilty, or elſe theſe Men were perjured, and the Jury brought us in *Not Guilty.* And thou need'ſt not be ſo fierce now, for the time was when thou waſt as fierce in *O. Cromwell*'s Days.

Then the Judge bid the Clerk read the Oath, which being done, he asked *T. C.* if he heard it? Who anſwered, *Yes.* So they held the Bible to him.

He told them he could read them a better Leſſon in that Book, if they would hear, having the

the Book in his Hand. They bid him ſay after the Clerk, who read the Oath; which he did till he came to that Clauſe, *I do ſwear*, &c. Then he ſaid, But I do not, for I cannot ſwear, but what I have ſaid I do believe, and queſtion not but I ſhall prove as good a Subject to the King as ſome of you.

Then *Geo. Lamboll* was called; They asked him, Whether he would take the Oath of Allegiance? Who anſwered, as to the Oath of Obedience he could promiſe very much, and he ſhould keep his Promiſe, though ſome did repute us as Liars.

Then *Sarah* his Wife was called to the Bar. They asked her if ſhe would take the Oath? She anſwered, at preſent ſhe was not ſatisfied that ſhe might ſafely do it, or to that Purpoſe.

And the other three Friends, *Thomas Tudway*, *John Paine* and *James Marloe*, being called, were asked the ſame Queſtion. *T. Tudway* asked, Whether it was better to obey Chriſt than Man?

They ſaid, That was not the Queſtion.

He told them, he could not Swear. The others anſwering to the ſame Purpoſe, they were taken away.

Then *Anne Curtis* was called to the Bar. One of the Juſtices ſaid, Come *Nan*, I know you will take it.

A. C. Yes, if thee or any one could convince me that I might lawfully do it, and not break Chriſt's Command, who hath ſaid, *Swear not at all.* And being asked the ſame Queſton often, anſwered to the ſame Purpoſe as before.

One of the Juſtices ſaid; *But the Apoſtle ſaid, That an Oath for Confirmation endeth Strife.* She anſwered, That Chriſt, the Everlaſting Oath of

God, who puts an End to Strife, himſelf, I know, ſaith, *ſwear not at all.*

William Armorer being on the Bench ſaid, *this is the old Tone.*

A. C. It was before thee waſt, and will be when thou haſt no Being.

They ſtill continuing to ask her if ſhe would take it, ſhe anſwered, Yes, if any one could make it appear that I might lawfully do it, and not break my Peace with God in my Conſcience.

But they asked her again, and bid her anſwer whether ſhe would take it or not. She replied, I ſhall give no other anſwer. So the Goaler took her away.

The next Day, being the 12th of the 11th Month, *Joſeph Coale*, *Robert Pocock*, *Benjamin Coale*, *William Yead*, *Richard Green* and *John Tray* had the Oath of Allegiance tendered them in Court, and refuſing to take it, were ſent again to Goal. Alſo *Chriſtopher Cheeſman*, *Anne Sharp*, *Bridget Smith* and *Margery Richardſon*, were brought to the Town-hall, at the ſame Seſſions, having been taken at a Meeting, and committed for the third Offence, the Penalty of which was Baniſhment. But the Evidence appearing to the Grand-Jury inſufficient, they did not find the Bill of Indictment; nevertheleſs the Court committed the Priſoners to Goal again as factious Perſons, till they ſhould pay their Fees, and ſo the Seſſions ended.

On the 22d of the 11th Month, 1664. *W. Armorer* came to the Meeting, and took *Joan Willesby*, *Mary Winter* and *Mary Richardſon*, and ſent them to the Houſe of Correction for three Days, upon the ſecond Offence, as he called it. At the ſame Meeting were ſix Men, *viz. William Lamboll*, *William Tompſon*, *Leonard Key*, *Anthony Sadler*, *Thomas Speed* and *John Boult*,

Boult, whom he ſent to Goal by his Servant and the Goaler's Man, without any written Warrant or Mittimus. The next Day he ſent for thoſe ſix to his Houſe, and tendered them the Oath of Allegiance, for refuſing which he recommitted them.

So earneſt was the ſaid *W. Armorer* at his Buſineſs of perſecuting, that before the next Seſſions at *Newberry*, in the ſecond Month, 1665, he had taken out of their Meetings at *Reading*, twenty-ſix Perſons, and committed them to Goal. When that Seſſions came, they were committed to Priſon till the Aſſizes at *Abington*, held the 7th and 8th Days of the fifth Month ealled *July*, 1665, and then not brought to Trial, but continued under Confinement till the Seſſions at *Reading*, on the 9th of the 11th Month following, when * twenty of them, namely, *Thomas Curtis*, *George Lamboll*, *Thomas Tudway*, *James Marloe*, *Joſeph Coale*, *Robert Pocock*, *Benjamin Coale*, *William Yead*, *John Tray*, *Richard Green*, *Thomas Bartlett*, *William Lamboll*, *William Tompſon*, *Leonard Key*, *Anthony Sadler*, *John Boult*, *Thomas Speed*, *Leonard Coale*, *James Lovel* and *Walter Emerton*, for refuſing to take the Oath of Allegiance, had Sentence of *Premunire* paſſed upon them, and were remanded to Goal.

At the ſame Seſſions *Mary Winter*, *Judith Smith* and *Elizabeth Tudway*, were convicted of Meeting the third Time, and received Sentence; the two former to be baniſhed to *Barbadoes*, and the latter, being under Covert, to one Year's Impriſonment.

Note. John Paine, one of their Number, was not brought to this Seſſions, he being ſick.

Two others, namely, ‖ *Anne Curtis* and *Sarah Lamboll*, were alſo indicted for refuſing the Oath of Allegiance, but their Trial was deferred.

In the mean time, *W. Armorer* continued his wonted Violence, for on the 14th of the ſame Month, his Man-Servant came to the Meeting, and ſeeing Friends met, went out and pulled the Door after him, which having a Spring-Lock, it catch'd, and ſo he lockt himſelf out: A little after comes his Maſter in much Rage, and becauſe thoſe within would not open the Door, he ſent for a Smith, who broke it open; and having ſet a Guard upon thoſe that were met, he broke open an inner Door of the Houſe of *Thomas Curtis*, and after that four other Doors, ſearching the Houſe, as ſome of his Attendants ſaid, for Writings, and to ſee how it was furniſhed: After which he went Home, and ſent for them that were at the Meeting; three of whom, *Joſeph Phipps*, *Henry Adams* and *John Thorne*, not pulling off their Hats to him, he called his Man, and ordered him to fill them with Water, which the Servant not being forward to do, he kickt and compell'd him to it. Being filled, he bid the Conſtable put them ſo on their Heads; but the Conſtable would not, but threw the Water out, and gave them their Hats again. He committed theſe three young Men to the Houſe of Correction for ſix Months, and *Anne Webb* for three Months: At the ſame time he committed *Anne Sharp* to Goal for three Months, and a few Days after recalled that Mittimus,

‖ *Note.* With them was indicted *Robert Wilſon*, who had been taken out of his own Shop, at a Seſſions Time, and had to the Court, for opening his Shop Windows on one of their Faſt Days; and there enſnared with the Oath of Allegiance, and committed to Priſon.

timus, and ſent another for the detaining her there ſix Months: A moſt arbitrary Proceeding; but 'twas like the Man, a violent Perſecutor, but irreligious and Prophane, with one Inſtance of which we ſhall cloſe this our Account of him. When in his wonted Manner he was railing againſt the *Quakers*, and telling of them Stories unlike a Man of Gravity or Underſtanding, One of them adviſed him to take heed of what he ſaid, adding, *that there would come a Day wherein he muſt give an Account of his Actions*; he anſwered, *Ay, you ſhall ſee at the Day of Judgment, whoſe Arſe will be blackeſt, yours or mine.* An Expreſſion denoting a prophane and obdurate Mind, void of Remorſe, or Senſe of that divine Juſtice, which ſooner or later, will overtake thoſe who pervert Judgment. and delight in oppreſſing the Innocent, by tyrannical and arbitrary Meaſures.

III. *BRISTOL.*

THE firſt Account we have of Sufferings in this City after the Reſtoration, was in the 11th Month, 1660, when the King's Proclamation, occaſioned by the Inſurrection of the Fifth Monarchy-Men, was iſſued againſt the Meetings of *Quakers*, &c. This was no ſooner known at *Briſtol*, but ſome Officers of the Militia began to beſtir themſelves; for on the 15th of the 11th Month, the 3d Day of the Week, 8 Days before any Order came down to the Mayor for publiſhing it, a Captain and Lieutenant of the Militia, with a Number of Soldiers, came to the Meeting, then at *Dennis Hollister*'s, and by Violence thruſt out into the Streets ſixty-five Per-

ſons, whom a Guard there received and conducted to the Guild-Hall, where they were detained till a Liſt of their Names was taken. Then *Dennis Holliſter*, and *George Biſhop*, with that Liſt, were carried to the Mayor, who examined thoſe two ſeparately, uſing both Arguments and Threats, to diſſuade or terrify them from meeting together, but they anſwered him with much Courage and Freedom, *That they thought it their Duty ſo to meet, in Obedience to the Requirings of the Lord, whom they ought to obey rather than Man; that in ſo doing they had not broken any Law, no not the Proclamation itſelf, ſince that had not been yet publiſhed in that City.* The Mayor requiring Sureties for their Behaviour, which they knew, in his Senſe, implied a Reſtraint from their religious Meetings, they refuſed, frankly telling the Magiſtrates, *That they might as well think to hinder the Sun from ſhining, or the Tide from flowing, as to think to hinder the Lord's People from Meeting to wait upon him, whilſt but two of them were left together.* The Mayor then ordered, that all thoſe who had been taken at the Meeting ſhould be ſent to Priſon, except the ſaid *Dennis Holliſter* and *Geo. Biſhop*, whom the Magiſtrates told, *they might go to their own Houſes*: They replied. *We ſeek not Liberty at the Hands of thoſe who have ordered our Brethren to Priſon, nor can it be juſt to commit poor Men, and let us go free.* Howbeit they were not then committed; but next Day were ſent for again, and perſiſting to refuſe the Sureties that were required, *Dennis Holliſter* was that Night ſent to Priſon, but *George Biſhop* went free till the 18th of the ſame Month, the 6th of the Week, when being again at a Meeting in his own hired Houſe, a Captain with Soldiers in a fighting Poſture, having their Swords drawn, and Matches lighted, came and forcibly hal'd him with about

fifty

fifty others to the Guard, where they were kept all Night in the Cold without Fire or Beds, and the next Day ſent to Priſon.

On the firſt Day of the next Week the like Violence was repeated, and ſixty-five Perſons more, taken out of the ſame Meeting-Houſe, were committed, which with a few others taken from their own Houſes made the Number of Priſoners about 190.

At the ſeveral Priſons ſtood Guards of Soldiers Day and Night, with Orders to ſuffer none to come at them: So that their very Servants were denied Acceſs to them about their Trading Affairs, and whatſoever was ſent them was ſtrictly ſearched, and themſelves uncivilly treated. In this manner were they kept till the 24th of the ſame Month, when an Order was iſſued about Midnight, by Virtue of which they were diſcharged the next Morning.

After this they enjoyed their Meetings peaceably and without Moleſtation for a conſiderable time, a * ſecond Proclamation being iſſued as a *Superſedeas* to the former, prohibiting the Officers and Soldiers to enter or ſearch Houſes without a legal Warrant. Notwithſtanding which, on the 1ſt of the 12th Month, *Samuel Taylor* Shoemaker, and *Edward Erberry* Soap-boiler, and the next Day *Thomas Callowhill* a Shop-keeper, were taken out of their Houſes by Soldiers without Warrant, for refuſing to contribute toward the Charge of the City Militia; and one *Richard Holding*, lately come thither from *Ireland*, was taken out of a Friend's Houſe by Soldiers

* This ſecond Proclamation was procured by the frequent Applications of *Margaret Fell* to the King, laying before him the grievous Sufferings of her Friends by the Soldiers.

Soldiers, and had before the Mayor, who tendered him the Oath of Allegiance, and for refuſing it, ſent him to Priſon.

In the Year 1661, though the Meetings generally continued quiet, yet ſome Perſons ſuffered through the Zeal of the Magiſtrates on another Occaſion. In the 10th Month of this Year an Order was proclaimed through the City by the common Cryer, *That no Perſon ſhould preſume to open his Shop, or any Part thereof, on* Chriſtmas-Day, *or any other of the Holidays, on Pain of Impriſonment.* This Order, as ſavouring of Superſtition, the *Quakers* regarded not, but opened their Shops as uſual, for which the Mayor ſent four of them to Priſon, namely, *Thomas Goldney*, *Henry Rowe*, *Charles Harford* and *John Love*, who asking him by what Law he proceeded thus, he bluntly anſwered, *My Will is my Law; I am chief Magiſtrate, and will be obey'd*, withal charging the Goaler to keep them aſunder, and not to ſuffer them to ſpeak to one another. Howbeit the reſt of the Friends continued to open their Shops on the other Holidays, yet ſuffered no farther than the breaking ſome of their Windows by the Perſons employ'd to ſhut them up.

In the next Year 1662, *John Audland* and *John Wilkinſon* were impriſoned at *Briſtol*, being taken from a Meeting there, and by the Mayor committed for refuſing to take the Oath of Allegiance: Their ‖ Examination at that time is inſerted in the Appendix.

On the 29th of the 7th Month 1663, entred upon his Mayoralty in the City of *Briſtol*, *John Knight*, who purſued the poor *Quakers* with ſuch Eager-

‖ Appendix No. IV.

Eagerneſs, as if the Perſecution of them had been the chief Buſineſs of his Office.

During the firſt two Months of his Mayoralty, though the Officers both Civil and Military had Direction from him to break up the Meetings, yet they went upon that Work very unwillingly, and when they came thither, only civilly deſired the Aſſembly to depart, and when diſobeyed, exerciſed no Violence, except that they once took away *Eleanor Maud* to the Guard, but ſoon releaſed her.

Theſe moderate Proceedings diſpleaſed the Mayor, who ſoon exerting his Authority, puſhed his Officers upon more rigorous Meaſures, and accordingly,

On the 28th of the 9th Month, they came armed to the Meeting, many Soldiers of the City Militia attending them, and ſent from thence to the Guard, *Edward Pyott*, *Jeremy Hignell*, *John Gibbons*, *George Biſhop*, *Thomas Morris*, *Lewis Rogers*, *Nehemiah Poole*, *Benjamin Cottle*, *Joſeph Jones*, *James Sterridge*, *George Oliver* and *John Spoore*. They were kept in the Wind and Cold till Evening, and then by Order of the Mayor and Deputy Lieutenant, ſent to Bridewell, whence they were next Morning brought by the Keeper to the Council-Houſe, when a Guard of Muſqueteers were placed at the Tolzey Door, to keep out the People during their Examination, the iſſue of which was, that, though the Priſoners urged, that in meeting together, they had done no other than what had been uſual with them for many Years, and that long Experience had proved their Meetings peaceable, and free from giving Offence to the Government; yet eight of them, *viz. Edward Pyott*, *George Oliver*, *John Gibbons*, *James Sterridge*, *Thomas Norris*, *John Spoore*, *Benjamin Cottle*,

Cottle and *Nehemiah Poole*, were ſent to *Newgate*, for being at an unlawful Meeting, not taking the Oath of Allegiance, and refuſing to give Sureties for their good Behaviour. The other five being Citizens, were releaſed, upon Promiſe of their Appearance at the Seſſions: And about ſeven Days after, the aforeſaid eight were ſet at Liberty, upon ſome of the Citizens engaging to have them forth coming.

On the 13th of the 10th Month, the 1ſt of the Week, the Meeting-Houſe Doors being ſhut up, and guarded by armed Men, the Friends met in the Street, when Capt. *Hicks*, (a Man almoſt as fierce as the Mayor) came, and took away *George Biſhop*, *Edward Pyott*, *John Withers*, *Lewis Rogers*, *Nathaniel Day*, *George Gough*, *Thomas Goldney*, *John Somers*, *John Pickering*, *John Saunders*, *John Spoore*, *Thomas North*, *Nathaniel Milner* and *Henry Sutton*, who were all (except *Henry Sutton*, a very old Man) ſent to *Bridewell*, and next Day brought before the Mayor, who committed to Priſon *Edward Pyott* and *John Spoore*, for meeting, and refuſing the Oath of Allegiance, and *George Biſhop* and *Lewis Rogers*, for meeting, and refuſing to give Sureties for their good Behaviour.

On the 27th of the ſame Month, *Thomas Speed*, *Charles Jones* and *William Taylor*, were taken at the Meeting, to whom the Magiſtrates tendered the Oath of Allegiance, and upon their Refuſal to ſwear, committed them to Priſon.

In the Time of their Impriſonment, *George Biſhop* and *Thomas Speed*, Men for Reputation in the City, nothing inferior to the Mayor, (excepting his Office) and for whom ſome of the principal Men in the City tendering Bail were refuſed, unleſs they themſelves would conſent thereto, writ each of them a Letter to the Mayor, ſavouring

of

of a Meek and Chriſtian Spirit, warning him with much Plainneſs of the Evil of his Proceedings, which Letters are in the † Appendix.

At the Seſſions on the 12th of the 11th Month, the Grand Jury, in the Choice of whom the Mayor's Influence ſwayed much, found Bills againſt the Priſoners, who being brought into the Court, *Thomas Speed*, *Charles Jones* and *William Taylor*, were called to the Bar, and their Indictment was read, *charging them with being at an unlawful Aſſembly, under Pretence and Colour of Religion, with Force and Arms to the Terror of the People*, &c. to which they pleaded *Not Guilty*. A Jury was empanell'd and ſworn. The Witneſſes were two Serjeants of the Militia who took them at the Meeting: The Council for the Priſoners inſiſted on the Illegality of their firſt Apprehenſion, being by Military Officers in Time of Peace, and without Warrant; but his Plea was over-ruled.

The Subſtance of the Priſoners Defence is contained in the following Speech of *Thomas Speed* to the Jury, *viz.* "To you, that are our "Neighbours and Fellow-Citizens, of the Jury, "I have a few Words to offer. We might "juſtly except againſt ſome of you, and particu-"larly againſt thee ‖ *John Towgood*, who didſt "lately ſpeak ſuch things touching us, not fit "to be nam'd in this Court; but we freely for-"give thee, and deſire the Lord to forgive thee "alſo, to whom we commit ourſelves and our "Cauſe.

† No. V, VI.

‖ This Man, when *George Biſhop* was committed, was heard to ſay, that *he hoped to ſee him hanged*: And a little before the Seſſions, ſaid, in the Preſence of ſome of the Priſoners, that the Mayor had ſpoke to him to be one of their *Godfathers*, and that he would warrant he'd do their Work for them.

" Cauſe. That we were at a Meeting in *Broad-*
" *mead*, the Place expreſs'd in the Indictment,
" we may not deny, but do confeſs, being there
" in the Fear of the Lord, and in good Will
" towards all Men, in good Will to the King,
" (againſt whom we are accuſed to be Treſpaſ-
" ſers) to whom from our Hearts we wiſh Hap-
" pineſs, *That he may ſo reign and rule in the Fear*
" *of God, that he may live in his Favour and die*
" *in his Peace, and may have an Habitation with*
" *him when Time ſhall be no more.* You have
" Families, Relations and Eſtates; We have
" Families, Relations and Eſtates; weigh well,
" out of all Prejudice, and conſider what you
" are now about to do as touching us. Sup-
" poſe with yourſelves, that the Verdict you are
" now going to conſult of, may be the laſt that
" ever you may give in, in this World; and
" that when you have brought in your Verdict
" on us, you yourſelves ſhould immediately ap-
" pear before the high Tribunal of the God of
" Heaven: Go therefore; and do that, where-
" in you may have Peace with your Maker,
" when you ſhall go hence and be no more
" ſeen."

The Jury, after ſome time of Conſultation, brought in their Verdict, *Not Guilty of Force and Arms, and to the Terror of the People, but guilty of an unlawful Aſſembly.* With which the Court not being ſatisfied, they returned again, and delivered themſelves thus: *Not Guilty according to the Indictment.*

At this Acquittal of the Priſoners, the People preſent, who were very many, expreſſed great Satisfaction, which ſo offended the Mayor, that in a vehement Paſſion he cried out, *I cannot endure to ſit here, and ſee my Sovereign's Laws trampled under Foot*; and turning to the Priſoners, asked

asked them whether they would take the Oath of Allegiance, which he had before ſaid he would tender them, if the Jury acquitted them; but in that alſo was he diſappointed, for the other Juſtices preſent would not conſent, judging it unreaſonable at that Time ſo to enſnare thoſe whom the Jury had acquitted.

The next Day being the 13th of the 11th Month, *George Biſhop*, *Edward Pyott*, *John Gibbons*, *Nehemiah Poole*, *George Oliver*, *Thomas Morris*, *James Sterridge*, *Benjamin Cottle* and *John Spoore*, were ſet to the Bar, and an Indictment of the ſame Nature exhibited againſt them, to which when they had pleaded *Not Guilty*, the Town Clerk asked, *Whether they would proceed to Trial now, or traverſe it* They anſwer'd, *preſently if you pleaſe*, to which the Court agreed. The Mayor call'd for the Depoſitions taken at their Commitment, but the Priſoners objected, ſaying, that no Evidence ought to be produced, but *Vivâ Voce*, to which the Town Clerk aſſenting, thoſe Depoſitions were dropt. The Witneſſes being call'd, only teſtified, *that they ſaw the Priſoners at the Meeting*, but as to *Force and Arms* they proved nothing. The Priſoners Plea for themſelves is well expreſs'd in the Specch of *Edward Pyott* to the Jury, being thus,

"You by the Court are made our Judges, "and the Matter of Fact, for which we are cal- "led in Queſtion this Day, is not Criminal, nor "any Matter of Diſhoneſty, but only for our "meeting together in the Worſhip and Service "of God, and nothing more than barely meet- "ing together is proved againſt us, to which "our ſelves have confeſs'd before Proof was "made, and as our meeting together in ſuch "a Manner and to ſuch Ends as is declared in

"the

" the Indictment, hath been by us denied, ſo " it is altogether without Proof to you. That " which you are chiefly to conſider of in order " to your Verdict is, Whether or not we were " met together in Manner and Form according " as is declared in the Indictment. As to the " manner of our Meeting, it was not with Force " and Arms, as you your ſelves in your own " Conſciences know, but we met together in the " Fear of the Lord, and to no other End than " only God's Worſhip and Service, and there- " fore take heed what you do, leſt you be found " ſtriving againſt the Lord; for God will be " worſhipped and ſerved as himſelf pleaſeth, and " by his own Direction and Preſcription, in Spi- " rit and in Truth, for things may be highly " eſteemed among Men which are abominable " in the Sight of God; and it is not in the Power " of any Creature, to preſcribe to his Maker, " how his Maker ſhall be ſerved and worſhip- " ped. It is enough for the greateſt of Men to " preſcribe their own Homage, and to direct " their own Service, and to leave that which " concerns the Worſhip and Service of God un- " to God himſelf, and to his own Preſcription " and Direction, who alone is Lawgiver to all, " and Judge over all, in all things, which con- " cern his own Worſhip and Service, and whom " we chuſe to obey rather than Men."

Here the Mayor interrupted him, crying out with much Vehemence, *I cannot endure to ſit here, and hear a Religion inſtilled into the Court, a Religion contrary to the Laws of the Kingdom*; adding, THAT THE LAWS OF ENGLAND WERE THE SUPREME CONSCIENCE OF ENGLAND.

The Court being ſtill again, *Edward* proceeded,

" And

" And forasmuch as it is often proposed in " Courts of Judicature to the Prisoners at the " Bar to be tried by God, and their Country, " in which Words it is acknowledged that God " is the Supreme Judge, and that the Verdict " and Sentence ought to be of the Lord: Mind " the Lord therefore, and his Presence with " you, and Counsel to guide you, that the " Lord may judge among you, that so your " Verdict concerning us may be of the Lord".

George Bishop also spake thus to the Jury, " Friends, you have Consciences of your own, " according unto which you would worship God, " and you would not take it well, if some such " Thing as hath been done, and is now doing " to us, should be done to you, for worship- " ping God according your Consciences: Now " what saith the Judge of all, *Whatsoever ye " would that Men should do unto you, do ye even " the same unto them, for this is the Law and the " Prophets:* And so I shall leave you.

The Council for the King made a long Speech afterwards, with many Invectives, endeavouring to incense the Jury against the Prisoners and their Meetings, representing them very dangerous to the Government, *&c.*

The Jury at length withdrew, and after some Time returned with this Verdict, *Guilty of being at an unlawful Assembly according to the Laws of the Land, but not of Force and Arms, or to the Terror of the People.* The Verdict being received, the Prisoners demanded the Record of it to be read, which being done, it appeared that the Mayor had caused the former Part only to be recorded, *viz. Guilty of being at an unlawful Assembly according to the Laws of the Land.* They insisted upon a Record of the Whole, or that the Jury might write the Verdict themselves,

or otherwiſe go out again. So the Jury withdrew again, and ſtaid a conſiderable Time. While they were gone out, the Mayor asked *Edward Pyott, Whether he would take the Oath of Allegiance?* He replied, *I am upon another Iſſue, till I am cleared of that I ſhall not anſwer. Well,* ſaid the Mayor, *as ſure as I ſit here, if the Jury bring you in* Not Guilty, *I will put it to you.* When the Jury came back, they brought in the ſame Verdict as before, which being Special, the Validity of it ſhould have been argued at Law before Judgment had been paſſed. Howbeit the Mayor on the 15th of the ſame Month proceeded to paſs Sentence againſt the Perſons as guilty, *viz.* That *Edward Pyott* and *George Biſhop* ſhould pay a Fine of Fifty Pounds each; *John Gibbons* and *Nehemiah Poole* Five Pounds each; *John Spoore, George Oliver, James Sterridge, Thomas Morris* and *Benjamin Cottle* forty Shillings each, and that they ſhould all continue in Priſon until Payment. The others, who had been acquitted by the Jury, he ſent to Priſon again, where they lay about a Fortnight after.

We obſerved before that the Mayor had influenced the Election of the Grand Jury, one of whom, *Thomas Smart*, Captain Lieutenant to a Colonel of the *Militia*, probably recommended himſelf for that Service by an unuſual and illegal Piece of Barbarity on three innocent Men, *viz. Samuel Holliſter, William Sawyer* Servant to *Robert Nokes*, and *Richard Mercer* Servant to the Widow *Leverell*. Theſe Perſons being in ſeveral Shops on the Day called *Chriſtmas-Day*, when the Officers came to ſhut them up, were carried to the Guard, where by Order of this Capt. *Smart*, they were unmercifully tied Neck and Heels together, with half hundred Weights and Muskets hanging about their Necks, in the bitter Extremity

of

of cold Weather, till the Eyes of two of them were thought to be drawing out, their Faces being black, and their Natural Spirits ready to fail, which ſome of the Townſmen obſerving, they adventured to cut the Cords, and ſet them at Liberty, who otherwiſe might have expired under that inhuman Rage. This Cruelty was done by *Smart* without the Privity of the other Officers of the Militia, who were generally moderate, and acted only as puſht on by the Mayor. Soon after this the Militia were disbanded, and gladly went Home, being weary of the Service they had been employed in.

The Mayor yet abated nothing of his uſual Heat, for on the 10th of the 12th Month, he ſent to Priſon *Joan Hiley* by a Mittimus, charging her with diſturbing Mr. *Godwyn* the Miniſter of St. *Philip*'s, and depraving the Book of Common Prayer, and refuſing to find Sureties for her Appearance at the next Seſſions. When as the Woman had only ſpoken a few Words at the burying of a Neighbour, which the Prieſt was not offended at, nor complained of, till ſent for by the Mayor, and importuned by him to inform againſt her.

He alſo very abruptly committed *Roger Oldſtone* to Newgate, whom he cauſed to be taken in the Street, and being brought before him enquired, *Whether he was at the Meeting laſt Sunday?* to which he anſwering, *It may be he was*, the Mayor without more ado ſent him to Goal.

About the ſame time the Mayor with two Aldermen, and ſome Officers came to the Meeting, and ſent thence to Priſon, *Thomas Atkins*, *Benjamin Maynard*, *John Brooks*, *John Johns*, *Andrew Vivers*, *Suſan Gotby*, *Joſeph Kippin*, *Solomon Huntington*, *Eleanor Maud* and *Elizabeth Wilkinſon*, leaving many others in the Meeting,

upon whom he ordered his Officers to nail up the Doors, and keep them there till next Day. One *William Wells* was at that Time ſent to Priſon for ſpeaking a few Words to the Officers in the Meeting.

At the Seſſions on the 18th of the ſame Month, the Mayor cauſed Bills of Indictment to be preferred againſt ſeven of thoſe lately taken at the Meeting, but the Grand Jury did not find them. A Bill was found againſt *Joan Hiley*, but the Jury acquitted her, the Prieſt himſelf, the principal Evidence, declaring, that *he heard ſome Body ſpeak*, but *could not ſay 'twas ſhe*.

The Mayor after this being gone to *London*, to the Parliament, of which he was a Member, the Meetings were held pretty quietly during his Abſence. In that Seſſion the 2d Act for Baniſhment, entitled, *An Act to prevent and ſuppreſs ſeditious Conventicles*, was paſs'd, in promoting which he had been a very active Man, and 'twas reported, wept for Joy at the paſſing of it. That Act was to commence on the 1ſt of *July*, 1664, before which time he returned Home, ſo keen for putting it in Execution, that he was heard to ſay, *He now hoped to ſend* 400 Quakers *out of the Land before the Expiration of his Mayoralty:* Though in that his Wiſhes went beyond his Power.

On the 12th of the ſame Month he ſent his Officers to the Meeting, who behaved very rudely, and took thence, *William Ford*, *Nathaniel Milner*, *John Love*, *Samuel Taylor*, *William James*, *Joſeph Moore*, *John Johns*, *Iſrael Bird*, *Robert Claxton*, *Thomas Jaques*, alias *Jackſon*, *William Emblin*, *Joſeph Cannings*, *Henry Pritchard*, *Andrew Sowle* and *Thomas Atkins:* All theſe were by the Mayor committed to Newgate next Day *for being at an unlawful Aſſembly, under Pretence of Religious Worſhip, on Sunday the 12th of* July,

July, *in time of Divine Service, and for reſiſting the Officers who were to diſperſe them, and refuſing to give Sureties for their Appearance at the next Seſſions, and in the mean time to be of the good Behaviour.*

On the 3d of the 5th Month, the firſt Day of the Week, next after the new Act came in Force, the Mayor ſent his Officers to the Meeting, who took away *John Moon* then preaching, and ordered the reſt to depart, which they not * obeying, the Mayor himſelf and two Aldermen came, and together with the Sheriffs, ſat down at the Meeting Door, and then ordering Proclamation to be made, formally opened a Court: Then ſending Conſtables and Officers into the Meeting, they ordered the Men to be brought out of it, of whom they demanded Money for Fines; and for Nonpayment ſent ſixteen to Newgate and ninety-one to Bridewell. The Women were afterwards brought and committed, to Newgate eight, and to Bridewell forty-eight. Theſe, in all an hundred and ſixty-three perſons, named in the Mittimus, with ſeven others whoſe Names were not entered, were ordered to be kept in Priſon one Month, *viz.* to the 3d of *Auguſt*. After four Hours the Mayor being tired and ſaying, *He could do no more*, the Court broke up, leaving ſeveral others in the Meeting not taken Notice of.

The Inhabitants in general were grieved to ſee ſuch Numbers of ſober, peaceable, and many of them very ſubſtanatial Citizens thus thruſt by Heaps into Priſons, where they were ſo

* Though the Preacher had been taken away, yet the Meeting continued Hours after.

crouded in that hot Seaſon, that 'twas thought very dangerous to the Health, not only of the Priſoners but of the City. *Bridewell* was ſo full of them, that fifty-five Women there had but four or five Beds to lie on, near thirty lying on the Boards or Floor about the Beds in one Chamber, and the Place by Reaſon of its Naſtineſs before, which they had not time to clean, being ſuddenly ſent thither, was filled with Vermin, and the Multitudes of People going up and down increaſed the Filth. This was very hard to Women of Quality and Credit accuſtomed to live neatly. *Newgate* too was ſo full of them and other Priſoners, that they could not have neceſſary Accommodations.

On the 10th of the ſame Month, the Meeting Houſe Doors were kept faſt by the Mayor's Directions; howbeit thoſe Friends that were at Liberty met in the Street, where the Officers inſulted them, yet ſent none to Priſon except two, that were come from *Ireland*, having Buſineſs of Trade then in the City.

On the 12th a Seſſions was held, where *William Ford* and the other fourteen with him, who had been impriſoned on the 12th of the 4th Month were indicted, and came to Trial. The Jury brought in their Verdict in Writing, and gave to the Clerk, who, when the Priſoners enquired what it was, anſwered, *Guilty of an unlawful Aſſembly*. Though the Jury had added, *But not of Force and Arms, nor to the Terror of the People*, which Part the Court took no Notice of, but fined the Priſoners ten ſhillings each, and committed them to Priſon till Payment.

On the 17th of the 5th Month, the Mayor, with Alderman || *Sandys*, and the Sheriffs, came to

|| This Alderman *Sandys* was a moderate Man, and 'twas thought came thither againſt his Will at the Importunity of the Mayor.

to the Meeting, and committed to *Newgate* nine Men, and to *Bridewell* twenty-ſix Men and two Women, in all thirty-ſeven Perſons. At an Adjournment of the Seſſions next Day, one of thoſe Men, *Dennis Holliſter*, was fined four Pounds, and for Nonpayment was ſentenced to ten Weeks Impriſonment. The reſt were fined each five Shillings, and for not paying committed for one Month.

On the ſame Day *Sarah Wilkinſon* was ſent to *Bridewell*, for ſpeaking to the Prieſt in *James*'s Steeple-Houſe: and *John Simons* for a Cauſe of the like Nature.

On the 24th and 31ſt of the fifth Month, the Meeting was held without much Intermiſſion, for the Officers who came took away none, not that the Mayor was more mild, but becauſe they had not Priſons to put them in; Complaint having been made, that the Multitude of Priſoners in ſo little Room might endanger an Infection; and *Dennis Holliſter*, one of the Priſoners, was very ſick, notwithſtanding which the Mayor would not permit any of them to have the leaſt Liberty, nor to go to their own Houſes on any Occaſion.

On the 3d of the 6th Month, the Month's Impriſonment of the 163, committed firſt on the new Act, expired, and they were diſcharged. The firſt Day of the following Week the Meeting was again large, and the Mayor, (with Alderman *Chiſwick*) came thither, eager to convict as many as he could of a ſecond Offence. He ſent at that time to *Newgate* thirteen Men and eighteen Women, and to *Bridewell* ſeventy-five Men and eighty-eight Women, in all 194 Perſons.

On the 14th of the ſame Month he committed to Priſon, ſeventeen Men and twenty Women.

On the 21ſt of the ſame, two Men.

On the 28th, ſeventeen Men and ſeven Women.

On the 11th of the 7th Month, eleven Men and eight Women.

On the 25th of the ſame, thirty-five Men and ſix Women.

On the 29th of the 7th Month his Mayoralty expired; during the laſt three Months of which he had ſo beſtirred himſelf, as to commit to Priſon,

On Conviction for the firſt Offence 219 *Perſons*, Viz.

RICH. Belſhar
John Barnes
Chriſtopher Bennett
Thomas Bourn
Stephen Cormell
Elizabeth Child
Mary Corbett
Sarah Cann
Mary Cockman
Henry Comely
Mary Browchill
Joane Britton
Barbara Blagdown
Mary Belſhar
Eraſmus Dole
John Dale
Katharine Davis
John Bedford
Thomas Bowes
Griffith Brown
Edward Bennett
Joane Crew
Samuel Comb
William Cannings
Eliz. Chamberlain
Mary Chambers
Hannah Ball
Mary Brock
Edith Bifield
Jane Batho
Elizabeth Ariel
Aniſtay Bennett
James Diamond
Mary Dedicote
Anne Day
Jeffery Brightweed
William Britton
John Cole
Sarah Cattell
John Clark
Martha Chock
Mary Cole
Thomas Callowhill
Mary Burgeſs
Anne Britton
Blanch Bough

Sarah

Sarah Bennett
Henry Dedicote
Rowland Dole
Ruth Davis
Joane Dixon
Elizabeth Dewell
Anne Davis
Grace Eaton
Bridget Francis
Richard Griffin
Elizabeth Gibbons
Richard Horſman
Joane Holliſter
John Herring
Charles Horſington
John Hale
Nicholas Horſman
Rebecca Howell
Mary Harward
Mary Hunt
Elizabeth Jaques, *alias* Jackſon
Merlin Jones
Richard Jones
‖ Mary Knight
John Love
Joane Lippiatt
Anne Long
Mary Lovell
Martha Lane
John Moon
Alice Moore
Joane Dapwell
Joane Day
Elizabeth Eagles
Joane Farmer
Robert Gibbons
Dorcas Gibbons
John Hart
Thomas Holder
Elizabeth Hogford
Francis Hobhouſe
Alexander Harcourt
Timothy Harding
Joane Hill
Elizabeth Holder
Mary Harbord
Joane Jones
Mary Jones
Anne King
Dorcas Knight
Morgan Lamb
Mary Lindey
Margery Lovell
Dorcas Lloyd
Thomas Lambert
Henry Moore
Elizabeth Morgan
Sarah Davis
Elizabeth Driver
Mary Evans
Roger

‖ *Mary Knight*, the next Day after ſhe was committed to *Bridewell*, was taken very ill, and being removed, by the Mayor's Permiſſion, to her Maſter's Houſe, lay ſick about twelve Days of a violent Fever, and then died. Her Body, becauſe ſhe died a Priſoner, being carried to the *Bridewell*, to be buried from thence, was obſerved to bleed afreſh at the Noſe for an Hour together, which ſome interpreted to be an aſſured Token, that that Place was the Cauſe of her Death.

Roger Oldſtone
Samuel Godfrey
Arthur Hyatt
Timothy Hardiman
William Hoble
Dorcas Hewlet
Dennis Holliſter
Peter Hadeing
Anne Hawkes
Anne Hill
John Hert
John Ivear
John Jennet
Rebecca Jenkins
Alice Hill
Thomas Lewis
Dorothy Lord
Eleanor Lewis
Mary Leverett
Mary Leech
Richard Marſh
Rich. Moon
Edward Martindale
Charles Marſhall
Anne Mayes
Hannah Marſhall
William Noble
Thomas North
Robert Nokes
Joſeph Owen
Iſaac Partridge
William Price
Philip Peake
Sarah Peake
Suſanna Pearſon, jun.
John Rogers
Robert Summers
William Stratford
Anne Samſon
Elizabeth Stevens
Thomas Saunders
Gobert Sykes
Mary Smith
John Sewatd
Thomas Terrett
Margaret Thomas, jun.
Elizabeth Matthew
Elizabeth Martin
John Neeves
Mary Noakes
Daniel Neale
John Nutt
Simſon Potter
Hannah Pitt
James Parker
William Pludwell
Elizabeth Price
Samuel Rogers
Elizabeth Rogers
John Stvant
Thomas Speed
Emme Simons
Sarah Sneade
Elizabeth Sterridge
John Sanders
Martha Smith
William Tippitt
‖ Lydia Tovey

Mary

‖ *Lydia Tovey*, was a young Woman very big with Child; the unwholſom Scent of the Goal affected her at her firſt coming in. She

Mary Toghill
Sarah Morris
Anne Mogs
Richard Nelſon
Alice Norden
John Naylor
John Northall
Alexander Perkins
Mary Perry
William Pope
Samuel Plumley
Anne Price
William Rogers
Andrew Sowle
David Simonds
Alice Slaughter
Suſanna Styant
Ambroſe Scott
John Speed
John Smith
Bathſheba Speed
Mary Turner
Joane Tomlinſon
Eleanor Traverſe
Alice Tovey
Jarvis Wallis
Thomas Wilkins
Grace Withers
Joyce Warren
Joane Weſt
Iſabel Yeomans
Andrew Vivers
Thomas Winfield
Joane Wiley
Anne Watkins
Elizabeth Wilkinſon
Deborah Watkins
Suſanna York
Thomas Whitturn
William Williams
William Wilcox
Katharine Wakeliffe
Elizabeth Walker
William Yeomans
Joane Younger

And

She grew very ill, and manifeſt Symptoms of a Miſcarriage appeared: which tho' her Huſband's Brother, who was a Common-Council-man of the City, and her Mother, a Widow, whoſe only Daughter ſhe was, acquainted the Mayor of, yet he would not admit of a Removal; till it was too late: When underſtanding by the Keeper, that her Life was in Danger, he bid him, *Turn her out.* Which being done, ſhe lay a Day or two in a ſad Condition; her Infant came dead from her, and herſelf ſoon after expired. The Mother and Child were buried both in one Grave, the Cloſeneſs and ill Scent of the Goal having been the apparent Cauſe of both their Deaths.

And upon Conviction for the ſecond Offence, after they had ſuffered a Months Impriſonment for the firſt Offence, 105 *Perſons,* Viz.

Nathaniel Allen
Edward Bifield
John Bennett
Anne Brinckworth
Thomas Baker
John Cox
William Collins
Anne Chaffin
Ralph Cock
Joyce Dole
Tobias Dole
Samuel Gibbons
Suſanna Gotby
Hugh Hobhouſe
William Hill
Mary Hampton
Charles Jones
Barnaby Lidman
Griffith Laſcomb
John Martin
Elizabeth Maynard
Mary North
Theophilus Newton
William Atkins
Charles Bowen
Thomas Bayley
Anne Bateman
John Brook
Simon Cadle
Abraham Cole
Mary Cole
Simon Cox
Nathaniel Day
Edward Daniel
Daniel Gibbons
John Hunt
Thomas Hilman
John Herne
Katharine Hughes
Joſeph Kippin
William Lane
Elizabeth Moore
John Morgan
Sarah Maynard
Mary Naylor
Chriſtopher Newman
John Batho
Griffith Brown
Gertrude Boyle
William Blackway
Philip Cox
William Cawſon
Ellen Cole
Samuel Cotterell
Miles Dixon
William Davis
Richard Gotby
William Gotby
Joane Kiley
Jeremy Hignell
Caleb Hill
John Hardiman
Magdalen Love
Richard Lindſey
Benjamin

Benjamin Maynard
William Maynard
John Neeve
Mary Neeve
James Neeve
Elizabeth Pyott
Mary Prince
Hester Reynolds
Anne Sowle
James Slaughter
Thomas Stockman
William Taylor
Elizabeth Turford
John Warwick
Jane Weale
George White
Bridget Wory
Edward Paine
Anne Philips
Mary Rice
Charles Sanders
John Styant
John Simons
James Toghill
Robert Weal
Joane Williams
Daniel Wastfield
James Wallis
Sarah Wilkinson
John Price
John Parker
Richard Snead
John Summers
John Saunders
Francis Styant
Joane Tucker
William Wells
Mary Willis
John Withers
John Wear
Margery Thomas

And in Order to a Conviction for the third Offence, after having been convicted and imprisoned for a first and second, twenty-three Persons, namely,

Cananiel Britton
John Dole
Thomas Goldney
Robert Gerish
Thomas Lofty
† William Peachy
William

† *Alice*, the Wife of this *William Peachy*, a young Woman, very big with her first Child, being at the Meeting, from whence her Husband was sent to Prison, one of the Officers rudely hal'd her toward the Mayor, while another behind pusht her forward beyond her Strength, and hurt her so that her Countenance was observed by some present to discover her Illness. She went home and was delivered of a Child the next Day, but never recovered, dying about seven Days after.

William Sawcer
John Crump
Liming Dickinſon
George Gough
Charles Harford
Ellen Maud
Suſan Pearſon
Maurice Williams
Bartholomew Crocker
Rowland Dole
Mary Goldney
Hannah Jordan
Roger Oldſtone
Lewis Rogers
Richard Willis
Thomas Window and
William Taylor of
the *Caſtle*.

Had this Mayor continued longer in his Office, 'tis probable he would have baniſhed theſe and many more, but his expiring Authority gave him Opportunity of convicting only three of them for the 3d Offence, namely, *Cananiel Britton*, *Bartholom. Crocker* and *Lewis Rogers* Theſe three afterwards were put on Shipboard in Order for Tranſportation: Of which, and the Seamens Reaſons for refuſing to carry them, ſee a large Certificate in the * Appendix.

The Reſt of thoſe who lay in Order to a third Conviction, as well as the other Priſoners remaining at the Expiration of his Mayoralty, in all to the Number of 145, we do not find to have been farther proceeded againſt, but in due time they obtained their Liberty.

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* No. VII.

IV. *BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.*

On the 30th Day of the 11th Month, 1660, were Priſoners in the County Goal ſixty-three Perſons, the ſeveral Cauſes of whoſe Commitment were as follows, *Viz.*

Three of them, namely, *Ralph Trumper*, *Thomas Hooton*, and *John Lucas*, for not paying Tithes.

Eight, namely, *John Whitehead*, *Richard Hunt*, *John Cunningham*, *Robert Rall*, *Edward Andrews*, *Stephen Marſhall*, *Joſias Bringham* and *James Brierly*, ſitting peaceably in a Friend's Houſe, were apprehended by Conſtables, and three Juſtices, met together for that Purpoſe, and committed for refuſing the Oath of Allegiance.

Seventeen, namely, *Henry Hall*, *John Burrows*, *John Thornton*, *John Cunningham*, *Robert Reyborne*, *Henry Cunningham*, *Edward Swain*, *Thomas Palmer*, *Richard Bawne*, *Robert Daggery*, *William Glidwell*, *Nicholas Steel*, *Thomas Hartwell*, *Edward Franklyn*, *George Franklyn*, *Robert Boſwell* and *John Auſtin*, were taken out of their peaceable Meetings by Soldiers, and carried before the Juſtices, who tendered them the Oath of Allegiance, and for Refuſal to take it, ſent them to Priſon.

Fifteen, namely, *Robert Jones*, *John Brown*, *Edward Cheſter*, *Thomas Martin*, *Edward Brampton*, *William Libertie*, *William Francis*, *Henry Newman*, *Henry Houſe*, *Francis Ceave*, *John Briden*, *Robert Wallis*, *John Stratton*, *James Lane* and *Jon. Houghton*, as they were ſitting peaceably together in a Friend's Houſe, waiting upon and worſhipping the Lord, were taken by armed Men with a Warrant from the Earl of *Bridgewater*,

water, and for refuſing to take the Oath of Allegiance, were committed to Priſon.

Eight others, namely, *Henry Parks*, *Thomas Rogers*, *William Pratt*, *Edward Hare*, *John Bovington*, *Edward Morrard*, *William Eldridge* and *Richard Spott*, were committed for refuſing the ſaid Oath, when tender'd to them only by one Juſtice, which was not a legal Cauſe of Commitment.

Seven others were forcibly taken out of their own Houſes by Soldiers, and committed for refuſing the ſaid Oath, namely, *Richard Marks*, *Robert Newman*, *Henry Glidwell*, *William Mouſe*, *Walter Bably*, *Robert Glidwell* and *Thomas Glidwell*.

Five namely, *Iſaac Penington*, *George Salter*, *Thomas Pewſey*, *William Sexton* and *Edward Barton*, were apprehended by the Conſtables when together, and ſent to Priſon for ſuch Meeting.

About the ſame time were committed to *Buckingham*-Goal, by the King's Commiſſioners, for refuſing the Oath of Allegiance, *Thomas Burges* of *Stony-Stratford*, *Thomas Davis* of *Bradwell-Abbey*, *John York* of *Handſlin*, *Thomas Ellingham* of *North-Crowley*, and *John Wilmot* of *Tinſweek*, being taken from their own Houſes and Imployments; and *Matthew Draper* of *Buckingham*, who appeared before the Commiſſioners upon a Citation.

On the 11th of the 6th Month, 1661, *Chriſtopher Taylor* of *Otley* in *Yorkſhire*, had a Meeting with ſeveral Friends, at the Houſe of *Anne Thurſton* of *Whitechurch*, Widow, whither a Juſtice of the Peace, ſent for by the Prieſt of the Pariſh, came in Perſon, and required of *Chriſtopher* Sureties for his Appearance at the next Quarter-Seſſions, and in the mean time to be of

of good Behaviour, which he refuſing to give, was committed to *Ailesbury*-Goal, by a Mittimus written in the Juſtices own Name, without mention of the King's Authority.

On the firſt of the 7th Month the ſame Year, being the firſt Day of the Week, was an appointed Meeting at *Colverton* near *Stony-Stratford*, to which came ſix or ſeven Soldiers with Piſtols, and brought with them two Conſtables, whom being entred, they ordered to take out the principal Men, but they refuſed, ſaying, They knew them not, at which the Soldiers being enraged, took away 8 Perſons, and carried them before the Deputy-Lieutenant of the County, who demanded of them Sureties for their good Behaviour, and their Appearance at Seſſions, which they not conſenting to give, he drew up a Mittimus (with much ado, for he was near four Hours about it) in which 'twas ſaid, that thoſe Perſons were brought before him by the Conſtables, whenas the Conſtables themſelves were forced thither by the Soldiers. The Names of ſeven of thoſe then committed to Priſon were, *Matthew Draper*, *John Crook*, *John Forſter*, *John Cunningham*, *Thomas Roſe*, *Thomas Davy* and *Thomas Cocke*.

In the Year 1664, twenty Perſons, *viz. William Glidwell*, *Thomas Palmer*, *Edward Swain*, *John Cunningham*, *Robert Benton*, *Robert Daggery*, *Robert Newman*, *Richard Hunt*, *Richard Marks*, *Henry Hall*, *William Mouſe*, *Henry Glidwell*, *James Brierly*, *Henry Cunningham*, *Walter Mabley*, *Nicholas Steel*, *Henry King*, *John Thornton*, *Thomas Ellingham* and *Richard Bawne*, were taken out of a religious Meeting at *Newport-Pagnell*, and committed to *Alisbury*-Goal for three Months upon the Conventicle Act, but were kept there much longer, by means of the Goaler

and Clerk of the Peace, who not having their Fees, conſpired to detain them, to which End the Clerk revived ſome old Indictments laid againſt them for abſenting from Church, &c. Their Uſage in Priſon was cruel, worſe than is uſual to Felons, being kept in a dark Room ſo open to the Weather, that they could not lie dry in their Beds, when they had any, for they were obliged for ſome time to lie on Straw, and being ſome of them poor Tradeſmen, were denied the Uſe of a Place to work in, in Order to provide themſelves Neceſſaries for Life.

SECT.

SECT. II.

Containing the Sufferings in *Cambridgeſhire*, *Cheſhire*, *Cornwall*, and *Cumberland*.

I. *CAMBRIDGESHIRE*, and the *ISLE* of *ELY*.

1. *For Nonpayment of* Tithes.

By Diſtreſs.

Anno From	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1660. *Edw. Peach* for	0	6	0	Taken	5	0	0
1661. Wid. *Peachy* and *Steph. Blow*	0	7	0		10	13	0
1662. *Samuel Fulbigg*	0	7	0		2	10	0
1663. *Jeremy Roſe*	0	0	2	*	2	10	0
1664. *Stephen Blow*	0	12	0		2	6	0
Stephen Wilſon	0	10	0		2	10	0
Richard Read	1	10	0		10	0	0
	3	12	2		35	9	0

By Impriſonment.

Anno 1661. *James Tims* and *Francis Gerrard*, were impriſoned in *Cambridge*-Caſtle upon an Attachment out of the Exchequer, about the 10th Month, 1661, for not paying Tithe.

* This was for the Tithe of a Parcel of Graſs, for which the Man was to give but eighteen Pence.

1662. In the 2d Month. were ſent to Priſon there for the ſame Cauſe, *Joſeph Stevens* and *Edith Stevens*, both of *Over:* As were in the next Month, *Thomas Goodwin* of *Hardwick*, and *John Smith* of the ſame.

1663. *Walter Crane* of *Horſed*, had been Priſoner one Year and four Months, upon a Writ *de Excommunicato capiendo*, for not paying Tithes.

1664. *Benjamin Cranwell* was ſent to *Cambridge* Priſon, for his Teſtimony againſt paying Tithe; where was alſo

James Blakely ſenior, who in the Year 1665 had been ſeveral Years Priſoner there on the ſame Account.

We find alſo that in the Year 1663, *Rob. Steel* and *John Ruſs* were impriſoned at *Wisbech*-Goal, by a Writ *de Excommunicato capiendo*, obtained againſt them, on a Proceſs for not paying Tithe.

Beſides the above-mentioned, ſeveral had their Goods taken on Account of Tythe, the Value of which demanded is not mentioned, *viz.*

Joſeph Nun of *Littleport*, had a Mare taken from him worth eight Pounds.

John Dring of *Maney*, Goods worth 4 *l.*

Thomas Pain of the ſame, a Cow worth forty Shillings.

Anne Crab and *Elizabeth Aſpelon*, two Cows worth four Pounds.

There were alſo taken from *William Boughton* for a Mortuary, Goods worth 2 *l.* 10 *s.*

2. For *meeting together to worſhip God, and refuſing to Swear.*

In the Beginning of the Year 1660, the Meetings of the People called *Quakers* in *Cambridge* were held, though with the apparent Hazard

of

of their Lives, from the inhuman Cruelty of the Scholars and others, who would frequently pull them out by the Hair of the Head, knock them down, and drag them through the filthy Gutters and Kennels of the Town; beating them with Clubs and other Weapons, insomuch that at one Meeting held there on the 27th of the 3d Month, no less than twenty-four Persons were wounded so that they lost much Blood.

We cannot give our Reader a better Idea of the usual Barbarity there exercised against those innocent People, than by transcribing a Letter subscribed by twenty-nine of the Sufferers at a Meeting there, on the 2d of the 5th Month, 1660, and sent

To King CHARLES II. *&c.*

'WE are not a People forward to complain without great Cause, nor backward or unwilling to abide the good Pleasure of the Lord, in filling up the Measure of the Afflictions of Christ in our Bodies, while others are filling up the Measure of their Sins: But the Things that have lately happened to us at *Cambridge*, being altogether contrary to thy Declarations, for Freedom and Protection of them that submit to thy Government and live in Peace, and much to the Dishonour of thy Royal Engagement particularly made to us: Thy Authority being pretended for the foulest Misdemeanors and highest Insolencies, whereby thou mayst be abused, as well as we, as declaring for one thing and intending another; and much Evil may proceed if such things are suffered. Therefore we would not hide it from the King, that Remedy may be had against such presumptuous Offenders, or at least the like

'prevented for the Time to come, that the 'Judgments of God may, if poſſible, be diverted, 'that are ready to fall upon this Nation without 'ſpeedy Repentance and Reformation, for the 'Wrong done unto his Children and Servants, 'and thou mayſt be preſerved in the Evil Day, 'from the Wrath of the Lamb, who is making 'War with the Nations, and paſſing his dread-'ful Doom and Sentence, upon the Whore, the 'falſe Prophet, and Throne of the Beaſt. Be 'it known unto thee, O King, that on the 2d 'Day of the 5th Month, as we were gathering 'together to a General-Meeting, at the uſual 'Place there, being our own hired Houſe, a great 'Tumult of Scholars, lewd Women, Townſ-'men and Boys, gathered alſo, about the Meet-'ing-Place, like the Men of *Sodom*; not con-'tented with the former Injuries, Inſolencies 'and Indignities, acted and expreſſed towards 'the Lamb's Followers, about a Month be-'fore, neither aſhamed nor afraid to do the ſame 'Things again, though the Heads and Gover-'nors both of Town and Univerſity were made 'acquainted with the former Riot; but rather 'encouraged, in that their deſerved Puniſhment 'was delayed; ſome of them prepared with 'Exceſs of Drink, that they might forget all 'Humanity, and ſhew no Mercy, ſuffered none 'to paſs thither without ſome Abuſe or other, 'ſtopping and thruſting us to and fro, throwing 'ſome down, or throwing Dirt and Filth upon 'their Clothes, or in their Faces, and alſo beat-'ing ſome back again, and not ſuffering them to 'go into the Meeting, mingling much Scoffing, 'reviling and threatning with the reſt of their 'Miſuſages; and not ceaſing, there fell upon us, 'in our peaceable Meeting, as we were waiting 'upon the Lord in Fear, ſtriking at thoſe they

'could

'could reach; flinging at others, and making an 'hideous Noiſe, with ſcoffing, laughing, rail-'ing, ſhouting, knocking, drumming upon 'the Boards, and ſometimes throwing Wildfire 'and Gunpowder into the Meeting, to drown 'the Sound of that which was ſpoken to us in 'the Name of the Lord, and continually exer-'ciſing themſelves in one Act of Miſchief or 'other, to make a Diſturbance and weary us 'out of the Place, and when they ſaw they 'could not do it by all thoſe Means, they brake 'and battered down the Doors and Walls next 'the Street, with Boult-Hammers, and other 'Engines, and ruſhed in upon us, and though 'we minded them of the King's Declaration, 'wherein he promiſed Liberty to tender Con-'ſciences, at his firſt coming into *England*; and 'ſhewed them the Unlawfulneſs of their Do-'ings, aſſaulting, breaking in upon us, and 'beating us in our own hired Houſe, they cal-'led us Rebels, and pretended the King's 'Order for what they did, and ran violently 'upon us, and uſed us as if our Lives were all 'at their Mercies, haling, thruſting out and ſtri-'king both Men and Women, (though not 'lifting up an Hand againſt them) without any 'Pity or Reſpect to Age or other Condition, 'with Clubs, great Splinters and Pieces of the 'Doors and other Timber: And though they 'that entred the Houſe beat us out with ſo 'much Cruelty, yet would not their Out-Guard 'let us paſs, till they alſo had ſatisfied their 'bloody Minds in beating us again, ſo that very 'many of us were ſorely hurt and bruiſed. 'Twenty-two had their Blood ſhed: One ſo 'lamed that he was left behind diſabled to walk 'Abroad; and a Woman almoſt killed by 'their cruel Uſage; and beſides this, ſome of us

us loſt our Hats, and many of us had our ‘ Clothes rent and much beſpatter'd and daub'd: ‘ And yet our Perſecutors were not ſatisfied ‘ with all this, when they had driven us from ‘ the Houſe, and cleared the Streets of us, they ‘ returned and quite battered down the reſt of the ‘ Walls and Bays, on each Side of the Meeting-‘ Houſe next two Entries, and laid it all open ‘ to the Streets; then ſought and hunted up ‘ and down the Meeting-Houſe again for us, ‘ and them they lighted on did very much a-‘ buſe, and aſſaulted an *Alderman*'s Houſe where ‘ ſome of us lodged, and beat the Man of the ‘ Houſe at his own Door, and departed not ſo ‘ long as it was light: And we whoſe Names are ‘ ſubſcribed, were Sufferers, and are Witneſſes ‘ that theſe things are true before written.

John Moone
Joſiah Cole
Stephen Criſp
John Ainſloe
William Warbies
Daniel Willis
John Webb
Thomas Harris
William Turner
George Clark
James Allen
William Wytham
Henry Marſhall
Thomas Rouſe
Jeremy Wood
Jeremy Herne
William Pepper
John Oſtler
Gregory Tingy
John Parker
Stephen Hart
Benjamin Lunt
Daniel Ward
Thomas Payne
Giles Fiſher
John Forſter
John Pollard
Philip Williamſon
John Adams.

Beſides theſe Subſcribers, were many other Sufferers, by cruel Uſage at their Meetings, ſome of whom were *Henry Foſter*, *William Allen*, *John Smith*, *Matthew Blakely*, *Edward Salmon*,

mon, John Cranwell, George Naſh, Reuben Stevens, Jeremiah Roſe, Richard Stedton, Edward Wright, Thomas Golden, Thomas Hawkes, James Blakely, an Alderman of the Town, *Clement Crabb, Samuel Cater, John Parnel, Samuel Nottingham, John Moon, Robert Letchworth, John Peace, Euſebius Read* and *John Hart.*

In the 11th Month, 1660, were committed Priſoners to the ſeveral Priſons in this Town and County, 126 Perſons, *viz.*

To Cambridge-*Caſtle* 52 *Perſons*, namely,

On the 13th of the 11th Month 5 Perſons.

Thomas Blow — Edward Wright
Jeremy Proctor — William Philips.
John Norris

On the 16th 7 Perſons.

John Smith — Nicholas Froſt
John Ainſloe — John Peace
Thomas Bennet — George Clark
John Ware

On the 21ſt 11 Perſons.

* William Holmes, *ſen.* — *† Thomas Brand
Joſeph Holmes — George Bewly
John Holmes — John Binge
† Henry Marſhall — Chriſtopher Aſhton
‖ Robert Mitting — * Samuel Jobſon
¶ Thomas Bradley

On

* *Above ſixty Years of Age, and his two Sons Inhabitants of the Town of* Swaſey *were taken from their Trades, and impriſoned, for refuſing the Oath of Allegiance, and one of his Sons, namely,* Joſeph, *died a Priſoner.*

† *A poor labouring Man, whoſe Wife* Mary *was taken from her ſmall Children and ſent to Priſon.*

‖ *A poor Carpenter, whoſe Family were likely to be ruined by his Impriſonment, having no Subſiſtence but by his Labour.*

*† *A poor Man, and Servant to* Margaret Means *a poor Widow, of eighty Years of Age.*

*‖ *This* Thomas Brand *and his Mother* Katharine Brand, *were taken from his Father and her Husband (who probably was not a* Quaker*) and impriſoned, whereby the Family ſuffered much.*

* *With* Samuel Jobſon *was ſent to Priſon* Mary Veere *his Maid-Servant, by whoſe Abſence his Trade (being that of a Fellmonger) was left wholly to the Management of two Apprentice Boys under fifteen Years of Age, to his very great Detriment.*

On the 25th 27 Perſons.

Joſeph Stevens	Suſan Croft
Henry Ilie	Hellen Allen
Robert Adams	Lucy Field
Thomas Daingier	Elizabeth Smith
William Page	Joane Gates
Thomas Poole	Judith Tomſon
Widow Edmonds	Mary Woods
Widow Beton	Widow Sparrow
Widow Canum	‖ Widow Preſton
Widow Jobſon	Widow Prior
Widow Cocks	Widow Stevens
Anne Boone	Widow Sneesby
Thomas Blakely	Widow Royſton
* Alice Aſton	

On the 29th 2.

Thomas Dimſdale	William Pepper

To the Talbooth *Priſon in* Cambridge.

On the 20th of the 11th Month, 8.

Robert Leehmere	Thomas Edmonds
Reuben Stevens	William Allen
George Naſh	Matthew Blakely
John Wright	Joſeph Cole

To Wisbich-Goal *were committed* 8 *Perſons.*

John Souter	John Yaxley
Thomas Souter	Thomas Swale
William Dowham	Edward Dimſdale and
Chriſtopher Lancaſter	one other

To

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† *An Inhabitant of* Swaſey.
‖ *A very poor Woman and lame, having but one Hand.*
¶ *A poor Woman above ſixty Years of Age.*

To Ely-Goal *were committed* 51 *Perſons, who were taken out of the Meetings there, on the* 13*th and* 20*th of the* 11*th Month*, viz.

James Tims
John Tye
John Dringe
William Conſtance
Euſebius Read
George Read
Robert Read
Richard Read
Francis Garrett
Richard Clackſon
John Kent
Kobert Say
John Roſe
Edward Limige
John Grant
Robert Steele
Richard Britten
William Aling
Henry Foſter
Philip Viping
John Tournell
Edward Wright
William Grounds
Ezra Perkis
James Rolf
Thomas Gray
Clement Crab, *ſen.*
Clement Crab, *jun.*
Joſeph Nunn
Thomas Payne
Samuel Foulbidge
Daniel Ward
Samuel Cater
William Wilkinſon
William Hardiman
Thomas Dorman
Thomas Hackes
Thomas Alling
Henry Place
John Auſtler
Job Thompſon
Richard Chatteris
Stephen Blow
John Hart
John Ives
John Imples
Stephen Clackſon
Bennet Roſe
Richard Steton
Jeremy Roſe
George Thorowgood

The laſt mentioned 119 Perſons, were taken ſome out of their Houſes and Employments, and others from their peaceable Meetings, and ſent to Priſon for refuſing to take the Oath of Allegiance, beſides whom we find, that,

Chriſtopher

Chriſtopher Aſhton, a poor Day Labourer, having a Wife and five ſmall Children, whoſe Subſiſtence depended on his Labour, was taken out of a Meeting at *Swaſey* and ſent to *Cambridge* Goal.

Jane Wright and *Anne Wright*, ſingle Women, who ſubſiſted only by their Labour, and *Mary Bates* a Maid-Servant, were all committed to the ſame Priſon, as was *Mary Draper*, who was taken from her Husband and Children; as alſo *Elizabeth Barfoot* and her Daughter, having two ſmall Children whom they provided for by their own Labour and ſome Aſſiſtance from others, were ſent to Priſon, and the poor Children left deſolate in the Streets without Habitation.

Andery Shilling, taken from her Husband and four ſmall Children (the eldeſt not able to dreſs it ſelf) and ſent to Priſon.

The Uſage of theſe Perſons in Priſon is deſcribed in the following Letter, from one of them to a Friend in *London*, viz.

Dear Friend,

'MY dear Love to thee and all faithful 'Freinds and Brethren, in Bonds and 'out of Bonds: God Almighty keep you all 'faithful to the End: This is to let thee know 'how it is, and hath been with with us in *Cam-'bridgeſhire* and Town. They have been very 'cruel and violent towards all Friends, ſparing 'none, neither Widows nor Fatherleſs Children, 'but haled all before them called Juſtices, and 'they ſent all to Priſon; many Widows above 'ſixty, ſome ſeventy Years old, and they left 'ſome of the Houſes without Inhabitant, and 'ſome little Children in the Streets, without 'any to look after them for ſeveral Days; ſuch

'was

'was the Cruelty that I was moved to write a 'few Lines to them, a † Copy whereof I have 'ſent thee. They brought in one Day about 'ſixteen Women, a great part of them Widows, 'and moſt of them all very poor in the Out-'ward, having but little but as they did earn 'it by Day Labour, and they put them into 'the Shire-Hall, where they were kept all 'Night, without any thing to lie upon, and 'theſe Women were kept about four Days, and 'then the Jailor came and thruſt them out, not 'having any Order, and took from them what 'Bedding they had gotten in, and doth keep 'it for Fees. We are already about thirty-one 'Men in the County-Goal, and nine Men in the 'Town-Goal, and ſixteen Women. —— Upon 'the ſecond Day laſt, the Men called Juſtices, 'ſent the Clerk of the Peace to us, to let us 'know that it was the King's Pleaſure to free us 'of the Oath, and if we would enter into a 'Bond to live peaceably, and not to have any 'Meeting or Conventicle for one Year's time, 'we might have our Liberty; to which we an-'ſwered, by one Conſent, *we could not for Con-'ſcience Sake, being the Lord's Free Men.* And 'that Day I was moved to write a ‖ few Lines 'to them called Juſtices, and ſent it to them 'where they ſat in *Cambridge*; a Copy of it I 'have ſent alſo. Friends here are finely kept, 'and well content to lye upon Straw. Farewel.

Thy dear Friend and Brother in the Bonds of the Goſpel.

Cambridge County-Goal, the 31ſt of the 11th Month, 1660.

John Ainſloe.

And

† Appendix. No. VIII. ‖ Appendix. No. IX.

And in another Letter ſome time after, he ſays thus;

'SOme of us are kept in and not ſuffered to 'go out at all to eaſe themſelves, but muſt 'do it where they lie, and others of us ſhut up 'in Dungeons and Holes where they keep their 'Felons, and Witches and Murderers, and ſo 'thronged, that they have but Room to ſtir one 'by another, and the Places do ſmell ſo naſty, 'that it were enough to poiſon any Creature, but 'that the Lord is our Preſerver——There is 'above twelve of us poor labouring Men, that 'have nothing to live on but their own Labour, 'and they have been kept from it theſe eight 'Weeks, and had nothing but as others of us re-'lieved them——Many of the Priſoners are 'ſickly with Colds.

John Ainſloe.

On the 16th Day of the 2d Month, 1663, *Thomas Richardſon*, *Francis Bugg* and *John Ives*, were taken by Conſtables out of a Meeting in the Iſle of *Ely*, and committed by Warrant from four Juſtices to the common Goal in *Ely*, and there continued Priſoners from one Seſſions to another, till the Aſſizes held at *Wisbech*, on the 7th Month following, where the Oath of Allegiance was tendered them, and they refuſing to take it were remanded to Priſon, and continued there through much Hardſhip, till one of them, *Thomas Richardſon*, being above ſixty Years of Age, and having ſuffered much thro' Want of Neceſſaries, being kept an whole Winter without ſo much Wood as would make one Fire, and lodged upon Straw, was taken ſick, and died there on the 13th of the 8th Month, 1665, after about two Years and an half Impriſonment.

The

The other two were not releaſed till about ſix Months after his Death.

Henry Foſter, of *Sutton* in the *Iſle of Ely*, was fetched from his own Houſe by * Soldiers, with a Warrant from ſome Juſtices, and by them committed to *Wisbech*-Goal, on the 20th of the 4th Month, 1663, and at the next Aſſizes there in the 7th Month following, had the Oath of Allegiance tendered him, for refuſing of which he was remanded to Priſon.

William Conſtance and *John Tye*, being at a Meeting at *Chatteris* in the Iſle of *Ely*, on the 26th of the 5th Month, 1663, were taken thence by a Juſtice of the Peace, and committed to *Wisbech*-Goal until the Aſſizes, and then recommitted for refuſing the Oath of Allegiance, and continued Priſoners many Months.

Four others, *viz*: *Jeremy Roſe*, *Richard Cope*, *Henry Tims* and *George Read*, who had been committed at the ſame time with them, were releaſed at this Aſſize.

John Ainſloe, *Robert Falkner* and *John Hollowell*, being at a Meeting at *Wellingham*, on the 1ſt of the 9th Month, 1663. The Sheriff with ſome Attendants, came juſt as the Meeting was breaking up; *John Ainſloe* was gone to a Friend's Houſe hard by, the other two being yet in the Meeting Room, he cauſed them to be apprehended, and then went to the Houſe where he heard *John Ainſloe* was, and having taken him, ſent them all three to Priſon, where they lay till the

* Theſe Soldiers were very uncivil in the Houſe, calling rudely for Beer and Tobacco, and one of them with his Sword in one Hand and a Piſtol in the other, threatned to cleave the Head of a young Man, *Henry*'s Brother, at the Sight and Fear of which, the ſaid *Henry*'s Wife, big with Child, fell in Travel, twelve Weeks before her Time; and both ſhe and her Child died.

the Aſſizes in the firſt Month following, when a Bill of Indictment was found againſt them, *for refuſing to hear Common-prayer, and being at an unlawful Meeting*; to which they not directly pleading, but inſiſting on the Illegality of their firſt Commitment, were ſent again to Priſon, till another Aſſize.

1664. *George Thorowgood* and *John Clarke*, were taken from a Meeting in the Year 1664, and committed to Priſon, the former for ten Days and the latter for two Months.

William Fiſon and *Jonas Skrooks*, for being at a Meeting, were committed to Priſon by *William Holder*, a Prieſt and Juſtice.

George Thorowgood, * *William Williams* and *John Lowder*, being ſummoned to appear at the Seſſions on the 12th of the 11th Month, 1664, were there enſnared with the Oath of Allegiance and committed to Priſon, where they lay about fifteen Months.

We find alſo impriſoned for meeting together to worſhip God, according to their Conſciences, *James Vyping*, *John Bedingham*, *James Noble* and *Edward Wingfield*. And for refuſing to ſwear, *John Chapman* and *Thomas Smith*. *Robert Letchworth* for refuſing to Swear, had taken from him in the Year 1662, two Cows worth ſeven Pounds.

2. *For*

* This *William Williams* was a very poor Man, and had a great Charge of ſmall Children; for whom his Wife hoping to get ſome Relief, went to *William Fiſher*, a Juſtice of the Peace at *Wisbech*, and repreſented to him her Condition; which was ſo far from moving Compaſſion in that inhuman Perſecutor, that (like ſome monſtrous Canibal) he churliſhly anſwered, *If ſhe wanted Food ſhe might take her Children and fry them for Steaks, and eat them.* The ſaid Juſtice died not long after, in much Trouble and Horrour.

3. *For Noncomformity, or abſenting themſelves from the Publick Worſhip.*

Anno 1661. *Mary Prior* of *Over*, an ancient Widow, and a virtuous Woman, being ſummoned to the Seſſions for abſenting herſelf from the Publick Worſhip of the Nation, appeared there, and was by Order of the Court committed to Priſon, where after ſome time ſhe fell ſick and died, and was buried in *Cambridge*-Caſtle-Yard, on the 5th of the 10th Month, 1661.

On the 20th of the 4th Month, 1662, *Eleanor Harwood*, *Anne Babary*, *Thomas Thorowgood*, *Mercy Padley* and *Blanch Sutton*, being indicted for not going to the National Worſhip, were taken by a Seſſions Warrant, and carried to the County-Goal in *Cambridge*, where they were kept five Days and five Nights, without Fire or Bed to lie on, though one of them had a young Child ſucking at her Breaſt.

Robert Letchworth of *Cheſterton*, being brought to the Seſſions for abſenting himſelf from the National Worſhip, was by the Juſtices committed to Priſon, becauſe he refuſed to give Sureties for the good Behaviour. And while he was in Priſon was excommunicated for his ſaid Abſence; and afterwards by a Writ *de Excommunicato Capiendo*, continued there.

Samuel Cater, *Thomas Hawkes* and *Samuel Fulley*, were indicted at the Quarter-Seſſions, in the 8th Month, 1662, for three Days Abſence from their Pariſh Church, ſo called, where appearing, they were committed to Priſon, and continued there ten Weeks.

Robert Skeile and *John Roſe*, were excommunicated for not going to the Publick Worſhip, and committed to *Wisbech*-Goal, on the 26th of the 12th Month, 1663, by a Writ *de Excommunicato Capiendo*.

Clement Crab ſen. and *William Hart*, were committed to *Wisbech*-Goal, by Order of the Seſſions at *Ely*, on the 8th Month, 1664, for abſenting themſelves from their Pariſh-Church, and continued there eighteen Months.

Beſides thoſe before-mentioned, we find that *Edward Peachy*, *Daniel Peachy*, *Walter Peachy* and *Stephen Blow*, ſuffered Impriſonment fourteen Weeks, for being abſent from the National Worſhip; *Edward Wright* one Week, and *John Webb* of *Baiſham*, for ſome time.

Several others were fined, and extravagant Seizures made upon their Goods for Nonconformity, *viz.*

Taken from	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1662. *John Dring* of *Maney*, 55 ‖ Beaſts worth	160	0	0
at another time, 8 Kine	23	0	0
Ezeziel Palmer of the ſame, 7 Cows	22	0	0
†*Dorothy Motly* of the ſame, 6 Kine	20	0	0
John Phipps of *Meexel*, 8 Beaſts	32	0	0
* *Richard Clackſon* of *Chatteris*, 14 Kine	30	0	0
	287	0	0

4. *For*

‖ Theſe Beaſts were ſold, many of them for leſs than a Quarter of their Worth, they who made the Seizure not eaſily meeting with a Chapman, for few People cared to buy them, the Innocence of the Sufferers affecting the Conſciences of the Neighbourhood.

† An honeſt induſtrious Widow, having ſix Children.

* Theſe Kine were ſold for leſs than half their Worth, but one Man, and he of an ill Character, offering to buy them.

4. *For not paying Steeple-house Rates.*

Taken	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1663. From *Robert Skeel*, an Harrow, worth	0	10	00
Thomas Wright and *Thomas Barley*, Goods, worth	0	15	10
Ed. Wright and others	1	7	10
	2	13	8

5. *For not putting off the Hat.*

On the 15th of the 2d Month, 1663, *William Wilkinſon* being ordered to appear at the Seſſions, and coming into the Court with his Hat on, was committed to Priſon.

6. *For not bearing Arms.*

Taken by Diſtreſs for refuſing to bear Arms, in the County Militia, from

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
James Tims, a Mare, worth	10	0	0
Robert Skeile, a Kettle	1	6	8
Richard Read, a large braſs Kettle	1	6	8
John Adams, Goods, worth	7	0	0
	19	13	4

Anno 1660. *George Thorowgood* was ſent to Priſon for opening his Shop on the Day called

Chriſtmaſs-Day, and in the Year 1661, was fined and had 15 Shilling Value taken by Diſtreſs, for opening his Shop on an Holiday, ſo called.

In the Year 1663, *Jeremy Roſe* was arreſted and impriſoned a conſiderable time, for he knew not what Cauſe.

In the Year 1664, *Richard Steton*, *Reuben Stevens* and *William Pepper*, were impriſoned upon Writs *de Excommunicato Capiendo*, being ignorant of the Proceedings againſt them.

II. CHESHIRE.

1. *For Nonpayment of* Tithes.

By Diſtreſs.

Anno	Taken from	Demand. l.	s.	d.	Taken l.	s.	d.
1663.	*Anne Janney* of *Hanford*	1	15	0	6	15	0
	James Harriſon of the ſame	1	4	5	5	0	0
	Tho. Janney, jun.	0	13	0	2	14	0
	Ditto	3	12	5	14	9	0
		7	4	10	28	18	0

By Impriſonment.

Thomas Buckley and *Dorothy Deane*, were impriſoned in the 9th Month, 1663, on a Writ *de Excom. Cap.* upon a Preſentation for Tithes in the Eccleſiaſtical Court, as were alſo *Thomas Burtonwood* and *Ellen Williamſon*.

In the 4th Month 1664, were Priſoners for not paying Tithes, *John Worral*, *Thomas Janney*, and *William Burges*.

2. *For*

2. *For refuſing to ſwear.*

In the 8th Month, 1660, were Priſoners in the County-Goal at *Weſt Cheſter*, twenty of the People called *Quakers*, who had been committed thither for refuſing the Oath of Allegiance, as appears by a * Repreſentation of their Caſe, drawn up and ſubſcribed by

Roger Andrews
John Baddely
Randal Croxton
Randal Hare
Henry Morrey
John Maddocks
Stephen Morris
Edward Actonwhite
John Newton
Owen Painter
Thomas Probbin
John Parker
Robert Pritchard
Roger Smith
Thomas Taylor
Richard Tomlinſon, ſen.
Richard Tomlinſon, jun.
Roger Urian
John Urian
William Tomlinſon

In the 11th Month, 1660, were committed to the ſame Priſon eighty-nine Perſons, of whom ſome were taken from their peaceable Meetings, and others from their Houſes and Employments, and for refuſing to take the Oath of Allegiance, ſent to Priſon, namely,

THomas Bolton
Tho. Burrows
William Buſhell
Chriſtopher Bramwell
Richard Brock
Richard Asbrook
John Anderton
Robert Beckett
Henry Burtonwood
John Barker

* That Repreſentation was laid before the Juſtices of the Peace, and contained their Reaſons for not ſwearing, with a Declaration that the ſame was out of pure Conſcience, not Obſtinacy or Diſaffection to the Government.

Thomas Burtonwood
Joſeph Aſhton
Thomas Buckley
John Amery
George Buckley
John Crosbee
John Crook
Thomas Clare
William Crowſon
Richard Cawley
Richard Cawdwell
Richard Clowes
John Downe
John Dunbabin
Thomas Dunbabin
Thomas Bramwell
Thomas Davenport
ThomasDavenport. *jun.*
Peter Davenport
George Deakin
John Eaton
John Eaton, *jun.*
Samuel Elliott
Edward Gandy
John Gandy
Richard Grigg
William Gandy
John Harris
John Hinckſly
John Hoskin
Thomas Hatton
Robert Hatton
William Highfield
Robert Harriſon
John Higginſon
William Johnſon
Thomas Lunte
Alexander Lawrence
George Mountford
John Minſhall
John Milner
Thomas Norcott
Thomas Pickering
Thomas Peckow
John Peckow
George Pownall
Ralph Plimley
Robert Pearſon
Ellen Preſton
Margaret Peckow
Thomas Rowland
James Rowland
James Robinſon
Francis Stanfield
William Sarratt
Henry Swan
Thomas Stretch
Benjamin Simcock
Richard Thomas
Robert Taylor
Richard Touchet
Thomas Taylor
Richard Traford
Lawrence Fletcher
John Jackſon
Richard Granage
Thomas Vernon
Richard Towers
John Worral, *ſen.*
John Worral, *jun.*
Samuel Waller
Arthur Wilcoxſon
John Warburton
Simſon Winder

Randal

Randal Vernon
John Wright
Edward Lord
John Walley
Jonathan Yarwood

To theſe add,

William Leak
William Matthews
William Hill, and
Alexander Parker, who had been there ſome time before.

We find alſo impriſoned at the ſame time in the *Northgate* at *Cheſter*, *Anthony Hutchins*, *Richard Hickock*, *William Blundell*, *Thomas Yarwood* and *Richard Huniſton*.

Some others were committed to the Cuſtody of the City Marſhal, namely, *Richard Milner*, *Richard Cook*, *Richard Chalner*, *William Barnes* and *Randal Whitby*. Theſe five judging it unreaſonable for them to pay the Guards that were to keep them, the Marſhal was ſo incenſed that he commanded them to be kept cloſe, and that neither Man, Woman or Child ſhould come at them, which was for ſome time ſtrictly performed by a wicked Fellow employed for that Purpoſe: Notwithſtanding which, the Marſhal demanded 42 *s.* *per* Week of them for the Guard, and threatned to make Diſtreſs on their Goods for the ſame.

Beſides the above-mentioned, we find *Hugh Crosby*, *William Gibſon* and *Thomas Eaton*, who in a very hot Summer's Day, were hurried by wicked rude Fellows, at the Command of one † *John Turpin*, from *Barterton* to *Weſt-Cheſter*, and the next Day to *Barterton* again, and afterward to *Nantwich*, as it were on purpoſe to afflict

† *Note this* Turpin *was no Officer in Commiſſion, either as a Juſtice, or of the* Militia, *but one who was authorized to give out Licences to Fidlers and other Muſicians.*

and tire them, though it does not appear that they were then committed to Priſon.

In the Year 1665, thirteen Perſons, *viz. John Badely, Owen Painter, John Newton, Richard Andrews, John Vizan, Robert Vizan, Robert Pritchard, William Spann, John Griffies, Roger Smith, Randal Coopton, John Roans, Randal Weaver, Henry Morrey, Thomas Taylor* and *Edward Smith*, who dwelt near *Malpas*, paſſing along the Fields to a Meeting, at a Place called *Overton Maddocks* in *Flintſhire*, were ſurprized by a Company of Soldiers from *Wrexam*, who carried them before certain Juſtices of the Peace, by whom they were ſent to the County-Goal in *Flintſhire*, for refuſing to take the Oath of Allegiance, where they remained near three Years. And the Juſtices iſſued out Warrants of Diſtreſs upon their Goods, to pay the Soldiers that apprehended them.

3. *For Meeting together to worſhip God.*

In the 11th Month, 1662, twenty-nine of the People called *Quakers*, were indicted at the Quarter-Seſſions in *Cheſter*, for being at an unlawful Aſſembly, and being found guilty were fined; and Seſſions Warrants were iſſued for levying the Fines, or elſe committing them to the Houſe of Correction; one of which Warrants was thus,

Cheſhire

Cheſhire ſs.

CAROLUS SECUNDUS Dei Gratia Angl. *&c.*

To the Conſtables of Claterwick.

'WHEREAS at the General-Seſſions of the Peace, held at *Cheſter* in the Caſtle of *Cheſter*, the Day of the Date hereof, *Robert Taylor* of *Chatterwick* aforeſaid, Yeoman, together with ſeveral other Perſons being above the Number of five, and alſo above the Age of ſixteen Years, were indicted for unlawfully aſſembling together, at the Houſe of *John Dove* in *Cuddington* within the County aforeſaid, the 19th Day of *November* laſt paſt, upon Pretence of joyning together in Religious Worſhip of God, contrary to an Act of this preſent Parliament in that Caſe made and provided, whereupon he appeared and pleaded not guilty; which Iſſue being then afterwards tried, by twelve good and lawful Men of the County aforeſaid, he was found guilty: Whereupon our Juſtices thought good to impoſe a Fine of two Pounds ten Shillings, on him the ſaid *Rob. Taylor*. We therefore command you, and either of you, after ſix Days next after the Date hereof, to levy by Diſtreſs or otherwiſe, of the Goods and Chattels of him the ſaid *Robert Taylor*, the reſpective Sum of two Pounds ten Shillings, and the ſame ſo had and gathered, forthwith to pay unto the Clerk of the Peace of this County at his Office in *Namptwich*, to be employed as the ſaid Act directs; and for want of ſuch Diſtreſs you are to apprehend him the ſaid *Robert Taylor* ſo failing, and carry him

to

'to the Houſe of Correction, there to remain 'for the Space of three Months, and ſee that 'you certify your Doings in the Premiſes, unto 'the Clerk of the Peace at his Office aforeſaid, 'within three Weeks next after Receipt hereof, 'upon Peril that may fall thereon. Teſt. *Rich.* 'Groſvenor, *Petro Lieceſter*, *Thoma Manwaring*, 'Barr. & *aliis ſociis Juſticiariis Apud Ceſtriam* 'prædict. 13 Jan. *Anno* Rni. Caroli Secundi 14, '1662.

Humphry Milton.

By the like Warrants were the other twenty-eight alſo committed, whoſe Names are

Thomas Holme	George Buckly
Robert Pearſon	Robert Key
John Crosby	Randal Vernon
Roger Bradbury	Thomaſin Heald
John Gandy	Eleanor Bradbury
John Key	Samuel Naylor
Thomas Heald	Richard Gandy
Alice Blackſhaw	Randal Hazlehurſt
Elizabeth Hobſon	John Crooke
Elizabeth Heald	Thomas Burtonwood
Thomas Robertſon	Thomas Brownfield
John Eaton	Margaret Yarwood
Hugh Crosby	Mary Bradbury
Thomas Deakin	Elizabeth Bradbury

In the Year 1665, *Thomas Janney*, *Henry Janney*, *Thomas Pott*, *Jeffery Burgeſs*, *Laurence Pearſon*, *Robert Milner* and *John Falkner*, all of *Pownall Fee*; *James Harriſon* and *William Janney* of *Hanford*, *John Bancroft* of *Etchells*, *Richard Yarwood*, *Jon. Yarwood*, *Edw. Alcock* and *Randal Blackſham*, all of *Mobberly*. *John Stretch* and *Joſeph Hobſon* of *Tatton*; and *Thomas Cartwright* of

of *Adſwood* and *William* * *Knevet* of *Hanford*, were taken from a peaceable Meeting, at the Houſe of *Edward Alcock* of *Mobberly* aforeſaid, by a Warrant from the Deputy Lieutenants, by whom they were committed to the Houſe of Correction at *Middlewick*, for two Months; at which Place about the ſame time had been ſent ſeveral other Friends from other Parts of the Country, ſo that they were much thronged in the Priſon, and often kept ſo cloſe, that none were ſuffered to viſit † them; and the very Neceſſaries for their Subſiſtence kept from them, except what they received thro' the Windows of the Priſon.

The aforeſaid *Thomas Janney*, *Thomas Pott*, *Jeffery Burgeſs* and *Edward Alcock*, ſoon after their Releaſe from that two Months Impriſonment, were again taken at a Meeting, and committed to the ſame Place for four Months; it being in the Depth of Winter, and the ſaid *Thomas Janney* above ſixty Years of Age.

John Baddely of *Malpas* in this County, in the Year 1663, was taken from his own Houſe by Soldiers and had to Priſon, by Order of the Lord *Cholmley*, and there detained ſeveral Months, without any Examination, or Charge exhibited againſt him, nor did there appear any legal Cauſe for his Commitment.

We ſhall conclude our Account of this County, with

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* William Knevett, *A Man of good Reputation, about 70 Years of Age, and tender of Body, through this Impriſonment in the Depth of a cold Winter, fell ſick and died there, before the two Months were expired.*

† *Two of their Friends, namely* William Woodcock *and* Mary Stretch *of* Chapel Hulme, *were detained Priſoners, only for coming to viſit them.*

A Relation of the unjuſt Impriſonment of Richard Smith, *as it was ſignified in a Letter under his own Hand. Dated the 27th of the 12th Month*, 1663, *from* Cheſter-Caſtle.

'I Practiſing Phyſick and Surgery in this City, 'was ſummoned to appear at the Biſhop's-'Court, the laſt of the ſecond Month; ſo 'coming into their Court, deſired to know 'what they had to ſay to me; two Officers ſtept 'to the Chancellor, and whiſpered with him. 'Then the Chancellor asked me whether I did 'not practiſe Phyſick or Chirurgery? I ſaid, 'I was ready and willing ſo far forth as I could, 'to be helpful to any that ſtood in Need of my 'Help, and that came to me upon that Account; 'he ſaid, I muſt have a Licence, I ſaid, That 'the Knowledge and Experience in the Art of 'Healing, did through God's Love to me in 'proſpering it, give me ſufficient Licence for 'the Practice; for it was of Service to very 'many poor diſeaſed People, and asked him, 'What wholſom good Law I had tranſgreſſed 'in ſo doing? And whether he or any there, 'could lay any thing to my Charge, that I had 'wronged or done Harm, to either Man, Wo-'man or Child? he ſaid, That it was not for 'doing Wrong or Harm that I was ſummoned 'thither, but that I muſt have a Licence, and 'began to be rough, and ſaid, he would take 'a Courſe with me, and commanded me, that 'I ſhould not practice any more, within the 'Dioceſe of the Biſhop of *Cheſter*. I replied, 'that to any that ſtood in Need of my Help, I 'ſhould be as ready and willing to help them, 'as if he had never ſpoke theſe Words: Then

'he

'he ſaid, Look that you appear here the next 'Week upon this Day Week; I ſaid, I did not 'know but that I might; and that Day I came 'three ſeveral times to their Court Door, and 'found it ſhut all the times, and not knowing 'where to find the Chancellor, I went to one of 'the Officers of that Court called *Advocate*, and 'told him, that he was not ignorant that the 'Chancellor had appointed my Appearance at 'their Court that Day, and that I had been there 'three times, but found the Door ſhut, and de-'ſired him to take Notice of it, and that I 'might not by their Miſtake, have a Ground 'laid to be unjuſtly proceeded againſt; he ſaid, 'I was excuſable, yet notwithſtanding the next 'firſt Day, a Writ of Excommunication was 'publiſhed againſt me: So the Day that the 'Chancellor was to ſign a Significavit to the Ex-'chequer, I was by one certified of it, and ha-'ving Freedom in my Spirit, I went into their 'Court, as it fell forth, at the ſame time when 'they were in Hand about it, and ſaid to the 'Chancellor, I underſtood that he was about to 'ſign ſomething to the Exchequer, to put me 'in Priſon, the which I did believe he knew 'was very unjuſt, and deſired to know, what 'was the Thing for which I was excommuni-'cated, he ſaid, for not appearing at the Court; 'I ſaid, where is the Man that ſummoned me 'to appear, but I came to this Court accord-'ingly. The Chancellor ſaid, I did not come 'when he appointed me, I ſaid, the Door 'was ſhut, I could not get into their Court, 'for I was at the Door three times that Day, 'and then appealed to the aforeſaid Officer cal-'led *Advocate*, ſitting on the Right-hand of the 'Chancellor, Whether I was not with him that 'Day, and told him I could not get into their

'Court,

'Court, and desired him there might be no un-
'just Proceedings against me by reason of their
'own Mistake? He then answered, I was ex-
'cusable: And now said; I do very well re-
'member that Man's Face, that he was with
'me, and spoke as aforesaid, then the Chancel-
'lon seemed as though he would have enquired
'more strictly into the Matter; but presently
'said, Come, we will revoke your Writ of
'Excommunication if you will swear, Friend:
'said I, the Writ is wrong issued forth, and not
'according to either Justice or Equity, and
'ought to be revoked, whether I swear or not.
'Sign it, sign it, says he, he is a refractory
'Person: I said, I am no refractory Person,
'my Cause is innocent, and I am no way dis-
'comforted or cast down, at these your unjust
'Proceedings, but leave it to the Lord, who
'will reward every one according to their
'Deeds.

'The 13th of the last 6th Month, 1663, I
'was taken to the City Prison, upon a Writ
'called *de Excommunicato Capiendo*, and there
'remained till the next Assizes: And then on
'the 5th Day of the 7th Month, was had before
'the Judge, who had the aforesaid Writ in his
'Hand, but said not any thing to me, till at
'last I said, I understood I was brought before
'him, where I ought to know my Accusers,
'and what just Law I had transgressed; he said,
'there was a Writ *de Excommunicato Capiendo*,
'and asked me what it was about? I said, I
'was brought there to know; he said, he had
'nothing, but understood that I did not appear
'at the Bishop's Court; then I said, I hop'd I
'might have my Liberty; he said, he could
'not, I must make my Appeal to the Bishop's-
'Court: I said, I had done that, but could

'have

'have no Juſtice, where Men were ruled by 'Prejudice, and if I could not have Juſtice from 'him, I was (my Cauſe being innocent) content 'to ſuffer; ſo he committed me to the Caſtle-'Priſon on the ſame Writ, where I remain cloſe 'Priſoner; not having Liberty to viſit any, 'though they ſtand in very great Need.

Cheſter-Caſtle, the 27th of the 12th Month, 1663. *Richard Smith.*

By another Letter from the ſaid *Richard Smith*, dated the 18th of the 8th Month, 1668, it appears, that he had been kept all that time, being five Years cloſe Priſoner, illegally, as the Lawyers, informed him; for that the Writ had not been returned into the King's Bench, as it ought to have been.

III. CORNWALL.

1. *For not paying Tithes.*

IN the eighth Month, 1660, *Richard Tregennow* was arreſted for Tithe, at the Suit of *James Forbes* Prieſt, and caſt into the Sheriff's Priſon at *Bodmin*: While cloſe Priſoner there, he was ſubpœna'd into the Exchequer, and for not appearing, a Warrant of Contempt, and after that a Writ of Rebellion was iſſued againſt him, by which he was taken from his own Houſe (whither he had got Leave of the Keeper to go a little in Harveſt) and carried Priſoner to the *Fleet* in *London*. After long Confinement there, he had Leave of the Warden to go Home for a Time

Time to viſit his Family: which Liberty his envious Adverſary the Prieſt ſoon deprived him of, by cauſing him to be arreſted in a ſham Action for 100 *l.* and committed to the Sheriff's Priſon, in the 3d Month, 1664, where he lay till the Prieſt's Attorney, by Means of a falſe Return and other undue Practices by the Sheriff, ſued him to an Exigent and Outlawry, whereupon a Writ of Enquiry was executed, and his Eſtate of 40 *l. per Annum*, valued at 20 *l.* was ſeized on; his Goods and Cattle diſtrained, and his Wife obliged to pay Rent for their own Houſe, to prevent herſelf and ten Children being turned out of Doors.

John Ellis, at *Penſance*-Market, was taken up by the Town-Serjeants, upon a Judgment given againſt him in the Hundred Court in a Caſe of Tithes, and kept Priſoner ſeveral Years.

Thomas Bant of *Quithiock*, was committed Priſoner for Tithes, on the 18th of the 11th Month, 1660.

Triſtram Clark of *Stoke-Climſland*, had taken from him out of about two Acres of Oats, ſeveral Cart Loads, for Tithes for the Prieſt.

On the 25th of the 9th Month, 1661, *Thomaſin Trennis* Widow, of the Pariſh of *Dennis*, was committed to Priſon for not paying Tithe.

On the 25th of the 5th Month, 1662, *Thomas Mounce* of *Liskeard*, was committed to *Launceſton*-Caſtle, by a Mittimus from two Juſtices, for not appearing at the Archdeacon's Court, to anſwer in a Caſe of Tithes, upon the Statute of 27 *Hen.* 8. After two Years Impriſonment, Judge *Archer* going the Weſtern Circuit, and obſerving that Commitment, declared it illegal: Yet, inſtead of diſcharging the poor Man, continued him in Priſon for a Fine of five Pounds, then

then impoſed upon him, for not putting off his Hat in Court.

Edward Hancock of *Menhennyatt*, for Non-Appearance in the Exchequer in a Caſe of Tithes, was by an Attachment committed to the Sheriff's-Priſon at *Bodmyn*, on the 24th of the 7th Month, 1662.

Loveday Hambly, at the Suit of the Lord *Mohun* and *Katharine May*, Impropriators, had Verdict given againſt her at *Launceſton* Aſſizes, in the 6th Month, 1663, for treble Damages: And in the 9th Month following, had taken on an Execution for the ſaid *Katharine May*, for 6*l.* 4*s.* demanded, five Cows, four Heifers, and one Steer, well worth 35*l.* And ſhortly after, for the Lord *Mohun*'s Demand of about 12*l.* ſix Oxen, 21 Bullocks, two Horſes and two Mares, worth 68*l.* After which the Bailiffs came, and pretending a Writ of Rebellion againſt her, broke open five Doors of her Houſe, and having taken her, after much Incivility, and keeping her all Night in an Alehouſe, they carried her to the Sheriffs-Ward at *Bodmin*.

About the End of the 11th Month, 1663, *Tho. Deeble* of *Quithiock*, had taken from him on an Execution at the Suit of one *Carey* a Prieſt, for Tithes, nine Bullocks, two Nags, one Mare and twenty-five Sheep, worth 29*l.* and a few Days after, three Bullocks more, worth 3*l.*

About the ſame time *Henry Grubb* of *Stoke-Climſland*, upon an Execution at the Suit of *William Pike* his Pariſh Prieſt, was committed Priſoner to *Tremation*-Caſtle, where he lay ſeveral Years.

1664. *Katharine Guy* of *Calſtock*, Widow, at the Suit of the Pariſh Prieſt there, had taken from her on an Execution, Goods worth 29*l.* Upon Enquiry into the Proceeding, it appeared

that the Prieſt's Agent and Solicitor, had entered a falſe Judgment, and thereupon illegally obtained an Execution: Upon a Motion made that Judgment was reverſed, but the Widow had no Reſtitution of her Goods wrongfully taken thereupon.

Thomas Mounce, was ſued in the Dutchy Mannor Court of *Liskeard*, for Tithes, at the Suit of *Hugh Ringwood*, Prieſt of *Broadock*, who obtained an Execution againſt him for treble Damages, amounting to 18 *l.* and thereupon took from him one Nag, four Oxen and three Sheep, valued at ſo much by ſome Tenants of the Mannor appointed.

2. *For refuſing to Swear.*

In the latter End of the Year 1660, were Priſoners in this County for refuſing the Oath of Allegiance forty-ſeven Perſons, *viz.*

John Stevens of *Boſcaſtle*, committed the 12th of the 9th Month, 1660, by two neighbouring Juſtices, who ſent for him on purpoſe.

Nicholas Joſe, who on the 1ſt of the 11th Month, paſſing peaceably through *Truro*, was taken by a Guard and carried before the Mayor, who tendered him the Oath.

Peter Towſon, on the 15th of the ſame Month was taken up at *Bodmin*, and ſent to Priſon by the Mayor, he being then quietly travelling through that Place on his lawful Occaſions.

Edward Witton, on the 29th of the ſame Month, was taken from his Home, by two Commiſſioners with a Party of Horſe, who had ſearched his Houſe ſeveral times that Day; he was carried by them to the Mayor of *Penſance*, who tendered him the Oath.

Francis

Francis Hodge and *Richard Mills*, ſtanding with their Hats on in *Falmouth* Market, during the reading of a Proclamation, were taken and carried before the Governor of *Pendennis*-Caſtle, who ſent them with a Guard to the Mayor of *Penryn*, and by him they were committed to Goal for refuſing the Oaths.

Edward Angiers and *John Kirton*, having been Priſoners ſome time before, for refuſing to take the Oath of a Conſtable, and on that Account brought to the Seſſions, were there again enſnared with the Oath of Allegiance, and recommitted.

On the 20th of the 11th Month, *John Rowett*, *Loveday Hambly*, *Joſeph Elliot*, *Philip Elliott*, *John Hambly*, *Hugh Reynolds*, *Drew Sweet*, *William Benny* and *Peter Godfrey*, were taken from a peaceable Meeting at *Loveday Hambly*'s Houſe, by two Conſtables and about forty Aſſiſtants, with Swords, Piſtols and Staves, and carried before two Juſtices of the Peace, who tendered them the Oath.

On the 22d of the 11th Month, *George Whitford* and *Charles Appleby* of *Liskeard*, were ſent for to the County Court, and upon refuſing the Oaths, after about a Week's Impriſonment in that Town, ſent to *Launceſton*; as was the Day before *William Hawkins*, who was taken ſtanding at his own Door in the Street there.

On the ſame Day, *George Read*, jun. an Apprentice in *Truro*, going to viſit his Father, was taken up by a Conſtable in the Way, who carried him before a Juſtice of the Peace, who tendered him the Oath, and ſent him to Priſon, and with him *Henry Keyſkes*, who had been taken out of his own Houſe.

On the 24th of the ſame Month, *Samſon Jeffery* and *John Martin*, travelling peaceably on

the Road, were taken by two Soldiers, and carried to the Mayor of *Penryn*, who after two Weeks Impriſonment there, tendered them the Oath, and ſent them to *Launceſton*-Goal.

The next Day *Thomas Gibbens* of *Taviſtock* in *Devonſhire*, viſiting ſome Friends at *Stoke-Climſland*, was apprehended by a Conſtable, who ſent him to a neighbouring Juſtice, by whom he was committed to Priſon for refuſing to Swear.

Richard Rider and *Henry Ford*, taken out of their own Houſes, and by the Mayor of *Marazion* ſent to Priſon.

John Hodge for the like Offence of refuſing the Oath, was ſent to Priſon about the ſame time.

George Read, *John Read*, *Tobias Read* and *John Tomkin*, were taken from a Meeting, at *John Ellis*'s in *Juſt*, on the 27th of the 11th Month, by a Conſtable with about an hundred Attendants, armed with Clubs and Staves, and had before two Juſtices, who enſnared them with the Oath of Allegiance, and ſent them to Priſon.

Thomas Martin was the ſame Day taken out of a peaceable Meeting at *Auſtell*, and ſent to Goal for refuſing the Oath.

On the 3d of the 12th Month, *William Trethowan*, *John Trethowan*, *Ephraim Mills*, *John Tregennis* and *John Crowgie*, were taken out of a Meeting at *Mabb*, by a Party of Soldiers, and by them carried before a Juſtice of the Peace, who ſent them to Goal, for refuſing the Oath; as he did three others, namely, *Richard Corniſh*, *Richard Moone* and *Peter Odger*, who were taken out of a Meeting at the ſame Place about ſix Days after.

Beſides

Beſides the above-mentioned, moſt of whom were impriſoned in the County-Goal at *Launceeſton*, we find, that

On the 20th of the 11th Month, 1660, were committed to the Cuſtody of the Marſhall, not far from *Lanceſton*, for refuſing the Oath of Allegiance, *George Hawkins*, *Triſtram Clark*, *Daniel Clark*, *Robert Hawkins*, *Ezekiel Collin*, *Thomas Badcock*, *Walter Hawkins*, *Samſon Hawkins* and *John Clark*, who had been taken at a Meeting, in the Houſe of the ſaid *Triſtram Clarke* at *Stoke-Climſland*.

On the 19th of the 11th Month, *Philip Dinning*, going Home from a Meeting, was taken and carried before the Mayor of *Launceſton*, who put him into the Dark-houſe there, where he was kept two Days and two Nights, and then had before a Juſtice of the Peace, who tendered him the Oath, and upon his Refuſal to take it, committed him to the Cuſtody of the Marſhall.

3. *For meeting together to worſhip God.*

On the 2d of the 9th Month, the firſt of the Week, was a Meeting at *Mabb* near *Penryn*, to which came a Serjeant with a Party of Soldiers from *Pendennis*-Caſtle, and uſing much ill Language, required the Names of thoſe preſent, which being given, under Pretence of ſearching for Letters, they rifled the Friends Pockets, took away all their Mony, except one Groat, and ſeveral of their Coats, and the Women's Aprons; and then carried them all to *Penryn*, where they were kept in a Room that Night, and next Day carried to *Pendennis*-Caſtle, where Captain *Billat* and Colonel *Arundell* demanded Sureties of them for the good Behaviour, which they re-

fuſing to give, were ordered to be put into the Dungeon there.

On the 27th of the 6th Month, 1662, were taken out of a Meeting in the Pariſh of *Juſt*, by one Captain *Jones* with a Company of Soldiers, ſixteen Perſons, viz. *Nicholas Joſe*, *George Read*, *John Matthews*, *Samſon Jeffery*, *Richard Hunt*, *Degory Vingoe*, *Jenkin Vingoe*, *John Tomkin*, *Joane Penwarden*, *Mary Penwarden*, *Jane Wilkey*, *Anne Trereeve* and *Blanch Briſtow*. They were carried before a Juſtice of the Peace, who ſent them to *Launceſton*-Goal till the Aſſizes, when they were indicted upon the *Conventicle* Act, and the Grand Jury, otherwiſe unwilling, were awed by the Threats of the Judge to find the Bill. The Iſſue upon Trial was, that the firſt named four were fined forty Shillings each, and ſent back to Priſon till Payment. Of the Reſt the Judge required Sureties for the good Behaviour, and for Default returned them to Priſon, where they lay a long time.

1663, *John Jenkin* and *John Gilbert*, were taken out of a Meeting, at the Houſe of *Richard Tregennis*, and committed to *Launceſton*-Goal. And about a Week after, *Thomas Matthew* and *John Chapman*, with his Sons *John* and *Richard*, were committed to the ſame Priſon for the like Offence.

4. *For opening Shop on the Day called* Chriſtmaſs-Day.

Elizabeth Hill of *Liskeard*, had twenty Yards of Linen Cloth worth thirty Shillings taken from her, under a Pretence of a Fine laid on her by the Mayor, for opening her Shop on the Day called *Chriſtmaſs-Day*, 1665.

5. *For*

5. *For Marrying not according to the Liturgy.*

In the Year 1663, *Peter Towſon* and *Jane* his Wife, and *Charles Appleby* and *Mary* his Wife, were ſent to Priſon by the Mayor of *Liskeard*, for dwelling together not being married according to the Rites of the Church of *England*, though it was well known they had taken each other before an Aſſembly of many Witneſſes of good Repute, who had ſigned a Teſtimonial thereof.

6. *For abſenting from the Publick Worſhip.*

Elizabeth Hill of *Liskeard*, Widow, was fin'd for Abſence from her Pariſh Church, and had Goods taken by Diſtreſs worth ſeven Shillings.

We find alſo, that *Stephen Pawlin* of *Liskeard*, and his Sons, *Samſon* and *Thomas*, with one *Thomas Evans*, were impriſoned for refuſing to give Sureties for the good Behaviour, and had Goods taken from them worth 3 *l.* 12 *s.* for the Charge of carrying them to Goal.

Among the Magiſtrates in this County, was noted for fiery Zeal againſt the *Quakers*, one Major *Robinſon*, a Juſtice of the Peace and Member of Parliament, who had been active in ſending many of this People to Priſon, and hearing that ſome Liberty had by the Jailor's Favour been given to ſome of his Priſoners, of going Home ſometimes to viſit their Families, he made Complaint thereof to the Judge at the Aſſizes, and had the Jailor fined an hundred Marks for his good Nature. 'Twas this Man's Diver-

ſion to harraſs the innocent *Quakers*, and the diſturbing their Meetings he ſportively called *Fanatick-Hunting*. Having ſignalized himſelf for a violent Perſecutor, his tragical End was the more obſervable, and many were of Opinion, that the Hand of Divine Juſtice was eminently conſpicuous therein: We ſhall cloſe this County with a Relation of his dreadful Exit.

Not long after that Aſſize, when he ſo incenſed the Judge againſt the Jaylor, for his Lenity to the Priſoners, he ſent one Day to another Juſtice his Neighbour, deſiring that he would go with him a *Fanatick-Hunting*. On the Day appointed for that Sport, he ordered his Man to meet him with his Horſe, at a Tenement ſome Diſtance from his Houſe, whither he himſelf intended to go on Foot, and where his Servants were then milking. Being come thither, he asked for his Bull; the Maids ſaid, they had ſhut him into the Field becauſe he was unruly; he then going into the Field, and being accuſtomed to play with the Bull, fenced at him with his Staff, as he uſed to do; but the Bull ſnuffing, went back, and then running fiercely at him, ſtruck his Horn into his Thigh, and ſo lifting him upon his Horn, threw him over his Back, and tore up his Thigh to his Belly, and when he came to the Ground he broke his Leg; The Bull then gor'd him again with his Horns, and roared and licked up his Blood. One of the Maids hearing her Maſter cry out, came to the Field, and took the Bull by the Horns to pull him off; but he, gently putting her by with his Horns, continued goring him and licking up his Blood. Several Workmen at length came up, but could not beat off the Bull till they fetched Dogs to bait him, and then he fled,

The

The Major's Siſter hearing of the Diſaſter, came and ſaid, *Alas Brother, what an heavy Judgment is this!* He replied, *It is an heavy Judgment indeed: Pray let the Bull be killed, and his Fleſh given to the Poor.* He was carried Home, and died in a little time after.

IV. *CUMBERLAND.*

1. *For not paying Tithes.*

By Diſtreſs.

Taken from *Anno*	Demand. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*	Val. taken *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1663. *John Barker* for	2	4	0	3	3	6
1661. *Michael Nicholſon*	0	6	5	0	7	10
John Mark	0	4	3	0	6	0
John Slee	0	1	0	0	5	0
Widow *Slee*	0	1	0	0	5	0
Richard Topin	0	14	0	1	0	0
1662. *Thomas Carlton*	1	2	2	3	3	0
Michael Nicholſon	0	3	8	0	8	3
Tho. Bewly the younger, for 2 *l.* 18*s.* Tithe, had taken from him by a Precept from the County Court, 2 Oxen and 1 Cow, worth 11 *l.*	2	18	0	11	0	0
John Nicholſon	2	5	6	5	0	0
1663. *Michael Nicholſon*	0	4	4	0	9	0
John Tiſon	1	0	0	3	10	0
Richard Robinſon	0	8	0	2	16	0
Thomas Waters	1	1	0	9	0	0

James

	Demand.	Value Taken.
James Stainton of *West-dale*, for the Value of 3 *l.* demanded for Tithe by one *Edward Stanley*, had taken from him On the 20th of the first Month, a Cow worth —— 1 13 4 286 Fleeces of Wool, —— 9 10 0 28th A Mare 3 10 0 30th of the 3d Month, Sheep worth 11 0 0 19th of the 8th Month Plate and other Things —— 1 9 6	3 0 0	27 2 10
Adam Robinson, cast in an Action for treble Damages, at *Carlisle* Assizes, had taken from him for a Demand of 25 *s.* for Tithe four Beasts worth 28 *l.*	1 5 0	28 0 0
John Richardson, had at the same Assize, a Verdict given against him for treble Damages, upon an Action for Tithe of 1 *l.* 12 *s.* Value, for which was afterwards taken from him, 1 Mare, 1 Cow, and three Steers, worth —— 7 10 0	1 12 0	7 10 0

William

	Demand.			Value taken.		
William Bond, upon a Judgment for treble Damages, obtained against him at the ſame Aſſize, had one Mare and a Steer taken from him, worth 3 15 0 for a Demand of but 7 *s.* for Tithe.	0	7	0	3	15	0
Robert Huntington of *Brough* ——	0	7	10	0	13	4
Thomas Stordy of *Moorhouſe* —	0	0	7½	0	3	0
Chriſtopher Fearſon —	0	0	5	0	1	0
Taken for ——	19	6	2½	107	18	9

Beſides this, *Mungo Bewly* had taken from him, Goods worth ſix Shillings, for the ſame Value demanded.

By Impriſonment.

Thomas Bewly, after he had for ſeveral Years ſucceſſively ſuffered the ſpoiling of his Goods on Account of Tithes, was on an Attachment out of the Exchequer impriſoned at *Carliſle*, where he lay near three Years.

In the 2d Month, 1661, were ſent to *Carliſle*-Goal, upon an Attachment out of the Exchequer, *John Nicholſon*, *Thomas Mark* and *John Peacock*, who alſo were detained there about three Years.

In the Year 1662, *Adam Robinſon*, *William Bond* and *John Richardſon*, ſuffered about ſeven Months Impriſonment, having been arreſted at the Suit of one *Francis Howard* of *Corby*, a *Papiſt*,

piſt, who afterward at *Carliſle* Aſſizes, obtained Judgment againſt them for treble Damages, the Diſtreſſes upon which we have before mentioned.

In the Year 1664, were Priſoners at *Carliſle*, upon Proſecutions for not paying Tithe, the ſeveral Perſons following, *viz.*

Richard Faucett, *John Gill*, *William Richardſon* and *John Fearon*, by Attachments out of the Exchequer, for refuſing to anſwer upon Oath, to Bills exhibited againſt them by *George Fletcher*, for Tithes, the Value of which demanded from ſome of them was not above Six-pence, and from none of them above one Shilling. Yet were the poor Men harraſs'd by the cruel Proſecutor for ſuch a Trifle, and obliged ſome of them to appear ſeveral times at *London*, 250 Miles from their Habitation.

William Bowman, *William Morriſon* and *John Fell*, for not anſwering upon Oath, to a Bill exhibited againſt them in the Exchequer, on Account of Tithes.

Hugh Tickell, *Anthony Tickell*, *John Wilſon*, *Anthony Wood*, *Chriſtopher Scott*, *William Longſtake*, *Thomas Stamper*, *Thomas Porter*, *John Pattinſon*, *Thomas Fell*, *Thomas Carleton*, *John Gibſon*, *William Adcock*, *Leonard Whitburn* and *John Hetherington*, upon Writs *de Excommunicato Capiendo*, obtained againſt them upon Proceſſes in the Eccleſiaſtical Courts for Tithes, where they refuſing to give in their Anſwers upon Oath, had been excommunicated for Contempt.

Francis Hayton and *William Rowland*, were impriſoned for Tithes thirty-two Weeks, in the Year 1660.

2. *For*

2. *For not paying* Steeple-houſe *Rates.*

Anno		Demanded.			Value Taken		
1661.	For	4	13	1	7	17	10
1662.		0	12	2	0	18	4
1663.		0	17	9	2	1	9
1664.		0	10	0	1	0	4
		6	3	0	11	18	3

3. *For abſenting themſelves from the* National Worſhip.

The Generality of the People called *Quakers* in this County, Men, Women and Children, were fined for Nonconformity to the eſtabliſhed Worſhip; which Fines were rigorouſly exacted by Diſtreſſes made upon Parents for their Children, Maſters for their Servants, and even upon ſuch as being themſelves Conformiſts to the Church, had Servants or others in their Famlies who were not. The Sums of Money we have an Account of levied by Diſtreſs for this Cauſe in the Years 1663 and 1664, amount to 87 *l.* 17 *s.* 7 *d.*

4. *For refuſing to Swear.*

By Diſtreſs.

Anno 1660. *John Robinſon*, fined at *Carliſle* Aſſizes forty Shillings, had Goods taken from him to that Value.

Anno

Anno 1663. *Richard Fawcett* of *Eccleſfield*, for a Fine of twenty Shillings, had Goods taken worth 1 *l.* 12 *s.*

Philip Burnyeatt, for refuſing to take an Oath at the Mannor-Court of *Lowſwater*, had his Goods diſtrained, worth 1 *l.*

William Morehouſe, was fined at the ſame Court, and his Goods were taken away worth 2 *l.*

Henry Allaſon, ſuffered by Diſtreſs, 2 *l.* 10 *s.*

John Tiffen, for the like Refuſal at a Court in *Cockermouth*, had Pewter taken, worth 3 *s.* 1 *d.* *Thomas Fell* and *John Fell*, for the ſame Offence were fined 5 *s.* each.

William Morriſon, for refuſing to Swear at a Court at *Egermond*, was fined 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and had Goods taken away, worth 2 *l.*

John Fell aforeſaid, had taken from him at another time, Goods worth 9 *s.*

1661. *Chriſt. Manſer*, for refuſing to Swear at a Court at *Workington*, had a Cow taken from him, worth 2 *l.* 4 *s.*

Chriſtopher Birkett, fined at the ſame Court, had a Cow taken from him, worth 3 *l.*

1662. *Thomas Hunter*, at a Court at *Grange*, was fined 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and had two Kine taken worth 6 *l.*

Richard Thompſon, for the like Fine at the ſame Court, had a Cow taken worth 3 *l.*

Francis Hayton, at a Court at *Allanby*, fined 5 *s.* had his Goods taken, worth 8 *s.*

1663. *James Barnes*, fined 3 *s.* 4 *d.* had Goods taken, worth 8 *s.*

By Impriſonment.

In the Year 1660, the ſeveral Perſons following were committed to Priſon for refuſing to take the Oath of Allegiance, *viz.*

Thomas

* *Thomas Stordy*, who was kept Priſoner nine Weeks; *James Adamſon* jun. confined ſeveral Weeks; *Elizabeth Heath*, *Anne Bewly*, *Elizabeth Jackſon*, *Elizabeth Hazard*, *William Oglethorp*, *Anne* his Wife, † *James Adamſon* ſen. *Iſabel Oglethorp* and *Elizabeth Wilſon*, who were detained twenty-two Weeks, to their great Detriment: *Thomas Summers*, *William Summers*, *Humphry Twiddalle* and *Thomas Story*, who were kept there fourteen Weeks: *Thomas Watſon*, *Richard Ribton*, *Chriſtopher Manſer*, *Richard Banks* and *Thomas Leathes*, nine Days; ‖ *William Lowthwaite*, thirty-one Weeks; *John Matthew* of *Brough*, ſeveral Weeks ††. *Robert Huntington*, *John Robinſon*, *Robert Matthew* and *Margaret Martin*, twenty-two Weeks.

In the Year 1661, *George Biglands* and *John Dobinſon*, ſuffered eight Weeks Impriſonment for refuſing to take an Oath.

In the Year 1662, at the Time of the Aſſizes at *Carliſle*, *Tho. Stordy* went to viſit ſome Friends then in Priſon, but was illegally detained by the Goaler, and the next Day he with *Stephen Pearſon*, then a Priſoner there, were had to the Seſſions-Houſe; and the Oath of Allegiance was there tendered them, which refuſing to take, they were had back again to Goal among the Felons,

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* *Thomas Stordy*, was ſummoned to ſerve on a Jury at Quarter-Seſſions; where appearing, the Juſtices perceiving he could not ſwear, tendered him the Oath of Allegiance, and committed him.

† This *James Adamſon*, had been to viſit his Son in Priſon, which being known, in his Return homeward, he was taken out of a Friend's Houſe, and by a Juſtice of the Peace tendered the Oath of Allegiance.

‖ *William Lowthwaite*, had the Oath tendered him for very Spite, by a Juſtice of the Peace, whom, it ſeems, he had offended, by reproving a Servant of his for prophane Swearing.

†† Theſe four were taken up in *Carliſle* Market, being there about their lawful Occaſions, and by the Mayor ſent to Goal, for refuſing the Oath.

Felons, and the Day after a Bill of Indictment was found againſt them upon the Statute of 3*d* K. *James*, whereupon they were immediately tried, and being brought in guilty, the Sentence of Premunire wae paſſed upon them, by which they were adjudged to forfeit all their Lands, Goods and Chattels, to be out of the King's Protection, and to ſuffer perpetual Impriſonment. In a little time after, all their Corn, Goods and Cattle were ſeized by the Sheriff, and a publick Sale of them proclaimed, where they were ſold at an extreme low Price, in Regard 'twas hard to find a Chapman, the Country People not caring to buy them. They were at length all diſpoſed of and carried away, without any Regard or Compaſſion to the poor Priſoners, their Wives or Children, or the poor labouring Men who had been employed in gathering in the Corn, and whoſe Labour the Priſoners thus plundered, had not wherewith to pay them for; nor would the Sheriff, though earneſtly preſſed thereto, allow them a Penny. The ſaid *Thomas Stordy* and *Stephen Pearſon*, lay Priſoners under this hard Sentence ſeveral Years, enduring their Sufferings with exemplary Patience and Conſtancy, being ſupported by the Teſtimony of a good Conſcience, in yielding Obedience to the Precept of Chriſt.

John Grave of *Turpenhow*, *Thomas Watſon* of *Cockermouth*, and *John Robinſon* of *Brigham*, were taken out of their own Houſes by Soldiers, with a Warrant from the Deputy Lieutenants, and carried to the Governor of *Carliſle*, who cauſed them to be impriſoned, in the Depth of Winter in a cold Place, over one of the City Gates, where they were denied the Viſits of their Friends or Acquaintance, and their neceſſary Food was frequently kept from them; nor were they

they permitted to go out to eaſe themſelves: Thus were they kept eight or ten Days; and then being had before ſeveral Juſtices of the Peace, were by them committed to the County Goal for refuſing the Oath of Allegiance, where they remained Priſoners five and thirty Weeks.

5. *For Meeting together to Worſhip God.*

Anno 1662. *John Slee*, was fined at the Quarter Seſſions five Pounds, for Meeting, for the firſt Offence, upon the Conventicle Act, and had taken from him for that Fine, two Steers worth nine Pounds.

On the 7th of the 6th Month, 1662, *Richard Ribton*, *William Ribton* and *Thomas Aſhley*, of *Great-Broughton*; *Chriſtopher Shepherd* and *John Shepherd* of *Ribton*; *Chriſtopher Palmer* and *William Hall* of *Little-Broughton*; *John Parker* of *Popcaſtle*, and *Lancelot Wilſon* of *Tallontire*, upon an Information againſt them for Meeting, were ſummoned before ſeveral Juſtices of the Peace, who committed them to Priſon, becauſe they refuſed to give Sureties for their good Behaviour, till the Aſſizes, where they were indicted for unlawful aſſembling, and having pleaded *Not Guilty*, were remanded to Priſon till another Aſſize, during which Impriſonment, *Lancelot Wilſon*, a weakly Man, died: At the next Aſſizes the reſt of them were diſcharged.

John Slee, *George Bewly*, *Mungo Bewly*, *Anthony Fell*, *John Banks*, and others, being met to wait on the Lord, at *Howhill* in the Pariſh of *Sowerby*, one *George Fletcher*, a Juſtice of the Peace, with Attendants armed with Swords and Piſtols, ruſhed in upon them: A Friend

being then on his Knees at Prayer, was ſtruck over the Head by *Fletcher*, and continuing praying, was by his Order pulled backward, and dragged down the Hill in a moſt rude manner, as were the others above-mentioned, and afterward ſent to *Carliſle*-Goal. At the next Seſſions *John Slee* was fined ten Pounds for the ſecond Offence, and the Reſt, five Pounds each; for which Fines were taken,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
From ‖ *George Bewly* 3 Kine, worth	8	0	0
Mungo Bewly 2 Horſes, worth	5	2	6
John Slee 3 Kine, 1 Bull and 1 Heifer	13	0	0

Anno 1665. *Richard Banks*, for being at a Meeting, had taken from him by a Warrant, two Cows which coſt him nine Pounds fifteen Shillings.

‖ *George Bewly*, at the time when this Diſtreſs was made, was detained Priſoner for the ſame Fine.

SECT.

SECT. III.

Containing the Sufferings in Derbyſhire, Devonſhire, Dorſetſhire, *and* Durham *with* Northumberland.

I. *DERBYSHIRE.*

1. *For not paying Tithes.*

1661. *John Lynam*, at the Suit of the Prieſt of *South-wingfield* for Tithes, was committed to Priſon in the third Month, and there continued nine or ten Weeks.

Alice Woolhead and *Thomas Morton*, proſecuted by *John Burton* Prieſt of *Clown*, in the Eccleſiaſtical Court for Tithes, were excommunicated; and afterward had taken from them two Beaſts worth 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* though the greater Part of their Tithes had been taken in Kine before.

Robert Arundell, a very poor Man with a great Family of Children, for the Tithe of a few Oats, had a Mare taken from him worth 1*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.*

1663. *Thomas Allen*, for Six-pence demanded for Tithes, had Goods taken from him worth 3*s.* 6*d.*

Robert Levick a poor Threſher, for Seven-pence demanded, was proſecuted in the Court of Exchequer, and ſent to Priſon, by one *John Coupe*, Prieſt of *Cheſterfield*.

George Brough was in like manner profecuted and impriſoned by the ſame Prieſt, for Tithes of Wool and Lambs.

John Lynam, proſecuted by the Prieſt of *South-Wingfield*, for 1 *l.* 5 *s.* demanded, had taken a Cow worth 3 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.*

2. *For not paying Steeple-Houſe Rates.*

	Demand.			Value.		
Taken from	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Wil. Leigh of *Beighton*, for	0	0	2	0	4	0
Rich. Furnes of *Higham*, for	0	1	4	0	3	4
	0	1	6	0	7	4

3. *For not paying* Eaſter-Offerings.

Richard Furnis of *Higham*, for Five-pence demanded for *Eaſter-Offerings*, had his Goods taken from him worth 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

1663. *John Frith*, for Twelve-pence demanded for *Eaſter-Offerings*, was ſued by the Prieſt of *Cheſterfield*, and caſt into Priſon.

Thomas Allen had Goods taken away by a Bayliff, worth 3 *s.* 4 *d.* under Pretence of *Eaſter-Offerings.*

4. *For meeting together to Worſhip God.*

On the 20th of the 4th Month, 1661, was a Meeting at *Dronfield*, about four Miles from *Cheſterfield*, at which were about forty Friends. A Magiſtrate of the Town with a rude Company came in, and ordered them to depart: which they not readily doing, he commanded his Attendants to pull them out, which they did

did with the utmoſt Rudeneſs and Violence, and being out continued their Abuſes, ſtriking one on the Back with a great Stone, and caſting another into the Water: One of the Friends, *William Yardly*, was by them ſet in the Stocks, and expoſed to the Deriſion of the People, it being Market-Day.

On the 23d of the ſame Month, was a Meeting at *Eyam* in the *High-Peak*, whither came the Conſtable of the Town with Soldiers, and plucked down *Elizabeth Deane* then praying, dragging her out of Doors, and ſhamefully tearing her Clothes, not ſuffering her to get on her Feet. With like Violence they haled out the Reſt, ſome by the Hair of the Head, others by the Legs, with their Heads on the Ground: Being asked for their Warrant, they refuſed to ſhew any, but carried the two Friends before a Juſtice of the Peace, who required of them Sureties for their good Behaviour, which they refuſing to give, he made their Mittimus to *Derby* Goal. After which they were kept all that Night in a Barn, and next Day carried to *Crich*, where they were kept another Night in a Room, many of them lying on the Floor, not having ſo much as a little Straw allowed them: Thus fatigued they were the Day after carried to *Derby*, being thirty-one Men and ten Women, namely,

Cornelius Arnold, *Anthony Cullove*, *Thomas Taylor*, *William Shaw*, *John Allen*, *Henry Gibbins*, *John Lingard*, *James Metham*, *Anthony Waterhouſe*, *John Wilſon*, *Robert Scholy*, *George Shaw*, *Anthony Bowman*, *George Lamb*, *William Charlſworth*, *Thomas Foulk*, *John Ridgway*, *Ralph Sharply*, *William Brough*, *John Coope*, *Richard Furnis*, *George Brough*, *Thomas Lingard*, *William Yardly*, *Matthew Glegg*, *Godfrey Beard*, *Ralph Bentlift*, *Thomas Bilſtone*, *Nicholas Swift*, *Thomas*

mas Wilſon, *Simon Evans*, *Elizabeth Deane*, *Frances Adran*, *Sarah Sleigh*, *Martha Shaw*, *Ellen Blith*, *Anne Staley*, *Margaret Waterhouſe*, *Ellen Beard*, *Anne Johnſon*, and *Margaret Marſhall*.

They were kept Priſoners till the 18th of the 5th Month, when *Ralph Sharply*, *William Yardly* and *Elizabeth Deane*, were ſent for before a Bench of Juſtices, who committed the two Men to the Houſe of Correction, and ordered *Elizabeth* to be ſent with a Paſs to *Worceſter*, the Place of her Abode: And on the 22d they ordered all the Reſt to be ſet at Liberty. In the Houſe of Correction, *Ralph Sharply* and *William Yardly* were inhumanly uſed by the cruel Keeper, who put them into a cloſe Hole, where they could not ſtand upright, nor could they have Liberty to come out to eaſe their Bodies, but muſt do it in the Place. Their Books and Letters were taken away, and not reſtored again: And when in that ſtrait Confinement they were praying to the Lord, the Keeper in a Rage would come and ſtrike them on the Face, and attempt to ſtop their Mouths. Nor were their Friends permitted to viſit or relieve them.

Richard Lambert, *Robert Martin*, *Mordecai White*, *Peter Anclift*, *John Kneeton*, and *Thomas Martin*, were taken out of a Meeting, and by the Juſtices at their Quarter-Seſſions committed to *Derby*-Goal, where they were detained one Month.

Robert Pim and *George Wallis*, with *Thomas Barnet*, *Thomas Pixly*, *Thomas Cole*, *Ellen Wallot* and *Anne Rowbotham*, were taken as they were going on the Highway to a Meeting, and by a Juſtice of the Peace ſent to Priſon: The Women were freed at the next Seſſions ſoon after,

after, but the Men were kept in Priſon twenty Weeks.

On the 13th of the 1ſt Month, 1663, nineteen Friends, taken out of a Meeting, were kept two Nights in the Town-hall, without any thing to lie on but the Floor, and after that ſeven of them were ſent to the County Goal.

On the 5th of the 5th Month, 1663, *Thomas Towndrow*, *Anthony Cutlove*, *Margaret Kellam* and *John Frith*, were taken out of a Meeting at *Cheſterfield*, and the ſaid *Thomas Towndrow* was ſet in the Stocks, and the other three ſent to the Houſe of Correction.

On the 20th of the 10th Month, five Perſons were taken out of a Meeting and ſent to the Houſe of Correction, and kept there about nine Weeks. And about ſix Weeks after that, ſix others were taken from a Meeting and ſent thither, and there kept almoſt three Weeks.

On the 14th of the 3d Month, 1665, the Meeting at *Cheſterfield* was broken up by the Mayor's Order, and moſt of the Friends preſently forced out of the Town; and *John Allen*, *William Storrs* and *Elizabeth Holmes*, were ſent to the Houſe of Correction, and kept there three Months. *Suſanna Frith* was alſo taken at the ſame time, though not in the Meeting, and ſent to the Houſe of Correction.

On the 3d of the 7th Month, 1665, was a Meeting at *Tupton* near *North-Wingfield*, to which came a Juſtice of the Peace, and took the Names of all both Men and Women: After which he and another Juſtice of the Peace, made out Warrants to the Conſtables of the ſeveral Places they dwelt at, to warn all the ſaid Friends to appear before them at *Cheſterfield* on the 14th of the ſame Month: Which being obeyed, they ſent thirty-one of them to the Houſe of Correction, of

whom thirteen, namely, *Edward Curtis*, *Thomas Farnſworth*, *Godfrey Fowlds*, *Henry Harvey*, *Thomas Taylor*, *George Brough*, *William Brough*, *Abraham Cundy*, *John Frith*, *John Croſs*, *Anthony Woodward*, *Hercules Harvey* and *Thomas Brockſop*, were kept there till the next Seſſions, which was about three Weeks.

On the 18th of the 11th Month, 1665, *Anthony Bunting*, *Anthony Woodward* and *John Croſs*, being taken at a Meeting, were committed to *Derby* Goal for ſix Months, by Warrant from two Juſtices of the Peace.

In the ſame Year *Thomas Lynam* ſuffered three Months Impriſonment for being at a Meeting, and after his Diſcharge had Cattle taken from him by Diſtreſs worth ſeven Pounds, for the ſame Offence.

Anthony Cutlove was fined five Pounds for Meeting, and impriſoned ſometime, and afterward had all his Cattle taken from him for that Fine.

5. *For not Swearing.*

On the 3d of the 12th Month, 1660, *George Goodridge* of *Aſhbourn*, was taken out of his own Houſe, and by a neighbouring Juſtice was committed to *Derby*-Goal for refuſing the Oath: As was together with him *Thomas Tomlinſon*, where they were kept ſix Weeks.

Simon Evans of *Dronfield*, ſummoned to a Court-Leet, and refuſing to ſwear was fined thirty Shillings, for which he had a Mare taken from him worth four Pounds. And at the ſame Court *Anthony Cutlove* being fined 30 Shilling, had a Mare taken from him worth 3 Pounds.

6. *For not taking off the Hat.*

1661, *George Lingard* for not taking off his Hat in a Court of Judicature, was fined twenty Pounds

Pounds and committed to Priſon, where he was cloſe confined among Felons, and not ſuffered to come among any of his Friends.

7. *For teſtifying to the Truth in Places of Publick Worſhip.*

1662. *Alice Woolhead*, was impriſoned in *Derby*-Goal for ſpeaking to the Prieſt of *Clown*, at a Time when he was ſilent in the Steeple-Houſe.

Thomas Lingard, for ſpeaking in a Steeple-Houſe, after the Prieſt had done, was violently pulled out and ſet in the Stocks.

In the Year 1663, about 75 Friends of this County were cited into the Biſhops-Court, under ſeveral Pretences, and were moſt of them afterwards excommunicated.

II. *DEVONSHIRE.*

1. *For refuſing to Swear.*

Nicholas Cole, *Anthony Todd*, *Robert Cary*, *Arthur Cotton*, *Richard Luke*, *George Crocker*, *John Light*, *Edward Dyer* and *Anthony Field*, were taken out of a Meeting at *Plymouth* by eight Conſtables, who carried them before the Mayor, the Governor of the Fort, and another Commiſſioner, who tendered them the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, which though they refuſed, yet were diſmiſſed for that time upon Promiſe of coming again when ſent for. After this manner were they ſent for four times and diſmiſt again; but at length, when they ſaw Threatning could do nothing, the ſaid Commiſſioners

miſſioners ſent them to Priſon there, on the 14th of the 11th Month 1660, and on the 8th of the ſame Month they were ſent to the High-Goal at *Exeter*, whence they were removed to the *Bridewell* in *Thomas*'s Pariſh, on the 18th of the ſame Month.

On the 13th of that Month, *John Gannicliffe*, *Mark Parſons*, *Edward Braiford*, *John Hancock* and *Thomas Sheers*, were taken at a Meeting at *John Gannicliff*'s, and ſent to the *Southgate*-Priſon in *Exon*, for refuſing the Oaths; as were on the 15th and 18th of the ſame Month, *Joſeph Hillier*, *Nicholas Tripe*, *Gregory Powel*, *Alexander Richards* and *Nicholas Worth*, who were taken from their lawful Buſineſs in the City of *Exon*.

On the 19th of the ſame Month, *Abel Down*, *Richard Ould*, *John Chappel* and *Robert Elliot*, all of *Cullumpton*, were taken from their Houſes and Employments by Soldiers, and brought before *Copleſtone Bampfield* then Sheriff, and by him committed to the *Bridewell* aforeſaid; whither were the ſame Day ſent by the Mayor of *Bradnich*, *Chriſtopher Richards*, *Giles Brice*, *Richard Linington*, *John Brice*, *John Hutchins* and *Bartholomew Weeks*, all of them Inhabitants of that Place.

On the ſame Day, *Anthony Morral* was by the Mayor of *Oakhampton* committed to the High-Goal near the Caſtle of *Exon*; where were then Priſoners, *John Martindal*, *Ralph Fogg*, *Francis Rolle*, *Peter Row*, *John Weſtlake*, and *Richard Smith*, all of *Plymouth*, who had been ſent thither a few Days before, by the Mayor and other Commiſſioners of that Place, for refuſing the Oath.

On the 20th of the 11th Month, *Roger Brown* and *Samuel Doak* of *Tiverton*, viſiting a ſick Neighbour, were taken in his Houſe, and carried

to

to the Sheriff, who ſent them to the *Bridewell* aforeſaid. And on the ſame Day *Thomas Carter*, *Gabriel Morley* and *Thomas Leighton*, all of *Cullumpton*, as they were going to an appointed Meeting were ſtopt by a Watchman, and by the Conſtables of *Culliton* had before a Juſtice of the Peace, who tendered them the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and upon Refuſal ſent them to the High-Goal at the Caſtle of *Exon.* To which Priſon were ſent the ſame Day for the ſame Cauſe, *Thomas Dyer*, *William Ferris*, *Thomas Wilkins*, *Bartholomew Alford*, *Edward Townſend*, *Gideon Daniel*, *Joſias Limbery*, *Richard Newberry*, *George Bowditch*, *Humphry Sprague*, *William Wilkins*, *Richard Alford*, *James Kenway*, *George Fry*, *Thomas Sprague*, *Joſias Limbery* jun. and *George Clapp*, who were taken by one Captain *Fry* and others, armed with Swords and Piſtols, out of the Houſe of *William Robins*, where they were aſſembled to worſhip God. Two others, *William Poole* and *John Grubham* were taken at *Axminſter*, as they were going to the ſame Meeting, and ſent to the ſame Goal, whither alſo were brought that Day from *Plymouth*, by *Oliver Ceely* Mayor, *Richard Lippincot*, *John Harris* and *Francis Light*, who were taken out of the Meeting there, and *John Thomas*, taken out of his Mother's Houſe.

On the 23d of the ſame Month, *Richard Jacob* of *Sampford*, an Apprentice, was taken from his Work in his Maſter's Shop, and carried before a Juſtice, who tendered him the Oaths, and upon Refuſal ſent him to the High-Goal aforeſaid.

On the 27th Day of the 11th Month the firſt of the Week, *Jacob Phillips*, *Robert Weymouth*, *John Weymouth*, *Hugh Weymouth*, *Edward Ball* and *Stephen Rule*, being together, waiting on the

the Lord, at the Houſe of *Henry Pollexfen*, were taken thence and carried to a neighbouring Juſtice, who ordered them to come again next Morning, which they did, when he, with another Juſtice, tendered them the Oath, and upon Refuſal, ſent them all to the ſaid High Goal.

On the 10th of the 1ſt Month, 1660, *Hercules Fry* and *John Perkings*, both of *Cullumpton*, were taken at *Bradnitch*, as they were going homeward, and by the Mayor of that Place committed to the Bridewell aforeſaid.

The Priſons of the High-Goal and Bridewell at *Exon* were now thronged, above ſeventy Perſons having been committed in about two Months time, among whom were all the Men-Inhabitants of *Plymouth* of that Perſuaſion: The Women, nevertheleſs, conſtantly continued their Aſſemblies for Worſhip; which the Mayor obſerving ſent for them, and asked them, *Why they met contrary to the King's Command?* They anſwered, *That they did it not in Contempt of Authority, but in diſcharge of their Duty to God, in whoſe Fear they met, to wait upon and worſhip him in Spirit and Truth, that if in ſo doing they had broken the Law, they were ready to ſhew their Submiſſion by patient Suffering.* The Mayor then propoſed to them, *to be engaged for one anothers good Behaviour*, to which they replied, *That they had been guilty of no ill Behaviour, as the People of the Town who knew their Converſations could witneſs.* Their Chriſtian Conſtancy and Courage made ſome Impreſſion upon the Mayor, ſo that he diſmiſſed them, only with Threats, that if they were brought before him again, he would ſend them to Priſon.

On the 28th of the 2d Month, 1661, *Humphry Sprague, Thomas Dyer, Richard Jacob, Roger Brown, Samuel Deeke, John Hutchins, Thomas*

mas Burgoigne, *John Brice*, *Chriſtopher Richards*, *Bartholomew Weeks*, *Richard Linington*, *Chriſtopher Oſmond*, *George Parnel*, *Alexander Richards* and *Thomas Carter*, being met together for the Exerciſe of Religious Worſhip, at the Houſe of *Alexander Richards* in *Columpton*, the two Conſtables of the Town came into the Meeting as they were ſitting in Silence, and required thoſe that were not Inhabitants of the Town to go with them, but they refuſing to go without a Warrant, the Conſtables, who had none, went away, and ſoon returned with one Captain *Prowſe*, and a Company of rude People, who haling the Friends out of their Places, threw them on the Ground, and dragged them along the Streets; ſome they carried to an Inn and kept with a Guard of Soldiers all Night; and would not ſuffer ſome of them to have a Bed to lodge on for their Money: The next Day they had them before ſome Juſtices of the Peace, who becauſe they refuſed to take the Oaths committed them to Priſon; and at the ſame time gave out a Warrant to the Conſtables to make Diſtreſs on their Goods, for the Charges of carrying them to Goal.

On the 14th of the 5th Month, 1661, *Joſeph Cole* was taken out of a Meeting at the Houſe of *William Glanfield* in *Talliton*, and kept under Guard all Night: Next Day he was had before a Juſtice of the Peace, who ſent him to Goal for refuſing to take the Oaths.

We have before mentioned, that ſeveral of thoſe ſent to Priſon in this County were taken from their own Houſes, which was ſometimes done by ſearching them in a very rough manner, as appears by

A Relation of the ſearching the Houſe of Mark Parſons *of* Topſham

On the 14th of the 5th Month 1661, came into the Houſe of *Mark Parſons*, near twenty Soldiers, very violently, with many of their Swords drawn, affrighting the Children and Servants that were in the Houſe, and threatning to run the Servant Maid through if ſhe ſpake a Word: Then they broke open a Lock of his Chamber Door, and rummaged his Houſe within and without, and carried away ſeveral Letters and Papers to his Prejudice, and ſuffered all manner of envious and vile Perſons to go into the Houſe, without any Conſtable or other Officer of the Peace. A Friend of his, a Merchant, then lodging there and ſick in Bed, they haled the Bed Clothes from him, and would have pulled him out of the Bed and carried him away in that Condition, had not the Maſter of a Veſſel he had freighted, given them Satisfaction concerning him. Alſo another Friend, one of *Plymouth*, being there about Buſineſs, they ſet their Swords to his Breaſt, and threatned to run him through, and preſenting their Piſtols, carried him away, uſing him very inhumanly.

In the Year 1662, *Richard Greenway* of *London*, going into *Cornwall*, was taken up by the Watch in *Devonſhire*, who ſearched him, and found about him only ſome Papers relating to Religion, particularly, an Epiſtle to Friends in *Cornwall*, written by *Thomas Curtis* of *Reading*: They afterwards carried him before two Juſtices of the Peace, who committed him to Goal, after having tendered him the Oath of Allegiance.

2. *For*

2. *For meeting together to worſhip God.*

On the 21ſt of the 6th Month, 1662, a Meeting at *Plymouth* was violently broken up by an Officer with Soldiers, who, becauſe Friends would not depart at their Command, they producing no Warrant, beat them and thruſt them out; particularly they pulled away *Samuel Dyer* by the Hair of his Head, and beat him with a great Cane, and tore the Clothes from his Back: They forced the Friends away to the Caſtle, and there kept them with a Guard till Evening, when being had before the Mayor and another Magiſtrate, they required their Appearance next Day, and then tendered them the Oath of Allegiance, and fined them twelve Pence each, for being abſent from their Pariſh Church: And four of them, namely, *Samuel Dyer*, *Nicholas Cole*, *Francis Light* and *John Perriman*, were ſent to the County Goal at *Exon*, the Cauſe expreſſed in the Mittimus was, for *being at a Conventicle, and holding it unlawful to Swear in any Caſe.* There they lay till the next Seſſions, and then were diſcharged.

On the 20th of the 7th Month, 1662, two Conſtables and a Church Warden, attended by a Serjeant and armed Soldiers with lighted Matches, came to a Meeting at *Plymouth*, and with Violence haled the Friends, then on their Knees at Prayer, out of the Place, dragging both Men and Women to the Mayor, who after many Threats, fined them twelve Pence each, for Abſence from their Pariſh-Church, which they refuſing to pay, were kept ſeveral Days Priſoners in the Town-hall, till ſome of their Acquaintance paid the Fines without their Conſent.

On

On the 27th of the ſame Month, the Meeting there was broke up after the former Manner, but the Mayor then diſmiſt them with Threats, and ſent none to Priſon.

On the 26th of the 8th Month, 1662, twenty-five Perſons, namely, *John Price*, *Chriſtopher Richards*, *Bartholomew Weeks*, *John Richards*, *Samuel Glaſs*, *Julian Miller*, *Eliſha Richards*, *Mary Potter*, *Mary Morgan* and *Alice Commins*, all of *Bradnitch*; *William Jacob* of *Bampton*; *Richard Jacob*, *Chriſtopher Oſmond*, *Ciphe Roads* and *Eliſha Hunſden*, all of *Halberton*; *Roger Brown*, *Robert Avery*, *Clare Arundell* and *Grace George*, all of *Tiverton*; *Humphry Sprague* of *Gitteſham*, *Suſannah Glanfield* of *Talliton*; *Edward Bradford*, *Anne Seers* and *Mary Thorn* of *Exeter*, and *John Hutchins* of *Holcomb Rogus*, being met together for religious Worſhip, at the Houſe of *Robert Elliot* at *Cullumpton*, towards the End of the Meeting, Conſtables came with a Warrant to take them, which Warrant they found to be only a General Order for apprehending Strangers, there having been lately an Inſurrection: This Order the Friends thought did not concern them, being Perſons well known in thoſe Parts, and therefore were not willing to go; whereupon the Conſtables ordered a Watch to be placed at the Door, and ſo kept them Priſoners in the Houſe, from the firſt to the the third Day of the Week, when the Juſtices came to Town, who ſent their Warrant to fetch them, and for Breach of the *Conventicle Act*, ſent them to Priſon.

The Conſtables, in Order to convey them thither, hired Carriages of ſeveral Neighbours, but when the Uſe of them was known, the Owners would not let them go; ſo that the Priſoners, after they had been kept in the Room where the

the Juſtices ſat, from the third to the ſeventh Day following, were ſet upon Horſes, and driven to *Exeter*.

John Bellamy and *Mary Anderdon* were taken out of a Meeting at *Thomas Yelland*'s in *Oakhampton*, and by the Mayor and another Juſtice committed to Priſon.

In the time of the Impriſonment of theſe abovementioned, ſeveral of their Friends coming to viſit them, were much abuſed by the Goaler. Some that came for that Purpoſe from *Membery*, were kept two Days and two Nights in the Goal: And a Woman that came out of *Wales* to ſee her Brother in Priſon, was by the Magiſtrates Order, publickly and cruelly whipt as a Vagabond, and ſent away with a Paſs. *John Chapel* and twenty others were kept on the Guard all Night; nor would they knowingly ſuffer any of thoſe called *Quakers*, not Inhabitants, to lodge in the Town.

On the 4th of the 8th Month, 1663, the Friends of *Plymouth* being met after their uſual Manner, a Conſtable, with a Warrant from the Mayor and a Guard of Musketeers, came and required of them to pay twelve Pence each, or go with them to the Mayor: Anſwer was made, that if the Mayor ſent for them, when the Meeting was done, they would go, and accordingly did ſo: The Mayor and another Juſtice, after ſome hot Words, as *that if Friends would not obey the Law they deſerved to be baniſhed*, and ſuch like, confirmed their Fines of twelve Pence each for Abſence from the Publick Worſhip; and about three Days after levied the ſame by Diſtreſs, as follows, *viz.*

From		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Arthur Cotton	Goods worth	0	6	7
Anthony Todd		0	8	4
Francis Rowle		0	5	6
Nicholas Cole		0	6	0
Peter Bowen		0	4	6
Richard Smith		0	3	8
Priſcilla Thomas		0	2	4
John Light		0	6	0
George Crocker		0	3	0
Edward Limbery		0	4	0
		2	9	11

On the 17th of the 3d Month, 1664, *Chriſtopher Bacon* and *Edward Braford*, lodging at the Houſe of *Joane Edmunds*, who kept an Inn at *Totneſs*, ſome Friends came thither to viſit them, and as they were ſitting together in a Chriſtian Manner, diſcourſing of Divine Things, ſeveral Conſtables came rudely into the Room, and laying violent Hands on *Chriſtopher Bacon* and *Edward Braford* haled them to the Mayor's: Another Friend who was in the Houſe, following to ſee what would be done with them; the Mayor ſent them all three to Priſon, where they were put in a Place about four Yards long and two broad, and lay there upon the Stones two Nights. There was a Window to which ſome People came, and talked with them about religious Matters, and were well pleaſed with their Chriſtian Converſation: The Mayor offended at that, ordered their Removal, ſending a Conſtable and others, who rifled their Pockets, and took *Chriſtopher Bacon* by Violence, and threw him out

at

at the Door, and then haled him by the Legs and Arms through the Kennels of the Street towards the Town-hall, in a Manner ſo barbarous as to move Compaſſion even from ſome of their own Company, who cryed out, *They are Chriſtians, for Shame uſe them like Men.* Then they took him up, carried him through the Town-hall, and threw him in at the Door of a Place called the Dark-houſe, where they alſo put the ſaid *Edward Braford* and *Michael Lea*, and ſhut two Doors upon them: One of their own Company ſaying, *They will ſoon be ſmothered there*, for the Place was ſo cloſe and dark, that they could ſcarce diſcern one another at Noon, and the Excrements of other People had been emptied there, which cauſed a grievous Stink: In this filthy Hole were they kept from nine in the Morning till eight at Night, and none ſuffered to come at them, (except one Friend, who privately conveyed them a little Meat, which he cut ſmall and put through an Hole in the Wall) ſo that *Chriſtopher Bacon* being bruiſed and hot with their cruel Uſage, was taken very ſick, and the other two were almoſt ſpent for want of Air. At length the Mayor ordered them to be let into the Town-hall, and ſhortly after, to wit, on the 20th of the ſame Month they were ſent to *Exeter*-Goal, and as the Conſtable ſaid, the Mayor had given Directions to carry them thither bound with Cords on an Horſe and Panniers. Before their Removal, the Conſtable and his Attendants privately in the Priſon by Force ſearched their Pockets, took away twelve Shillings from one of them, and the Coats off their Backs, to defray the Charges of conveying them to Goal.

On the 23d of the 2d Month, 1665, were taken at a Meeting in *Plymouth*, and by the Mayor and another Juſtice the next Day fined ten Shillings each, and for Refuſal ſent to Bridewell, theſe eighteen Perſons, *viz.*

Robert Cary	Edward Dyer
Nicholas Cole	Edward Limbery
Thomas Lane	Anthony Todd
Arthur Cotton	Richard Luke
John Light	Francis Rowle
George Crocker	Richard Smith
John Weſtlake	Richard Fox
Peter Rowe	Richard Stephens
John Thomas	John Harris.

3. *For opening Shop on the Days called Holy-Days.*

On the 25th of the 11th Month, 1663, ſeveral Friends having opened their Shops, Soldiers were ſent from the Fort to ſhut them: After which, four of the Friends, *viz Nicholas Cole*, *Peter Rowe*, *Richard Smith* and *Priſcilla Thomas*, opened them again, at which the Mob incenſed broke their Windows, made Spoil of their Goods, and abuſed their Perſons.

On the 30th of the 8th Month following, the ſaid *Nicholas Cole* for opening his Shop again after it had been ſhut up by the Soldiers, was ſent for by the Mayor, who demanded Sureties for his good Behaviour, which he refuſing to give was committed to Priſon, and kept there thirteen Days.

III. *DORSETSHIRE.*

1. *For Nonpayment of* Tithes.

ON the 2d of the 6th Month, 1660, *Hercules Tobee* and *John Butler*, were committed to *Dorcheſter*-Goal, at the Suit of *Edmond Butler*, Patron of the Parſonage of *Haymore*, and *John Dore* Prieſt of the ſame.

On the 17th of the 8th Month, the ſame Year, *Robert King* of *Glaſſon-Bradford*, about eighty Years of Age, was ſent to *Dorcheſter*-Goal, at the Suit of *Elias Harvey* Impropriator.

Elizabeth Maſters of *Bradford*, aforeſaid, Widow, was on the ſame Day committed to the ſame Goal, at the Suit of the ſaid *Elias Harvey*; her Huſband, *Nicholas Maſters*, having died there for the ſame Cauſe, as is mentioned in our former Volume.

William White and *John Gillet*, were Priſoners for Tithes in this County, on the 27th of the 12th Month, 1663, having then been under Confinement three Years.

2. *For refuſing to Swear.*

On the 8th of the 11th Month 1660, *Andrew Sheppard* of *Abbey-Milton*, coming from *Salisbury* Market, was taken by two Soldiers and carried before ſome Juſtices of the Peace, who tendered him the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and for refuſing to take them, ſent him to *Dorcheſter*-Goal; whither was ſent the ſame Day *Bernard Devniſh* for the ſame Cauſe, who had been taken out of his Shop by Soldiers. About the ſame time *William Paul* having ſome Buſineſs at the Quarter-Seſſions, the Juſtices there tendered him the Oaths and ſent him to Priſon; though his Circumſtances might have moved Compaſſion, being ſuch as might have

removed all Suſpicion of his being dangerous to the Government, for he was very poor and lame, having an Ulcer in his Leg, and had a great Charge of Children.

On the 13th of the ſame Month, were taken out of a Meeting at *Batcomb* by a Troop of Soldiers, *Peter Maber*, *John Andrews*, *Andrew Downton*, *Samuel Maſters*, *Obadiah Maſters*, *John Parker*, *Henry Wilmington*, *John Vivion*, *Richard Coggin* and *Edward Starr*, who refuſing to take the Oaths, were kept that Night with a Guard, and next Day ſent to *Dorcheſter*-Goal, where the Felons, among whom they were put, were ſuffered to take away their Clothes and Hats, and abuſe them at their Pleaſure.

On the 17th of the 8th Month, *Edward Tucker*, *James Budd*, *John Hugginſon*, *Michael Drinkwater*, *George White* and *Richard Zebar*, were taken from a Meeting at *Cearn Abbis*, and for refuſing the Oath of Allegiance ſent to *Dorceſter*-Goal: As was on the 19th *George Harris* of *Ryme*, who had been taken out of his own Houſe by Soldiers; and on the 20th * *John Hide* was committed to the ſame Priſon, having been taken at a Meeting in *Sherburne*.

The ſame Day was a Meeting at *Poole*, to which ſome Officers of the Town came, and took *Anthony Mellidge*, and forcibly carried him to the Mayor and another Juſtice, who tendered the Oath to him and twelve others who were at the ſame Meeting, and upon Refuſal to take it ſent them all to the Priſon of that Town.

On

* This *John Hide* had been one of the old Royaliſts, and had formerly ſerved the King at *Colcheſter*-Siege, after which he ſuffered Impriſonment on that Account. He was now ſent to Priſon as a diſaffected Perſon, by one *Fitz James* a Military Officer, who in the Times of *Oliver* and *Richard Cromwell*, had been very zealous and active againſt the King.

On the 25th of the ſame Month, *Bartholomew Beere*, *Henry Dumberfield*, *Matthew Pitt*, *John Tucker* and *John Holman*, were taken from a Meeting at *Weymouth Melcomb-Regis*, and carried before the Mayor, who tendered them the Oaths, and next Day they were ſent to *Dorcheſter*-Goal; as were about the ſame time *John Elms* and *William White*, who were taken at a Meeting in *Blanford*.

Ezekiel Ruſſell, was ſummoned to a Court to ſerve on a Jury; but when they perceived he could not ſwear, they tendered him the Oath of Allegiance, and for refuſing it fined him ten Pounds, and took by Diſtreſs a Mare worth ſeven Pounds ten Shillings.

3. *For meeting together to worſhip God.*

On the 17th of the 3d Month, 1660, Friends were grievouſly abuſed at a Meeting at *Broad Cearn*. On the 17th of the 4th Month they were in like manner treated at *Lyme*, and on the 9th of the 6th Month at *Hakechurch*.

On the 16th of the 7th Month, 1660, were taken out of a peaceable Meeting at *Sherburne*, *William Scott*, *John Scott*, *Joſeph Hopkins*, *Charles Noake*, *George Riall*, *Francis Taylor*, *Richard Philips*, *Edmund Bound* and *Thomas Miller*, and had before ſome Juſtices, then ſitting in that Town, who demanded Sureties of them for their good Behaviour, which they not complying with, were ſent to Priſon and lay there about a Year.

On the 20th of the third Month, 1661, a Meeting at *Hawchurch* was moleſted by one Capt. *Brugg* and others, who twice haled the Friends out by Force, and demanded of them ten Shil-

lings each, for riding to the Meeting, for which pretended Fine they took away ſix Horſes; The next Day the Friends were ſent for to a Juſtice of the Peace, with whom was the Prieſt of *Hawchurch*, who rudely inſulted them, calling them ill Names, *&c.* The Juſtices told them they muſt meet no more, and ſaid to the Tything-Man, *You know what to do with their Horſes*, meaning that he ſhould ſell them to pay the Fines of ten Shillings *per* Man, which the Juſtice confirmed. Accordingly three of the Horſes were kept with two Bridles and Saddles, worth in all about eleven Pounds.

On the 4th of the 11th Month, 1662, were committed upon the Conventicle Act, by the Mayor of *Poole*, *Anthony Millidge*, *Henry Lock*, *Jeremy Thomas*, *John Rogers* and *William Feppard*. And on the 26th of the ſame Month were impriſoned for meeting, *John Scott* and *William Gower*.

On the 12th of the 12th Month, 1665, *Daniel Taylor*, *Thomas Bagg*, *William Elliot* the elder, *Francis Williams*, *Bartholomew Lugg*, *Lore Bagg* Wife of *Richard Bagg*, *Hannah Nichols* and *Elizabeth Osburne*, were taken at a Meeting, at the Houſe of the ſaid *Francis Williams* in *Bridport*, and committed to the Town Goal for eleven Weeks, on the Act for Baniſhment.

4. *For Abſence from the National Worſhip.*

Taken from	Demand. s.	d.	Val. taken s	d.
1661. *Rob. French* of *Weyford*, for	4	0 Goods worth	5	6
1663 *Eliz. Osborn* for of *Bridport*	2	0	8	4
Francis Williams	2	0	2	8
Bartholomew Lugg	2	8	4	0
Rich. Bagg for his Wife	2	0	5	0

Wil-

	Demand.			Val. taken	
	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
William Elliott jun.	2	8	Goods worth	5	8
Thomas Shrimpton	2	8		4	8
	18	0		1 15	10

5. *For Steeple-House Rates.*

From *John Gillet*, for two Shillings and two Pence demanded, Goods worth ſeven Shillings.

6. *For not putting off the Hat.*

The following Friends, diverſe of whom had been taken at a Meeting in *Sherburne*, were fined for not taking off their Hats in Court, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
John Pitman	10	0	0
Thomas Long, *ſen.*	10	0	0
Thomas Long, *jun.*	10	0	0
Thomas Miller	40	8	0
John Hopkins	20	8	0
Benjamin Hopkins	20	8	0
Edmond Bound	40	8	0
Joſeph Hopkins	40	8	0
Richard Phillips	40	8	0
William Scott	5	0	0
John Scott	40	8	0
Francis Taylor	40	8	0
George Ryall	40	8	0
Charles Noake	40	8	0
In all——	399	0	0

IV. *DURHAM and NORTHUMBERLAND.*

1. *For not paying Tithes.*

By Impriſonment.

ON the 2d of the 10th Month, 1662, *Thomas Yoole* of *Coopan*, was impriſoned by a *Capias* out of the Court of Pleas at *Durham*, for not paying Tithe, at the Suit of *John Sadbridge* Dean of *Durham*, and about two Months after had two Mares worth nine Pounds taken from him, for a Demand of four Pounds ſix Shillings and eight Pence, made by one who farmed the Tithe of the ſaid Dean. The ſaid *Thomas Yoole* was a Priſoner for Tithes, and other Branches of his Religious Teſtimony, about ten Years.

In the ſame Year were ſent to Priſon for refuſing to pay Tithes, *William Mare* of *Snowſgreen*, and *Nicholas Pickering*, who both continued Priſoners on that Account about eight Years.

On the 1ſt of the 6th Month, 1663, *Hugh Hutchinſon* of *Sinderhope* in *Northumberland*, was committed to *Morpeth* Goal on a Writ *de Excommunicato Capiendo*, obtained againſt him after a Proſecution in the Eccleſiaſtical Court for Tithes: He was continued Priſoner ten Years and four Months; and having while in Priſon a little Corn growing one Year, the Farmers of the Tithes took of it what they pleaſed. Alſo about the ſame time *John Haſſelwell* of *Weſt-Alendale*, Huſbandman, was impriſoned in the ſame Place, on a Writ *de Excommunicato Capiendo* for not paying Tithes; as was about two Months after *William Hodgſon* of *Cockerton*, Yeoman,

Yeoman, on a Writ out of the Exchequer, and remained Priſoner there five Years and eight Months. To the ſame Goal were committed in the 4th Month of this Year, *Cuthbert Fetherſtone* of *Weſt-Alendale*, and *Thomas Williamſon*, on Writs *de Excommunicato Capiendo*, and were kept Priſoners there above ten Years.

On the 2d of the 3d Month, 1665, *Thomas Spack* of *Burnlaw*, Yeoman, and *Elizabeth Shield* of the *Steel*, Widow, were committed to *Morpeth* Goal, and kept there three Years, during which Time the Proſecutor took away Corn from the ſaid *Thomas* worth thirteen Pounds, and from the ſaid *Elizabeth* worth nine Pounds. And in the ſame Year were impriſoned for Tithes, *Ralph Fetherſtone* and *John Brown*.

By Diſtreſs.

1662. Taken from *John Moor* of *Wellgill*, for twelve Shillings demanded, three Pounds, ten Shillings. The ſaid *John Moor* had alſo five Lambs taken for Tithes of 19, and ſix Lambs for Tithe, in a Year when he had none in that Place.

1663. *Thomas Yoole* for ſeven Pounds, had Goods taken worth forty Pounds; beſides which they took his Corn worth four Pounds ten Shillings, and the avaricious Proſecutor ſtopt from one of his Neighbours a Debt of eight Pounds, due to the ſaid *Thomas Yoole*.

1664. *William Truthwaite* of *Weſt Bowden*, for three Pounds ſix Shillings and eight Pence demanded, had Goods taken, worth ſeven Pounds.

2. *For not paying Steeple-houſe Rates.*

John Moor of *Wellgill*, for nine Shillings demanded, had Goods taken worth one Pound.

3. *For*

3. *For Abſence from the Publick Worſhip.*

Taken from	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
The aforeſaid *John Moor*, Goods worth	0	9	0
Hugh Teaſdale —— ——	0	16	0
William Vayſey of *Alſtone* ——	0	5	0
Francis Shield of *Burnfout* ——	1	12	0
	3	2	0

4. *For refuſing to Swear.*

On the 11th of the 9th Month, 1660, were forcibly taken out of a Meeting at the Houſe of *Simon Townſend* in *Norton*, by a Party of Soldiers under the Command of one Capt. *Bellaſiſe*, * *Stephen Criſp* of *Colcheſter* in *Eſſex*, *Humphry Norton* of *New-town*, *William Foſter* of *Carleton*, *George Brough* of *Norton*, *Thomas Jackſon* of *Arſham-Grange* in *Yorkſhire*, Cordwainer, and *Francis Roundtree* of *Stoxley* in *Yorkſhire*; who being carried before a Juſtice, were by him ordered to appear at the next Quarter-Seſſions, which they did, and were then committed to Priſon for refuſing to take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy; whither alſo were ſent for the ſame Cauſe by Order of the ſame Seſſions, *William Maddiſon* of *Bellingham*, *Marmaduke Storr* of *Yorkſhire*, and *John Richmond* of *Highington*, who had been taken by Violence out of their Inn at *Durham*: And three Days after, *John Richardſon*, *George Thompſon* and *Chriſtopher Hodgſon*, taken out

* Note the ſaid *Stephen Criſp* with one *Thomas Turner*, about the ſame Time ſent to Priſon, were kept in a Place ſeparate from the other Priſoners, who were the next Month in Number above an Hundred.

out of a Friend's Houſe. And on the 24th of the ſame Month, *George Richardſon*, *Philip Richardſon*, *Thomas Redhead* and *Ralph Loftis*, all of *Shotten*, Huſbandmen; *Robert Leighton* and *Thomas Paxton* of *Eſſington*, Huſbandmen, who had been taken from their Labour by an Order of the Juſtices, and for refuſing the Oath committed to Priſon: As was in the next Month *Chriſtopher Croſby* Waterman, *William Jeckyll* Taylor, and *John Uſham* Labourer, all of *Stockton*, who were taken out of a Meeting at *William Foſter's* of *Charlton* aforeſaid.

About the ſame time were ſent to Goal alſo, for refuſing the Oaths, *John Heighington* Cordwainer, *Robert Fiſher* Fuller, and *William Wilſon* Joyner, all of *Durham*; *John Langſtaff* of *Biſhops Aukland*, and *Emanuel Grice* of the ſame.

On the 26th of the 2d Month, 1664, *Ralph Paddiſon*, *Roger Hudſon*, *John Blakeſtone*, *Thomas Chipchace* and *Simon Townſend*, all of *Norton*, Yeomen; *George Erough* of the ſame, Farmer; *Robert Walker* and *Thomas Yoole* of *Coopan*, Farmers; *Richard Erington* of *Gretham*, Farmer, *John Uſhaw* of *Stockton*, Labourer; *William Jeckyll* of the ſame, Taylor; and *Mark Waps* of the ſame, Yeoman; with *Margaret Adamthwaite* of *Roſendale* in *Weſtmorland*, Spinſter; were taken at a Meeting in *Norton*, and ordered to appear at the next Seſſions in *Durham*, from whence for refuſing to take the Oaths they were all ſent to Priſon.

5. *For meeting together to Worſhip God.*

In the 11th Month, 1660, were taken out of a Meeting at the Houſe of *John Richmond* in *Heighington*, by Soldiers under Capt. *Elakeſtone's* Com-

Command, *William Hodgſon* and *Francis Hodgſon*, both of *Cockerton*, *John Robinſon* Weaver, *Thomas Neſhome* of *Pyborne*, Weaver, and *John Robinſon* of *Ulnaby*, Farmer, and by ſome Juſtices of the Peace committed to Priſon.

In the 12th Month of that Year, *Thomas Spark*, *Thomas Williamſon*, *Hugh Hutchinſon*, *Thomas Shield* of *Wooley*, *Francis Shield*, ſen. *Francis Shield*, jun. *Hugh Shield*, *John Brown*, *Richard Shield*, *Thomas Rowell*, *Hugh Rowell*, *Hugh Rodam*, *Anthony Watſon*, *Robert Watſon*, *Samuel Farlam*, *Cuthbert Rodam*, *Thomas Whitfield*, *Thomas Williamſon*, *Thomas Kenlyſide*, *Hugh White*, *Cuthbert Fetherſtone*, *John Sheild* jun. *William Lee* Yeoman, and *John Shield* Fuller, all of *Allendale* in *Northumberland*, where taken by one *William Ellington* and other known *Papiſts*, and carried to *Hexome*, where they were kept ſeveral Days, ſome of them ſeveral Weeks, in a naſty ſtinking Dungeon, and afterwards carried to *Morpeth*-Goal.

About the ſame time were taken by the aforeſaid *William Ellington* and other *Papiſts*, out of a Meeting at the *Holcraw*, and carried to *Hexome* and *Morpeth*-Goals, the ſeveral Perſons following. *viz.*

John Hunter of *Benfieldſide*, *Cuthbert Hopper* of *Dikenook*, *William Hopper* of *Iviſtone*, *Ralph Hopper* of the ſame, *William Burrel*, *Andrew Raw*, *Anthony Richardſon*, *Chriſtopher Vickars*, *John Brown*, *John Elliſon*, *George Elliſon*, *Richard Snawball*, all of *Derwent*, Huſbandmen; *Robert Dickenſon* of *Iviſtone*, Labourer, *Thomas Layburne* of *Derwent-Coat* Wright, *Thomas Baker* and *Henry Baker* of *Knitchley*, Huſbandmen; all theſe were continued Priſoners near five Months.

Soon

Soon after were taken from a Meeting at *Walnuke*, and ſent to the common Goal at *Durham*, *George Horneſby* and *Thomas Horneſby* Yeomen; and *Nicholas Pickering*, Wright, of *Lenchester*; *Michael Orneſby* of *Wilton*; *Gilbert Taylor* and *Thomas Jackſon* of the ſame, Labourers; *John Woodnas* Miller, *Thomas Johnſon* and *Cuthbert Johnſon* of *Walnuke*, Wrights; and continued there Priſoners ſix Months.

On the 10th of the 6th Month 1661, *John Blakling* of *Drawell* near *Sedberg* in *Yorkſhire*, Yeoman, *Thomas Jackſon*, *Robert Fowler* of *Burlington*, *Samuel Nelheſt* of *Whitby* in *Yorkſhire*, Mariners; *John Stockley*, *Thomas Alingſon*, *William Hart*, *John Dove* and *William Dove* of *Whitly*, Yeomen; *Mary Dove*, *jun.* of the ſame Spinſter; *William Truthwait* of *Bowden*, *Robert Linton*, *Thomas Chandler*, *Thomas Merriman*, *Lancelot Wardale* Merchant; *Thomas Smith* Labourer, *Richard Wilſon* and *Margaret* his Wife, *George Carr* Salt-Merchant; *Sarah Knowles*, *Dorothy Dawſon*, *Joane Sanderſon*, Spinſters; *William Maud* Merchant, *George Linton*, *John Harriſon*, all of *Sunderland* or *Shields*; *Suſannah Truthwait* Spinſter, and *Laurence Heſlam* of *Whitby* in *Yorkſhire*, Mariner, were taken at a Meeting, at *Robert Linton*'s in *South Shields*, by Major *Graham*, then Deputy Governour of *Tinmouth*-Caſtle, and carried to the ſaid Caſtle, and caſt into naſty Holes there, where they lay a full Month; and then he turned them out, having, ſo far as appeared to them, no Order, Authority or Warrant, either for their Apprehenſion, Detention or Diſmiſſion.

In the 4th Month of the Year 1662, *William Foſter* of *Carleton*, was ſent to Priſon by an Order

Order of the Seſſions at *Durham*, for ſuffering Meetings in his Houſe, and

On the 3d of the 6th Month that Year, *Henry Grainger*, *Chriſtopher Pickering*, *Francis Temple*, *George Dickſon*, all of *Raby*, Yeomen; *George Goundry* Milliner, *John Atkinſon* Maſon of *Stonethrop*, and *James White*, of *Hopewell* near *Percebridge*, were taken by Captain *Darcy* and Lieutenant *Williamſon* with a Party of Soldiers, from a Meeting at *Henry Draper*'s Houſe in *Headlam*, and carried before a Juſtice who committed them to the Common-Goal at *Durham*, for nine Weeks; and at the next Seſſions they were indicted, and three of them, namely, *James White*, *Henry Grainger* and *Chriſtopher Pickering*, were fined ten Pounds each, and had Goods taken by Diſtreſs for the ſame, to the Value of thirty-ſeven Pounds, three Shillings and four Pence.

John Greenwell, for being at a Meeting, was fined by the Biſhop of *Durham* forty Shillings, and afterwards for a ſecond Offence ten Pounds; for which he had four Kine taken from him worth ſixteen Pounds.

Richard Hopper of *Whitworth*, for a Fine of ten Pounds laid on him for being at a Meeting, had his Goods taken away to the Value of thirteen Pounds.

On the 7th of the 8th Month 1663, *Chriſtopher Croſby* of *Stockton*, before mentioned, was committed to Priſon by Order of the Seſſions at *Durham*, upon the third Conviction on the firſt Statute made for Tranſportation.

On the 11th of the 1ſt Month 1664, *Richard Errington* of *Gretham* near *Stockton*, Farmer, was taken from a Meeting at Simon Townſend's Houſe in *Norton*, and committed by a neighbouring

ing Juſtice to *Durham*-Goal during the King's Pleaſure.

We find alſo committed this Year on the Act for Baniſhment.

In the 6th Month, *Peter Maſon* of *Branſpeth*, Weaver.

Robert Taylor of the ſame, Weaver.

James Feaſter of the ſame, Huſbandman.

Henry Emerſon of the ſame, Fuller.

Ralph Hodgſon of the *Walnuke*, Wheelwright.

Thomas Johnſon of the ſame, Wheelwright.

Henry Maſon of *Branſpeth*, Weaver, was committed to the Houſe of Correction for ſix Months.

John Maſon and *Anne Taylor*, both of *Branſpeth*, were committed to the ſame Place for three Months.

In the 7th Month, *Richard Errington*.

John Rawlin of *Butterweek*, Farmer.

On the 7th of the 8th Month, *John Blakeſtone* and *Chriſtopher Croſby*.

On the 1ſt of the 9th Month, *William Hutton, jun.* of *Barnard*'s-Caſtle, Tanner.

Richard Tompſon, Taylor, of the ſame.

Ambroſe Tompſon Cordwainer, of the ſame.

Thomas Skaſe of the ſame Place, an Apprentice.

And in the Year 1665,

In the 3d Month, *Thomas Shield* of *Woollan*, Huſbandman.

On the 5th of the 6th Month, *Roger Hudſon*, *Thomas Chipchace*, *Ralph Pattiſon*, *Thomas Yoole*, *Robert Walker*, *Mark Waps* and *George Brough*.

Patrick Wallis of *Norton*, Joyner.

Rowland Wheldan of *Stockton*, Mariner.

On the 9th of the 7th Month, *Sarah Brough* and *Elizabeth Middleton*, both of *Norton*, Spinſters.

On the 25th of the 7th Month, *Thomas Yoole* and *John Uſhaw*.

On the 4th of the 8th Month 1665, *Richard Errington* and *John Uſhaw*, then Priſoners at *Durham*, were at the Quarter-Seſſions there ſentenced to be baniſhed to *Barbadoes*, and to continue Priſoners in the Houſe of Correction till an Opportunity of Shipping them.

During their cloſe Confinement, the ſaid *John Errington* was very ſick, and his Friends, doubtful of his Recovery, made Interceſſion for his Removal for the ſake of better Conveniencies during his Sickneſs, but that Favour was denied them, ſo that the poor Man there died a Priſoner, for worſhipping God according to his Conſcience, about the Beginning of the 6th Month, 1667. *John Uſhaw* continued there in all about three Years, probably, till the Expiration of the Act.

In the ſame Year 1665, were committed to *Durham*-Goal upon the ſame Act of Baniſhment.

Richard Whitehead of *Barnard*'s-Caſtle, Cordwainer.

George Jackſon of *Briſcoe*, Yeoman.

Henry Bowran of *Clotherſton*, Blackſmith.

John Bowran of the ſame, Huſbandman.

The three former were committed for twenty-one Days, and the latter for twenty Weeks.

There were alſo committed for ſix Weeks,

Nicholas Pickering of *Hamſtell*'s, Wright.

George Orneſby of *Lencheſter*, Yeoman.

Thomas Orneſby of the ſame, Yeoman.

Ralph Hopper of *Iviſton*, Farmer.

William Hopper of the ſame, Farmer.

Cuthbert Leighton of *Lencheſter*, Labourer.

An-

Andrew Raw, *Anthony Richardſon* and *John Brown* all of *Holcraw*, and *William Green* of *Iviſly*, Labourer.

And in the ſame Year were committed to *Morpeth* Goal, *Anthony Wilkinſon* of *Derwent*, Farmer, *John Elliſon* and *Richard Snawball*, where they continued Priſoners ſeven Years after.

Thomas Rowell of *Woodhead*, Huſbandman, had taken from him for a Fine, for ſuffering a Meeting at his Houſe, three Cows worth ſix Pounds.

6. *For not pulling off the Hat.*

Thomas Williamſon being called to a Court in *Allendale*, and ſtanding up to anſwer with his Hat on, was fined five Marks, and for Non-payment ſent to *Morpeth*-Goal, where he lay three Months.

We ſhall cloſe our Account of this County, with repreſenting to the Reader the Uſage of the Priſoners for Conſcience in *Durham*-Goal, by copying Part of a Letter from one of the Priſoners there to their Friends in *London*. Dated the 19th of the 12th Month 1660.

Beloved Friends,

'YOUR refreſhing Lines came to my Hand, 'which I communicated unto my Fel-'low Priſoners, whereby the Life of Righteouſ-'neſs was much cheriſhed, and the Living ten-'der Plant of God's Renown watered, as with 'the freſh Springs of the former and latter Rain. 'Oh, dear Friends, our Hearts are ſealed in 'ſweet Fellowſhip with you, in the ever bleſſed 'Covenant of Peace, Truth and Righteouſneſs,

'where the Earning Bowels of our Love and 'Unity breathe towards you in the hidden Life 'of the Lord Jeſus, (who is our Head, Judge, 'and only Lawgiver) which cannot be ſepara-'ted by the toſſings of the Floods, nor ſwelling 'Noiſe of the raging Tempeſt, having our Souls 'anchored upon the unmoveable Rock of Ages 'and Generations, where we find the ſtill and 'ſecret Movings of his ever bleſſed Spirit, lifting 'up a Standard againſt *Amalek* and all his Ac-'complices. *Dear Friends*, As touching the 'Manner of our Sufferings here at this Place, 'here is Ninety and odd in Priſon, very near an 'Hundred; moſt committed for refuſing to take 'the Oath of Allegiance, ſome being taken out 'of their Meetings, and ſome out of their 'Houſes, and from their Employments, and 'for refuſing to Swear committed to Priſon. 'We met with a very avaricious inhuman Goaler, 'who, becauſe we could not agree to his unrea-'ſonable Demand, in paying two Shillings and 'ſix Pence *per* Week every Man for our Beds, 'threw Twenty of us into a ſtinking Dungeon, 'where we could not all lie down at once; and 'put Thirteen of us into another, where we re-'mained five Days; but the High Sheriff un-'derſtanding it, manifeſted a large Meaſure of 'Chriſtian-like Compaſſion towards us, and 'cauſed us to be removed to the Houſe of Cor-'rection, where we have had moderate Uſage, 'and the Reſt were all removed into a cold 'Room where the Grand-Jury wonted to ſit, 'where the Goaler ſtill continued much Harſh-'neſs, in Reſpect they would not become a Prey 'to his Covetouſneſs, very hardly ſuffering any to 'come in to them, ſaving twice a Day that his 'Man unlocked the Doors, and of late would 'not then ſuffer them to exonerate Nature'.

SECT.

SECT. IV.

Containing the Sufferings in *Eſſex*, *Gloceſterſhire*, *Hampſhire*, and *Hertfordſhire*.

I. *ESSEX.*

WE find the following Perſons impriſoned in the County-Goal, then at *Colcheſter*-Caſtle, *viz.*

1. *For not paying Tithes.*

Anno 1661, *Thomas Fretton.*

1662, *John Adams* of *Hadſtock*, † *Robert Levett*, *John Cockerell*, *George Bacon*, *Griffith Perry*, ‖ *John Cakebread* of *Old Samford*, *John Croſier* and *Samuel Skillingham* both of *Felſted*, and *Thomas Fraling* of *Stamborough*. *Thomas Brand* and *Edmund Raven* were alſo at this time in Priſon for Contempts, upon Proſecutions in the Exchequer.

† *Robert Levett* of *Stebbing*, while in Priſon, was ſued in the County Court for Tithe, and had taken away as much Corn as was worth fifty Pounds; and yet detained a Year after in Priſon, where he lay almoſt three Years in all. He had alſo Judgment given againſt him for treble Damages, at the Aſſizes in 1661, for thirty ſix Pounds, and in 1662 for twenty-four Pounds.

‖ The ſaid *John Cakebread* had taken from him an Horſe and Cow worth ſix Pounds ten Shillings, for one Pound nineteen Shillings demanded for Tithes, in the Year 1660.

1664, *John Woodward*, was impriſoned by a Writ out of the King's Bench, and *Mary Cotton* by the ſame kind of Proceſs.

John Empſon, by an Exchequer Writ.

Jane Cakebread was proſecuted for Tithes in the Court of Common Pleas, and ſent to Priſon, as was alſo *Thomas Chiſnall*.

In the ſame Year was taken from *John Chopping* of *Stebbing*, for eleven Pounds ten Shillings demanded, Corn worth twenty-ſeven Pounds two Shillings.

And from *William Fritton* of *Burnham*, for one Pound nineteen Shillings demanded, a Cow worth five Pounds.

From *Thomas Fritton* of *Rochford* Hundred, for the Tithe of a Farm of 36 *l. per Annum*, for which four Pounds had been formerly paid, were ſix Cows taken worth thirty-ſix Pounds.

Joſiah Smith of Little *Sampford*, on an Execution for treble Damages, had Cattle taken from him worth about fifty Pounds, for Tithe of a Farm of 78 *l. per Annum* Rent. And at another time Cows worth eleven Pounds. And in the Year 1662, Barley and Wheat worth fifty-five Pounds, fifteen Shillings and ſix Pence.

In 1662, *George Barnard* of *Finchingfield*, for two Years Tithes of a Farm of 50*l. per Annum* Rent, had Goods taken from him which were ſold for forty Pounds.

In 1663, the aforeſaid *Joſiah Smith* had taken from him Barley, Wheat and Oats, which were ſold for forty-two Pounds ten Shillings; and the aforeſaid *George Barnard* had Goods taken away worth thirty Pounds. And the aforeſaid *Robert Levett* Goods worth twenty Pounds.

In the ſame Year, *Thomas Cole* of *Lexden* near *Colcheſter*, for twenty Shillings demanded

for

for Tithe, had taken from him eleven Cows and a Bull worth fifty Pounds.

In the ſame Year was impriſoned *John Raven*, for refuſing to anſwer upon Oath to a Bill exhibited againſt him for Tithe.

In 1664, *Robert Levett* had three Cows and Corn taken from him worth ſixteen Pounds.

And the ſaid *Joſiah Smith*, Corn worth thirty-ſix Pounds, ſix Shillings and ten Pence.

And the ſaid *Thomas Cole* of *Lexden*, nine Cows worth thirty Pounds.

In 1665 and 1666, the aforeſaid *Joſiah Smith* had taken from him, on an Execution for treble Damages for Tithes, 18 Cows, 3 Horſes, a Waggon, 14 Seams of Barley, 9 Seams of Wheat, 21 Seams of Malt, and other Things, valued at 140*l.* So that in about five Years time he had taken from him to the Value of 400 *l.* for Tithe of a Farm of 78 *l. per Annum* Rent.

We alſo find that in the Year 1661, the Widow *Balls* of *Horſley*, for 9 *l.* 10 *s.* demanded for Tithes, had five Cows taken from her worth 20*l.*

2. *For meeting together to worſhip God.*

On the 13th of the 3d Month 1660, *George Fox* the younger, was at a Meeting at *Harwich*, to which, having been appointed ſome Days before, about forty Perſons were coming over the River in Boats (a thing uſual on that Day, for People that were coming to the National Worſhip) but the Mayor would not ſuffer them to come on Shoar; and when *Robert Graſſingham* an Inhabitant of that Town, and Shipwright to the Admiralty Office, ſent his own Boat with

two Servants to fetch ſome Friends over, the Officers forbad it, and by the Mayor's Order put the ſaid Servants in the Stocks, where they were kept ſeveral Hours: However ſuch Friends as were in the Town met, and the Houſe was ſoon filled with ſober and peaceable People, to whom *George Fox* was preaching, when a great Company of rude Seamen and others came, who being prevented by the Preſs of People, from coming near to abuſe the Preacher, curſed and ſwore moſt outragiouſly, ſome of them threatning to pull the Houſe down; others crying out, *The King is now coming who will hang or baniſh you all*: *George Fox* hearing their abominable Oaths and Imprecations, was much moved in Spirit thereat, and in an holy Zeal againſt it, uttered theſe Words, *Wo, Wo, unto th Rulers and Teachers of this Nation, who ſuffer ſuch Ungodlineſs as this, and do not ſeek to ſuppreſs it.* Some of the Multitude preſently reported, or perhaps miſreported this to the Magiſtrates, who preſently ſent the High Conſtable and others to fetch *George Fox* by Force, out of the Meeting into the Street, where the Mayor was, who haſtily commanding him to Priſon, *George* deſired to know what Law he had tranſgreſſed, for that it was unjuſt to impriſon him without legal Cauſe; The Mayor anſwered, *You ſhall know that afterward:* and ſo he was hurried away to Priſon without any Examination: *Robert Graſſingham* in brotherly Love accompanied him to the Goal, and, when in paſſing the Streets the Rabble were abuſive, ſaid to the Conſtables, *You ought to ſee the Peace kept and not ſuffer the Priſoner to be abuſed.* After he had been ſome time in Priſon a Mittimus was ſent, ſigned by the Mayor and two others, charging him with

cauſing

* *causing a Tumult, and disturbing the Peace of the Borough.* And so busy were the Magistrates about this innocent Man, that they sent up such an Information to the Parliament, as produced the following Order of the House of Commons, *Viz.*

Monday, May 21st, 1660.

'THE House being informed, that two 'Quakers, that is to say, *George Fox* and '*Robert Grassingham*, have lately made a Disturbance at *Harwich*, and that the said *George* 'Fox, who pretends to be a Preacher, did lately 'in his Preaching there, speak Words much reflecting on the Government and Ministry, to 'the near causing of a Mutiny, and is now committed by the Mayor and Magistrates there.

'Ordered, that the said *George Fox* and *Robert Grassingham* be forthwith brought up in 'Custody, and that the Sheriff of the County 'of *Essex* do receive them, and give his Assistance for the conveying them up accordingly, and delivering them into the Charge of the 'Serjeant at Arms attending this House.

'Ordered, That the Thanks of this House 'be given to the Mayor and Magistrates of *Harwich*, for their Care in this Business.

WILLIAM JESSOP, *Clerk of the Commons House in Parliament.*

This

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* Lot *and the Angels, might as justly have been charged with causing a Tumult in* Sodom, *when the Ungodly beset* Lot's *House. Nor indeed was it the Aim of the Magistrates of* Harwich *to punish disorderly Persons; for while* George Fox *was there in Prison, it was frequent*

This Order was brought to *Harwich* by the Sheriff of *Eſſex*, ſeveral armed Men attending him; whereupon *George Fox* was taken out of the † Hole where he had lain ten Nights, and delivered up to them to conduct to *London*; on the Road thither they met *Robert Graſſingham*, going homeward, with an Order from the Commiſſioners of the Navy, for refitting one of the King's Frigates then in *Harwich* Port, notwithſtanding which the Sheriff took him back to *London*, and delivered them both into the Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms, who committed them the ſame Night to *Lambeth* Houſe, with an Order, That few of their *Friends ſhould come at them, and if any did, that Perſons ſhould be preſent to hear what they ſaid*, and *that all Letters to or from them, ſhould be read before Delivery*; which was ſtrictly obſerved for ſome time: They were cloſe confined to their Chamber above ſix Weeks; from whence they ſent a * Letter to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, deſiring him to deliver their encloſed ‖ Caſe to the Houſe: which he not doing, they afterwards printed, and delivered the ſame to the Parliament Men: but no Notice was taken of it, tho' ſome of them ſaid it was reaſonable, becauſe it was not drawn in due Form and with the

frequent for Drunkards by Day and Night to paſs by ſtaggering, and coming to the Grate of the Priſon would curſe him bitterly, ſtammering out Oaths through Drunkenneſs, and then crying, God ſave King Charles. *Saying,* He would hang all the Quakers and Anabaptiſts: *Theſe Perſons went unreproved: But if any ſober People ſtood ſeriouſly to diſcourſe with him, the Mayor ordered they ſhould not be ſuffered, and the Gaoler's Servants would throw Water upon, or otherwiſe miſuſe them.*

The putting in Robert Graſſingham, *ſeems to have proceeded from the Mayor's Spleen, who had before told him in the Hearing of ſeveral People thus,* If I could but get you out of Town, then could I eaſily deal with the reſt of the Quakers.

† *A Place not four Yards long, and the Breadth leſs.*

* *Appendix*, No. X. ‖ *Appendix*, XI.

the uſual Inſcription, *To the Right Honourable*, &c. a Title which the Priſoners conſcientiouſly ſcrupled to give. After they had been fourteen Weeks Priſoners, without any Examination, upon a Motion made by one of the Members of Parliament, the following Order was iſſued.

'*Thurſday*, the 30th of *Auguſt*, 1660.

'Ordered, That *George Fox* and *Robert Graſſingham*, who by Virtue of a former Order of 'this Houſe, were taken into Cuſtody by the 'Serjeant at Arms attending this Houſe, for 'ſome Diſturbances at *Harwich*, be forthwith 'releaſed and ſet at Liberty, upon Bail firſt given 'to render themſelves, when they ſhall be in 'that Behalf required.

WILLIAM JESSOP, *Clerk of the Commons Houſe in Parliament.*

Notwithſtanding which Order they were ſtill detained, for the Serjeant's Fees, who demanded fifty Pounds, and their Chamber-Rent, for which was demanded ten Shillings *per* Week, though it was the higheſt Room in a lofty Tower, not fit to lodge in, till they had the Windows repaired at their own Charges. Theſe unreaſonable Demands they were not free to comply with; wherefore the Day before the Parliament roſe, and notwithſtanding an Act of Oblivion and Indemnity which had paſſed that Seſſions, and their own Order aforeſaid for the Priſoners Releaſe, another Order was made, *viz.* 'That 'it ſhould be referred to the King's Privy Coun-'cil to conſider of them, and to give ſuch Order 'touching them as to their Liberty, or to con-'tinue under Reſtraint, as they ſhould find con-

'ſiſtent

'ſiſtent with the publick Peace, and in the mean 'time they were to remain in the Serjeant's Cuſ-'tody'. By this Order they were detained a conſiderable time after; all this unneceſſary Buſtle having been made about two plain innocent Men, to their very great Loſs and Hardſhip, for no other Crime, than that one of them had exhorted the People to Truth and Righteouſneſs, and exclaimed againſt the Abominations of the Times, and the other had countenanced him in ſo doing.

In or about the 12th Month 1661, *Stephen Criſp* was apprehended at a Meeting at *Harwich*, and committed to Priſon by a Juſtice of the Peace in that Town, who had ordered his Mittimus to be writ before Examination.

The next Day were committed for being at the ſame Meeting, *William Marloe*, *Edward Boyſe* and *Mary Vandewall*, who after three Weeks Impriſonment, when at the Seſſions the Jury would not find the Bill of Indictment againſt them, were recommitted for refuſing the Oath of Allegiance.

During their being Priſoners, ſeveral who came to viſit them, were by the Juſtices Order alſo detained in Priſon, namely, *Joſeph Burrough*, *John Hawes*, *William Ellis*, *Jonathan Goddard*, *Thomas Garnford* and *William Skinner*.

In the Year 1661, *Robert Conyers*, *William Fritton*, *Robert Davidge*, *Robert Godfrey*, *Thomas Leage*, and *John Davidge*, were taken at a Meeting at the Houſe of *Thomas Fritton*, in or near *Great Baddow*, and by the Juſtices ſent to † *Colcheſter* Caſtle.

To which Town let us follow them, and take a View of the grievous Perſecution there.

On

† The Mittimus expreſſed, that they were met together, and exerciſed in Preaching and other ſpiritual Duties.

On the 25th Day of the 8th Month 1663, *William Moore*, then Mayor, came and broke up the Meeting, † and committed ſome to Priſon, as he did again on the 28th of the ſame Month, and on the 1ſt of the 9th; but finding that Method not to anſwer his Purpoſe, he cauſed, or at leaſt countenanced, a Party of the County Troops to go to the Meeting, who beat ſome and carried others to Priſon, having firſt broke the Forms, Seats and Windows of the Meeting-houſe: After this, being kept out of their Meeting-houſe, they met in the Street, ſometimes in the Cold and Rain, not daring to decline their Duty for thoſe Inconveniencies: Thus they continued conſtantly meeting twice a Week, on the firſt and fourth Days of the Week, at their appointed Hour, till the 6th of the 10th Month, when a Troop of Horſe, who came to Town the Day before, armed with Swords, Piſtols and Carbines, rode in furiouſly among them, crying out, *What a Devil do you here?* Some with their drawn Swords, and others with their Carbines, laying on without Mercy, both on Old and Young, Men and Women, beat and bruiſed many exceedingly, chaſing them to and fro in the Streets, after which they broke into ſeveral Houſes to the Terror of the People.

On the firſt Day following the Soldiers came again, having added to their former Weapons great Clubs, one of which meaſured was above four Inches in Girt, with theſe they knocked down

† *On the 25th of the 8th Month 1663, were committed Priſoners to the Moothall,* Stephen Criſp *and* John Pike.

On the 28th of the ſame, Thomas Brown *and* Thomas Gainford.

On the 1ſt of the 9th Month, Thomas Bailes *and* George Weatherly.

Taken alſo by the Troopers and committed to the ſame Priſon, John Havens, Henry Havens, Benjamin Hall, William Quick, John Shaft *and* Thomas Brunton.

The Mayor alſo committed to the ſame Place, William Havens, Thomas Cole, Robert Dednam *and* Nathaniel Gibſon.

down many in the Streets, where ſome lay as dead, and many were ſo diſabled and bruiſed, that they could not get off their Cloaths, nor feed themſelves ſeveral Days after.

Remarkable was the Patience and Meekneſs of one of thoſe poor Sufferers this Day, who, when a Trooper was beating him with his Sword, and the Blade fell out of the Hilt, took it up and gave it him again, ſaying, *I will give it thee up again; I deſire the Lord may not lay this Day's Work to thy Charge.* After they had diſperſed the Meeting, four of the Troopers met a poor ſickly Man about a quarter of a Mile from the Meeting Place, and riding to him, asked if he were a *Quaker*, which he not denying, they beat him ſo, that the Spectators thought he would have died on the Place; and he had probably been killed but that he was taken into an Houſe; howbeit he was diſabled from getting his Bread or providing for his Family a long time after.

On the next 4th Day ſome of the Troopers came early to the Meeting, and grievouſly abuſed thoſe few then come, and followed them into Houſes and Inner-Yards on Foot.

On the 27th of the 10th Month, thirty eight Troopers came riding on the Friends moſt deſperately, and ſo laid on them with Clubs and Carbines, as moved Compaſſion and Tears in the Standers by: As the Soldiers drove the Friends away by Violence, they puſhed them upon others whom they had placed as Centinels in the Paſſages, who with Clubs beat them afreſh, till the Fleſh of ſome was become as a Jelly, their Blood for the preſent ſtagnated, and their Limbs deprived of Uſe; which barbarous Uſage was attended with many direful Oaths and Im-

Imprecations, grieving the Souls of thoſe innocent People, as the Blows did their Bodies.

On the 3d of the 11th Month, about ſixty of the Friends being met at the uſual Place, the Soldiers, ſome on Foot, others on Horſeback, fell furiouſly upon them as if they would have ſlain them all, with Clubs and Carbines knocking down ſeveral, and amongſt others an old Man, whom they beat ſo unmercifully, that ſome of their Abettors perſuaded them to deſiſt, for they had ſo beat him that he was unable to go Home without Help: Another, aged ſixty-five, was followed a great way by one Horſeman and three on Foot, who beat and bruiſed him ſo that it was much queſtioned, whether one of his Arms would ever recover its Uſe.

Solomon Fromantle, a Merchant, was ſo grievouſly beaten that he loſt much Blood, and yet the barbarous Troopers did not deſiſt: His Wife fearing leſt he ſhould be killed, fell down upon him to cover and protect him from their Blows, many of which ſhe received on her own Body. At another time, *Edward Grant*, ſeventy Years of Age, Father of *Fromantle*'s Wife, was ſo knockt down, that he ſurvived it but a few Days. There were alſo among theſe Sufferers *Giles Barnadiſton*, a Man of Note, having been bred a Scholar at the Univerſity, and had been a Colonel. He conſtantly attended the Meetings in this Heat of Perſecution, and freely hazarded his Life for his Teſtimony.

On the 6th of the 11th Month, the Soldiers had put into their Clubs Iron Spikes ſharpened with a File, with which they hurt many, particularly, an ancient Widow of good Repute, whom they wounded in twelve ſeveral Places; ſome of the Soldiers being ſo cruelly villanous, as to make it their Diverſion to run thoſe Iron

Spikes

Spikes into People's Bodies, mocking and jeering when they ſlincht or ſtarted at the Pain.

But now many of the Soldiers, finding the Conſtancy of the Sufferers invincible, began ſomewhat to relent, and abate of their uſual Fierceneſs, ſo that there was a Calm or Repoſe for two or three Weeks, till the Mayor and Recorder, more violent, puſh'd them on again; ſo that on the 24th of the 11th Month, about twenty of them on Horſeback with Trumpets ſounding, went to the Meeting-Place, and puſh'd away Friends with ſome Violence.

On the 27th of the ſame Month they endeavoured to prevent their Meeting, by guarding the Paſſages thither, ſtopping and forcing back ſuch as they ſaw coming.

On the 31ſt, the Soldiers took Poſſeſſion of the Ground before the uſual Time of Meeting, and ſo kept them from aſſembling that Day.

On the 7th of the 12th Month the Soldiers came as uſual, and carried about ſixteen of the Friends aſſembled to their Head Quarters at the *White-Hart*, whither, after ſome Hours, came the Mayor and Recorder from their Worſhip, and fined them twelve Pence each, for Abſence that Day from Divine Service, as they called it, making a prophane Sport of their own Proceedings, telling one, they would have her Scarf, another her Petticoat, *&c.*

On the 14th of the ſame Month the Troopers came early, and took the Friends as they came one or two at a time, whom the Mayor ſent to Priſon for being at an unlawful Aſſembly, altho' there was none that Day, there being not five of them together, except the Troopers; which the Mayor afterwards recollecting, fined them twelve Pence each, for not hearing Divine Service,

vice, and ordered them to be kept in Priſon till they paid it; but in that alſo he acted extra-judicially, which the more knowing Magiſtrates perceiving, procured the Priſoners Diſcharge after eight or ten Days.

In the ſame manner, on the 21ſt of the 12th Month, they took away Friends five or ſix at a time as they came, and the Mayor ſent them to Priſon, and threatned others.

On the 28th Friends met together in one of their Grave-Yards, whither alſo the Soldiers followed, and drove them out without much Hurt.

On the 10th of the 2d Month 1664, the Soldiers came to the Meeting-Place, with Trumpets ſounding, and took away about twenty Perſons to the *White-Hart*, of whom four were committed to Priſon.

On the 22d of the ſame Month came on the Quarter-Seſſions, when thirteen of thoſe who had been impriſoned, were found guilty of unlawful aſſembling, and remanded to Priſon. One other was acquitted, whom they had taken in the Streets alone, and who had ſuffered wrongful Impriſonment twenty-three Weeks, and was ſtill detained longer by the Goaler, for unreaſonable Fees demanded, which he conſcientiouſly ſcrupled to pay.

On the 1ſt of the 3d Month, the Soldiers took eight Men and carried them to the *White-Hart*, where they were examined before the Mayor ſeparately, and upon the Soldiers Evidence ſent to Priſon, with a ſtrict Charge to the Goaler not to give any of them Liberty, on Peril of loſing his Place.

Leaving *Colcheſter*, let us turn to *Halſted*, where we find about 200 Soldiers, under the Command of one Captain *Turner*, who, on the 13th of the

1ſt Month 1664, ſet a Guard in the Way to the Meeting-Place, and ſtopped all they ſuppoſed *Quakers*, carrying them to the Market Place, where they kept them about an Hour. Being diſmiſſed, they went directly to the Meeting-Houſe, and there ſate together in Silence: About half an Hour after, Captain *Turner* with other Officers and Soldiers came down, ſet a Guard of Muſqueteers at the Door; and then the Captain went in, and demanded twice, *Where is your Preacher?* No Anſwer being given, he ſaid no more, but, *Ye Rogues get ye out*, and immediately fell violently to ſtriking, and ſo did the reſt of his Officers, both upon Old and Young, Male and Female, in the Houſe, and as they forced them out, the Guard of Muſqueteers ſtruck them with their Muſquets, ſo that moſt of them were very ſorely beaten, and the Blood of ſeveral ran down upon them: After that the Soldiers beat down the Walls and Windows of the Houſe, carried away the Doors, pulled down the Chimney, and the main *Dorman* of the Houſe, with which the Floor of the Chamber fell down. Then they gave away, carried off, and ſold what they pleaſed. The Damage done to the Houſe was reckoned by Workmen, at twenty-five Pounds and upwards. There were preſent among others at that Meeting, *Thomas Iſaac*, *Edmund Pryor*, *James Allen*, *Richard Bunting*, *Daniel Pryor*, *William Bunting*, *Richard Norden*, *Edmund Manly*, *William Rappon* and *William Swann*.

In the ſame Year 1664, we find impriſoned upon Writs *de Excommunicato Capiendo*, the ſeveral Perſons following, namely, *Edward Morrel*, *Joſeph Smith*, *John Clark*, *William Bridge*, *Margaret Clark*, *John Wood* and *Robert Beard*; and in the Year 1661, *Thomas Archer*.

On

On the 2d of the 6th Month 1665, *Thomas Salthouſe*, *Thomas Yoakly*, *William Williams*, *Edmund Blot* and *Samuel Hicks*, were fined five Pounds for being at a Meeting in *Eaſt-Ham*, and for Nonpayment were committed to the Houſe of Correction at *Barking*, for two Months.

3. *For refuſing to Swear.*

At *Colcheſter.*

In the 10th Month 1660, *John Furly* of *Colcheſter*, had the Oath of Allegiance tendered him, by *John Shaw* Recorder, and refuſing to take it was committed to Priſon, but after five Days releaſed till Seſſions, where the ſame being again tendered him and refuſed, he was returned to Priſon and kept there ten Weeks.

In the next Month *Daniel Deacon* of the ſame Town was haled out of a Meeting, and refuſing the Oaths when tendered, ſent to Goal, where he lay till the next Seſſions, and ten Weeks after.

On the 20th of the 11th Month 1660, *John Ingbill*, *Joſeph Burniſh*, *Edward Graunt*, jun. *Nicholas Prigg*, *Edwin Harriſon*, *Richard Quick*, *Thomas Bailes*, *John Crumplin*, *George Weatherly*, *John Partridge*, *John Havens*, *Zachary Welch*, *John Deſbrow*, *Thomas Moſſe*, *Michael Thorne*, *John Crooch*, *Thomas Shortland*, *Nathaniel Plumſted*, *John Biſhop*, *William Quick*, *Zachary Catchpole* and *Thomas Burgis*, were taken out of a Meeting, and by the ſaid *John Shaw* Recorder, and other Juſtices, committed to Priſon for refuſing the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, where they were kept about nine Weeks.

At *Hadſtock.*

On the 13th of the 11th Month 1660, *John Harvy*, *George Court*, *John Webb*, *Samuel Peachy*,

Samuel Read, *John Claydon*, *John Day*, *Jacob Baker*, *Walter Crane*, *John Simon*, *John Churchman*, *Robert Churchman*, *George Churchman*, *Thomas Amy*, *Edmund Clark*, *Thomas Day*, *John Stinton*, *John Ellis* and *Michael Pettit*, were taken out of a Meeting at *Hadſtock*, and carried to *Saffron-Walden*, and from thence to a Juſtice of the Peace at *Dunmow*, who tendered them the Oath, but they not taking it, were carried to the Seſſions at *Chelmsford*, where the Oath was again tendered them, and for refuſing it they were ſent Priſoners to *Colcheſter*-Caſtle, and there remained a conſiderable time.

At *Eaſt-Ham*.

On the 20th of the 11th Month, *William Williams*, *Peter Peachy* and *Thomas Brewer*, taken out of a Meeting, for refuſing the Oath, were ſent to *Colcheſter*-Caſtle; as were on the 27th from a Meeting

At *Steeple* in *Dengy* Hundred.

John Salmon, *William Hudſon*, * *Thomas Lea*, *John Craven* and *John Davedge*, who were carried from Place to Place, and at length to ſome Juſtices at *Colcheſter*, who tendered them the Oath and committed them.

At *Thaxſted*.

On the 20th of the 11th Month 1660, *Joſeph Smith*, *William Bridge*, *John Harding*, *George French*, *John Knowles*, *Griffith Perry*, *Thomas Ellis*,

* When they were apprehended, ſome of the Perſecutors charged *Thomas Lea* with being a Preacher, and called for a Bible to hear whether he could read; who opened it, either caſually or providentially, at 2 *Chron.* xx. 11, 12. A Text very apt to the Occaſion, Viz. *Behold how they reward us, to come to caſt us out of thy Poſſeſſion, which thou haſt given us to inherit, O our God, wilt thou not judge them? For we have no Might againſt this great Company, that cometh againſt us; neither know we what to do, but our Eyes are upon thee.*

Ellis, *Thomas Seawell*, *William Seawell*, *William Adcock*, *John Turner* and *Joſiah Clark*, were taken out of their Meeting by Order of the Mayor, and had to the Seſſions, whence for refuſing the Oaths they were committed to Priſon, and lay there above three Months. And on the 27th of the ſame Month, *Edwin Morrel*, *John Potter*, *Thomas Eve*, *John Clark*, *Richard Seawell* and *Thomas Eltom*, being at their Meeting, were ſummoned to appear before the Mayor next Day, who tendered them the Oath, and upon Refuſal ſent them to Priſon, where they continued eleven Weeks.

Griffith Perry ſen. and *Griffith Perry* jun. were taken out of a Meeting at the Houſe of *Edwin Morrel*, and committed to Priſon by an Order of Seſſions, for refuſing to take the Oaths.

At *Harwich*.

William Palmer was ſent for from his own Houſe to the Mayor and another Juſtice, and for refuſing to take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy committed to Priſon, on the 8th of the 11th Month 1660, where he was kept above three Months.

About the ſame time, were in like Manner taken from their own Houſes, and for refuſing to ſwear committed to Priſon, *William Marloe*, *John Vandewall* and *Edward Boyce*.

At *Tolſbury*.

John Rolfe, ſpeaking by Way of Exhortation to the People, in the *Grave-Yard* at *Tolſbury*, was carried before a Juſtice of the Peace, who tendered him the Oaths, and for refuſing them ſent him to *Colcheſter*-Caſtle.

4. *For refuſing to bear Arms.*

In the Year 1664, *Joſiah Smith* of *Little-Samford*, for a Fine of five Pounds laid on him by

the Deputy Lieutenants of the County, had an Horſe taken from him worth ſix Pounds. And in 1665 for a like Fine of five Pounds, he had an Horſe taken away worth twelve Pounds; which Horſe the Officer who made the Diſtreſs kept for his own Riding, till he died.

Beſides this, the Deputy Lieutenants, *Altham* and *Lumley*, with one Major *Turner*, and about ten armed Horſemen, under Pretence of ſearching for Arms, entered the ſaid *Joſiah*'s Houſe in his Abſence, and took away a Fowling-Piece worth thirty Shillings. Upon his coming Home he was taken by three of the Horſemen, left behind for that Purpoſe, and detained Priſoner by the ſaid Major and *Turner*, who for ſome time would not let him have a Bed to lie on: This they told him was for his being a Friend to the *Quakers*.

5. *For teaching School without Licence.*

Thurſton Read, was committed to the *Moothall*-Priſon in *Colcheſter*, by *William Moore* Mayor, for teaching Children to read and write, without a Licence, and continued a Priſoner until he died.

II. *GLO-*

II. *GLOCESTERSHIRE.*

1. *For not paying Tithes.*

JOHN Webly of *Broackworth*, aged about 87, was committed to *Gloceſter* Goal about the Year 1660. for not paying Tithes, where he was put among the Felons and lay there till he † died, which was about a Year after.

Beſides him were Priſoners there about that time, *Thomas Hill*, *William Wooley*, *Thomas Hopcot*, *Henry Lloyd*, *John Cox*, *Anne Webb* and *Thomas White*. And by a Letter from thence written by *Thomas Greaves*, is ſignified, that on the 27th of the 9th Month 1662, were twenty-two Priſoners in the County-Goal, and one in the Town-Goal on Account of Tithes.

2. *For refuſing to bear Arms.*

Henry Howland of *Tewksbury*, for refuſing to bear Arms, or pay towards the Charge of the Militia, had an * Horſe taken from him worth four Pounds eight Shillings.

3. *For not Swearing.*

At *Cirenceſter*.

On the 20th of the 10th Month was a Meeting at *Cirenceſter*, to which came the Deputy-Lieutenant of the County, with a Party of Horſe and Foot, who entred the Meeting with Swords

† When the ſaid *John Webly* lay very ſick in Priſon, the Brother of the Impropriator, his Proſecutor, demanded Payment of his Wife, which ſhe refuſing, he told her, that if her Huſband died he ſhould not be buried, but hung upon the Houſe Tops, to be devoured by the Fowls of the Air.

* 'Twas remarkable that the Perſon who deſtrained this Horſe, acknowledging that he did it againſt his Conſcience, the ſaid *Henry Howland* told him, he might expect ſome Judgment would follow. Having taken the Horſe, he ordered his Son to ſell him: But the ſame Day or the next, his ſaid Son, being his eldeſt, riding an Horſe, the Horſe ran with him violently againſt the Arm of a Tree, ſo that he died immediately.

and Piſtols in Hand, and commanded five Perſons to go with them before the King's Commiſſioners, who, when they came, acknowledged them to be honeſt Men: Nevertheleſs they tendered them the Oath of Allegiance, and for Refuſal to take it ſent them to Priſon, where they lay fourteen Weeks: The Names of three of them were *Richard Townſend*, *Roger Sparks* and *John Roberts*.

On the 13th of the 11th Month 1660, *Robert Morſe* an Attorney of *Cirenceſter*, with a Conſtable, came to the Meeting there, and violently haled out the Friends aſſembled, ſtriking ſome and haling others by the Hair of the Head, nay, ſo inhuman were they as to pluck a Staff out of a blind Man's Hand and beat him therewith; ſo they forced the Friends away to Priſon, and bid the Goaler bind them Neck and Heels together. Next Day they were had before one of the Commiſſioners, and the Oath tendered them, and for refuſing it were again committed to Priſon. The Names of thoſe who ſigned an Account of this, and who, probably were at that Meeting, are *Nathaniel Cripps*, *John Roberts*, *Richard Townſend*, *Jacob Hewlings*, *John Cripps*, *Philip Gray*, *Henry Stacey*, *Richard Arnold*, *Thomas Barnfield*, *Walter Hawkins*, *Thomas Eldridge*, *Thomas Knight*, *Roger Townſend*, *Thomas Onion*, *John Clark*, *Richard Crowther*, *Alexander Cornwall* and *William Hinton*.

Two Days after came a Party of Soldiers to the Houſe of *Nathaniel Cripps* near *Tetbury*, who ſearched the Houſe above and below, and took away a Fowling-Piece under Pretence of Arms; and himſelf, coming out of his Field, they took, and carried to *Cirenceſter*, where the Oath was tendered him and he committed to Priſon.

At

At *Tetbury*.

The next Day, the Under Sheriff with Bayliffs came to *Tetbury*, and by the Direction of two baſe Informers of the Neighbourhood, about ten at Night, took three honeſt induſtrious poor Men from their Wives and Families; the firſt a Cooper having five Children, the other two were Woolcombers, one of whoſe Doors they broke open, and took him out of Bed from his Wife and Child, and the other upon their violent knocking roſe and let them in, when they haſtily ſeized him, and without granting him time to put on his Clothes, hurried him to an Inn where the other two were alſo carried: They were kept there all that Night, while the Sheriffs, Bayliffs, and the vile Informer, ſpent the time in drinking Healths, playing at Cards, Quarrelling and belching out horrible Oaths and Curſes to the Diſhonour of God, and Grief of the innocent Priſoners. On the morrow they carried the poor Men to the Commiſſioners, who tendered them the Oaths, and upon Refuſal committed them to Priſon.

At *Ailburton*.

On the 6th of the 11th Month 1660, a Conſtable with others came to a Meeting, at the Houſe of *John Woodroofe* of *Ailburton*, and took all that were preſent, Men, with their Wives, Children and Servants, keeping them two Days and two Nights from their Employments, and at length carried them before two Juſtices of the Peace, who diſmiſt the Women and Children, but treated the Men very roughly, one of them with his own Hands ſtriking *William Hibbs* on the Head, and the other bidding the Conſtable ſet him in the Stocks all Night. On the Morrow they were carried to the Seſſions at *Gloceſter*, and there for refuſing the Oaths committed to the County-

County-Goal; The Names of thoſe ſo committed, were

John Edy, *Jenkin Hopkin*, *John Gwin*, *Henry Stanton*, *William Stibbs*, *John Woodroofe*, *William Grindle*, *William Howell*, *John Cox* ſen. *John Cox* jun. *Henry Lloyd*, *Edward Cox*, *Philip Simon*, ‖ *Thomas Atkins* and *John Willets*.

On the ſame Day were put out of an Houſe where they were met, by a Party of Horſemen, *Thomas Hopcott*, *John Surman*, *John Bond* and *Richard Marſhall*, and for refuſing to ſwear committed to the County-Goal; whither had been ſent a few Days before, *George Senderby*, *George King*, *Zachary Philips*, *Giles Clifford*, *Joſeph Bellamy*, *John Perkins*, *Thomas Senderby*, *Thomas Porter*, *Judith Hope*, *Joane Philips*, *Joane Doell*, *Katharine Senderby*, *Elizabeth Tyler*, *Joane Tyler*, *Sarah Oſband* and *Sarah Harris*, who were ſummoned to appear before the Juſtices, and by them, for refuſing to ſwear, committed till the next Seſſions, where the Oath was again tendered them, and they recommitted to Priſon, to their very great Suffering, ſeveral of them being very poor, and having no Subſiſtence but by their Labour.

At *Broad-Camden*.

On the 20th of the 11th Month 1660, the firſt of the Week, certain Soldiers thruſt both the Men and Women Friends out of their Meeting-Place at *Broad-Camden*, and delivered them to the Tithing-Men, by whom they were kept Priſoners till next Day, and then had before Juſtice *Overbury*, who tendered them the Oaths; they ſignified, that they were ready to promiſe Duty

‖ See a notable Examination of *Thomas Atkins* by the Biſhop of *Gloceſter*, in the Year 1662. *Appendix* No. XII.

Duty and Allegiance to the King, but could not ſwear for Conſcience ſake, as believing it contrary to Chriſt's Command. The Juſtice replied, that if they believed it an Evil to ſwear, they ought not to do it, nevertheleſs, as he was ſworn to execute the Law, he muſt ſend them to Priſon: And accordingly committed them to the County-Goal, where the Felons and other Priſoners abuſed them, taking away their Hats and Clothes. The Names of thoſe then committed, were *Harry Daffie*, *William Ruſſel*, *Thomas Cale*, *Edward Warner*, *Thomas Moſely*, *Thomas Keite* and *William Keite*.

At *Nailſworth*.

On the 17th of the 11th Month 1660, a Juſtice of the Peace with Soldiers went to *Nailſworth*, and took ſeveral Friends, ſome from their Houſes, others from their Buſineſs in the Street, and ſome from a Meeting. After a formal Examination he tendered them the Oath of Allegiance, and for Refuſal ſent eleven Perſons to † *Gloceſter*-Goal, namely, *Robert Hall*, *Robert Langly*, *Robert Silveſter*, *Richard Smith*, *William Beale* ſen. *William Beale* jun. *John Wakely*, *Daniel Brown*, *Benjamin Deane*, *William Wilkins* and *William Penly*.

At *Gloceſter*.

On the 13th of the 11th Month 1660, was a Meeting at *John Jeies* in *Gloceſter*, whither came Soldiers, and carried all the Men to the Marſhalſea, where they were detained three Nights, after which they were had before the Mayor and Alder-

† Some of the Priſoners being weary in travelling to *Gloceſter*, and one of them near 80 Years of Age, the Conſtable in Civility, would have let them lodge at an Inn, the firſt Night they came thither; but an officious Man, one Captain *Powell*, would not ſuffer it, but obliged them to go immediately to Priſon.

Aldermen, who for refuſing the Oaths ſent eight to the City-Goal, *viz. John Ready*, *Richard Webb*, *John Watkins*, *Nathaniel Holloway*, *Henry Rydell*, *John Jeies*, *John Edmunds* and *Nicholas Waſtfield*, and on the 21ſt of the ſame Month they ſent from their Meeting to the ſame Goal, *John Waſtfield*, *Richard Holland*, and *Giles Kendall*.

On the 9th of the 9th Month 1662, theſe twenty-eight Perſons, namely,

George Robinſon	Thomas Eldridge
John Hayward	William Hinton
John Cripps	William England
Thomas Onion	Timothy England
Robert Silveſter	Walter Hewlings
Robert Newcomb	Jacob Hewlings
Robert Penſon	Ely Hewlings
Roger Sparks	Thomas Cowley
Richard Townſend	* Thomas Bowly
Henry Simons	Richard Bowly
John Timbrell	John Ownell
Thomas Barnfield	Philip Gray
Henry Stacey	John Clark
Thomas Knight and	Samuel Clift,

were taken from a Meeting at *Cirenceſter*, by Soldiers, and carried to the Marſhall's Priſon till the 15th of the ſame Month, and then for refuſing the Oaths were by the Commiſſioners returned to Priſon. With them was alſo committed *Nathaniel Cripps*, an aged Man, at that time very ſick, which cauſed his Wife earneſtly to interceed for his Liberty one Week longer, offer-

* A Blind Man.

offering to lie in Priſon her ſelf in his ſtead, but that was denied her.

On the 25th of the 10th Month 1662, *John Waſtfield* and *Nicholas Waſtfield* Blackſmiths, of *Gloceſter*, being at Work on that Day with their Shops open, were taken thence by the Mayor's Officers, and kept Priſoners till the next Day, when being carried before ſome Aldermen of the City, they tendered them the Oaths of Allegiance, and for Refuſal ſent them to Priſon, where they were kept under cloſe Reſtraint ſeventeen Weeks.

4. *For Meeting together to worſhip God.*

On the 1ſt of the 4th Month 1660, were committed to Priſon in *Gloceſter*, *John Giles* and *Samuel Clift*, having been taken out of a Meeting there; as were about the ſame time, for Meetings held at *Cirenceſter* and *Tetbury*, *John Roberts*, *Thomas Ovendall*, *Philip Gray*, *William Bowles*, *Thomas Bamfield*, *Henry Stacey*, *Jacob Hewlam*, *William Henton* and *Thomas Eldridge*.

On the 24th of the 12th Month 1660, were taken out of a Meeting at *Tewkſbury*, and becauſe they refuſed to give Sureties for their good Behaviour, committed to Priſon, *Francis Jefferies*, *Nathaniel Jeines*, *Samuel Moſſe*, *John Ward*, *Jacob Underhill*, *John Prickett*, *William Peachy*, *Samuel Skitſer*, *Thomas Edwards* and *Edward Waters*.

On the 6th of the 9th Month 1662, a Meeting at *Cirenceſter* was violently broke up by Soldiers, who carried about twelve Friends to the Deputy Lieutenants, charging them with being at a mute Meeting. They were kept ſome time under a Guard and afterwards ſent to Priſon.

In

In the Year 1663, on the 1st of the 9th Month, ſeven Friends were taken from a Meeting at *Gloceſter* and ſent to Priſon, where they were detained many Weeks.

In the ninth Month 1665, *Henry Howland* of *Tewksbury*, had taken from him by Diſtreſs, for ſuffering Meetings in his Houſe, three Cows and one Steer.

III. *HAMPSHIRE and the ISLE of WIGHT.*

1. *For not paying Tithes.*

By Diſtreſs.

Taken from *Anno*	Demand. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*	Val. taken *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1660. *Henry Streater* of *Bramſhott*, 3 Mares and 2 Cows	4	0	0	42	0	0
Robert Biddle of *Bramſhot*, 2 Horſes 2 Cows	0	16	0	15	0	0
1661. *William Valler* of *Headly*, 27 Head of Cattle	8	0	0	100	0	0
William Gill of *Headly*, 4 Horſes, 2 Cows, 3 Bullocks & 4 Hogs	2	0	0	27	0	0
Edmund Heath of *Headly*, 5 Cows, 1 Heifer, 3 Calves and 3 Bullocks	2	10	0	21	0	0
1664. *William Valler* aforeſaid, 19 Head of Cattle	6	0	0	90	0	00

Wil-

Taken from	Demand. l.	s.	d.	Val. taken l.	s.	d.
William Gill aforesaid, 4 Cows —— ——	1	0	0	12	0	0
Thomas Walter of *Waltham*, 4 Cows, 2 Horses several Hogs, and sundry other Goods, Boards, Wood, *&c.*	3	0	0	50	0	0
	27	6	0	357	0	0

Besides the above, the aforesaid *William Gill* had taken from him in the Year 1663, for Tithe of nine Acres of Land, three Cows and a Mare worth seventeen Pounds.

By Imprisonment.

John Bishop of *Gatcomb* in the Isle of *Wight*, was imprisoned for Tithes in *Winchester*-Goal, *Anno* 1660. twenty Weeks, being a poor labouring Man, with a Wife and seven small Children, whose Subsistence depended upon his Labour.

1663. *John Hounsam* was committed to Prison on the 10th of the 6th Month: And while there, had his Goods taken away to the Value of twenty Pounds, for the Tithe of one Year of a Farm but twelve Pounds *per Annum* Rent.

Josiah Weckam, for 1 *l.* 10*s.* demanded for Tithes, was sent to Prison on the 12th of the 6th Month 1663, where he continued several Years.

James Potter was prosecuted in the Exchequer, for Tithes, in the Year 1662.

Tho-

Thomas Walter of *Waltham*, who had his Goods taken away as before mentioned, to the Value of 50*l.* for 3*l.* Tithes, was alſo for the ſame Tithe committed to Priſon.

Elizabeth Streater was proſecuted in the Court of Exchequer, for Tithes, and committed to *Wincheſter*-Goal on the 19th of 8th Month, 1665.

2. *For not paying Steeple-Houſe Rates.*

Thomas Walter of *Waltham*, and *Thomas Penford* a poor Blackſmith, having a Wife and three Children dependent on his Labour, for refuſing to pay towards repairing the Steeple-houſe, were excommunicated, and by a Writ *de Excom. Cap.* ſent to *Wincheſter*-Goal, on the 3d of the 8th Month 1664, where after three Years and an half Impriſonment *Thomas Penford* died, and the other lay much longer.

For the ſame Cauſe was taken,

					Demand.	
	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
From the ſaid *Thomas Walter* a Pig worth ——	5	0	for	2	3
From the Widow *Lunn* of *Portſmouth*, Shoes worth	4	0		0	9
From *John Biſhop* of *Gatcomb*, an Hog worth	1	0	0	3	6
Taken	1	9	0 for	6	6

3. *For*

3. *For Meeting together to worſhip God.*

Henry Streater of *Bramſhott*, taken out of a Meeting in his Brother's Houſe at *Alton*, and committed to *Wincheſter*-Goal, died there on the 1ſt of the 2d Month, 1661.

On the 17th of the 12th Month 1660, *William Rutter* was taken out of a Meeting at *Portſmouth*, and by the Mayor committed to a cloſe ſtinking Priſon there, in which, through Coldneſs of the Place, and lack of Air, he fell ſick and died in leſs than a Month's time.

On the 14th of the 7th Month 1662, *Thomas Willis* of *Totton*, for being at a Meeting, was by the Mayor of *Southampton* committed to Priſon, where he died on the 18th of the 2d Month, 1663.

TRANSCRIPT *of a Letter written to the Juſtices of Peace at the Seſſions at* Wincheſter: *Dated the* 13*th of the* 11*th Month* 1662.

'WE are Men that do fear the Lord, and 'do alſo truly deſire Peace with and 'amongſt all Men, amongſt whom we have like-'wiſe behaved ourſelves in Peace and Quietneſs, 'labouring with our Hands in the Things that 'are honeſt, whereby to provide for ourſelves 'and Families, continuing alſo in Carefulneſs 'therein, that though we ſuffer in Body and E-'ſtate, that neither we, nor they, might be 'chargeable to any, neither have we wilfully 'provoked the Officers, and Rulers, againſt 'us, but in Humility, in that we dare not but 'obey the Lord that made us, in waiting upon

'him, for the which only and for no other Cauſe, 'on our Parts we have already ſuffered, before 'this Impriſonment, ſo much Cruelty and in-'human Uſage, that ſeveral Sheets of Paper 'might be filled therewith, though it would 'not be eaſy to be believed, that *Engliſhmen* 'ſhould ſo unmercifully be abuſed, by Soldiers, 'and other Men of their own Nation, as hath 'been daily inflicted upon us in the Town of '*Portſmouth*, the Place of our Abode and Ha-'bitations, where for the Space of one Year 'and an half, few firſt Days therein but we 'were by the rudeſt Soldiers (that they could 'chuſe for that Purpoſe, and ſuch like Officers, 'either haled out of our Meetings, before the 'Law was made againſt it) or beat forth with 'much Violence, or thruſt or beat with Muſ-'quets along the Streets, or punched or knock-'ed with the great End of Muſquets, and ſo 'with Violence drove forth at the Gates, from 'our own Habitations, and then were hindred 'from coming in again to our Employments, 'or moſt if not all of theſe things, were daily 'inflicted on us, with many more cruel Beat-'ings and Bruiſings of our Bodies than is here 'written, and our Goods have been ſpoiled, 'and ſome carried away, and our Windows 'battered down, even after we were beat and 'turned out as aforeſaid; and ſuch firſt Days 'as we eſcaped theſe things, we were ſhut up 'together in our own Houſe, and armed Men 'ſet on every Side to keep us in, both Men and 'Women, in a moſt evil and unſeemly Manner, 'and Food denied to be brought in to us, and 'ſometimes our Food that was ſent us taken 'away by the Soldiers, and at other times, we 'were ſome of us kept in ſeveral naſty Holes,

'which

'which is ſo bad, that moſt People do ſeem it 'an hard thing for the worſt Felons or Offend-'ers to be kept there a few Days, where we 'were conſtrained to lie ſeveral Weeks, having 'alſo both Friends and our own Wives and 'Relations, yea, and Food it ſelf, and other 'needful things then kept alſo from us; and in '† *Felton*'s Hole, the Waves of the Sea have 'ſo beat in on one of us in Winter Seaſon, that 'he has ſtood in Water up to the Ancles, for 'the which Things, the Lord God hath and 'will viſit them that were the Actors thereof.

'And when we had for the Space of one Year 'and an half, in much Patience ſuffered many 'ſuch things as aforeſaid; then did the Rulers 'of the Nation add Affliction to our long 'grieved Souls, by making a Law, that not 'above five might depart from their Habi-'tations, and aſſemble together under Pretence 'of Worſhip; the which, though our Meetings 'were not in Pretence, but really intended, and 'abſolutely for, the Worſhip of God, yet, 'notwithſtanding, though we were not this time '(for the which we yet ſuffer) the Number of 'five that departed from our Habitations, and 'ſo not Tranſgreſſors of the Law, as we made 'it appear unto the Mayor and Rulers that 'committed us; neither could they themſelves

† On the 24th of the 10th Month 1661, one of thoſe who ſigned this Letter, was taken from a Meeting in his own Houſe, and put into *Felton*'s Hole, wherein was at that time much ſalt Water, beaten in by a Storm, which continued beating in more after he was there, ſo that he was forced to ſtand in the Water, and lade it out, in the cold Winter Seaſon, it being a low Hole, ſo that his 'clothes and Bedding were wet, nor was he permitted Fire to dry them, nor were his Friends ſuffered to come at him; by which Hardſhips he fell ſick of a Fever and a Soreneſs in his Limbs, of which it was thought he would have died, had they not turned him out in his Sickneſs.

'affirm and prove, that we had therein tranſ-
'greſſed that Law; yet notwithſtanding, they
'impoſed the utmoſt Penalty upon us, which
'in the ſaid Law is mentioned againſt them that
'tranſgreſs it, and ſo kept us full three Months
'in Priſon in that Town, and three Weeks
'moreover than the three Months. And then
'in our Mittimus they did not ſo much as deal
'juſtly with us, but writ therein, that we were
'lately taken at a Meeting, as though it had
'been very lately indeed, and thereby have
'ſought to conceal the long Impriſonment we
'had then ſuffered for the ſaid Meeting therein
'ſignified, and concerning which we have alſo
'ſuffered nine Weeks more in this Priſon of
'*Wincheſter*, this 13th of the 11th Month 1662.

'And theſe our Hardſhips and unreaſonable
'Sufferings, and grievous Abuſes, do even cauſe
'a Cry for Mercy, and may claim Compaſſion
'in Equity, as well as Juſtice from you, who in
'Juſtice ought to ſhew Mercy in relieving the Op-
'preſſed; who have ſuffered all theſe things, only
'upon Account of ſome Difference in Opinion in
'Matters of Religion, or Matter in us of Conſci-
'ence to God, wherein alſo the King's late Decla-
'ration offereth us Relief, the Benefit whereof we
'ſhall gladly receive; but if otherwiſe, then we
'ſay, the Will of the Lord be done, whom we
'dare not but follow, though it ſhould be to the
'Loſs of all.

JOHN AUSTIN,
JONAS GOFF,
WILLIAM BUCKLAN,
THOMAS COZENS,
NICH. CUMPLIN,
WILLIAM JENNINGS.

At

At the ſame time was Priſoner alſo in *Winchester*-Goal *Humphry Smith*, ſent thither by the following Mittimus, *viz.*

SOUTHTON,

To the Keeper of his Majeſty's Goal at Winton, *or to his ſufficient Deputy, Greeting;*

YOU ſhall herewithal receive the Body of *Humphry Smith*, who was taken at an unlawful Meeting at *Alton*, being a Ringleader, and one of the Chief of the *Quakers*, who travelleth the Country to ſeduce the People, and diſturb his Majeſty's Peace, contrary to the Law in that Behalf made and provided. Theſe are therefore in his Majeſty's Name, to will and require you forthwith, that you receive the Body of him, the ſaid *Humphry Smith*, into your Cuſtody, and him to detain in your ſaid Goal, until he ſhall be deliver'd from thence by due Order of Law. Whereof fail not at your Peril. Given under our Hands and Seals at *Alton*, the 14th Day of *October*, in the 13th Year of his Majeſty's Reign. *Anno* 1661.

John Norton,
Humphry Bennet.

There was he kept cloſe Priſoner, and never called to anſwer at any Aſſize or Seſſions, nor ſuffered to go out at any time, and his Friends frequently denied the Liberty of viſiting him, until at length he † died there, on the 4th Day of the 3d Month 1663.

† This good Man had a Foreſight of his Death, for being at *London* in the Year 1662, he ſaid to ſome Friends, *That he had a narrow Path to paſs through*; and more than once ſignified, *He ſaw he ſhould be impriſoned, and that it might coſt him his Life.* In the

The next Inſtance we ſhall give is very extraordinary, the Law being ſtretched to the Puniſhment of Mens ſuppoſed Intentions, who had not actually tranſgreſſed; for on the laſt Day of the 3d Month 1663, the ſeveral Perſons following, viz. *George Jackman*, *John Biſhop*, *Philip Bence*, *Robert Mercer*, *James Miller*, *Thomas Munner*, *Martin Bence*, *Edward Pritchett*, *John Hodder*, *Nicholas Complin*, *John Rogers*, *James Puckeridge* and *James Hyde*, being ſome of them on the Highway, ſome in a Friend's Houſe, others in an Orchard, and ſome in other Places near *Ringwood*, were taken up by an officious Conſtable, with an Officer and Soldiers without any Warrant, and being had before two Juſtices of the Peace, were by them committed to Priſon, the Juſtices alledging, that though they had not met, there was Reaſon to believe they intended to meet. At the next Aſſizes they were fined ten Pounds a Man, and continued cloſe Priſoners above half a Year after, when by the Goaler's Favour, they obtained ſome Liberty, but remained Priſoners, more at large, ſeveral Years after, in which State *Nicholas Complin* died, and ſome of the others continued, till releaſed by the King's Letters Patent in 1672.

We

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the time of his Sickneſs he expreſſed himſelf thus, *My Heart is filled with the Power of God: It is good for a Man at ſuch a time as this to know the Lord to be his Friend*, And at another time, *Lord, thou haſt ſent me forth to do thy Will, and I have been faithful unto thee in my ſmall Meaſure, which thou haſt committed to me, but if thou will yet try me farther, thy Will be done.* Alſo he ſaid *I am the Lord's, let him do what he will.* And when near his Departure, he prayed thus, *O Lord, hear the inward Sighs and Groans of thine oppreſſed, and deliver my Soul from the Oppreſſor. Hear me, O Lord, uphold and preſerve me. I know that my Redeemer liveth. Thou art ſtrong and mighty, O Lord.* He alſo prayed, *That God would deliver his People from their Oppreſſors.* And for thoſe that had been convinced by his Miniſtry, *That God would be their Teacher.* He continued ſtill and ſenſible to the End, and died in perfect Peace.

We find alſo impriſoned at *Southampton*, for meeting together in the Years 1663 and 1664, *George Embree*, *Thomas May*, *Thomas Cowdry*, *Richard Blandy*, *Alexander Pyott*, *Henry Poynter*, *Peter Shaply*, *John Martin*, *John Pragnell*, *Peter Barger*, *Elizabeth Cole*, *Ellen Embree*, *Grace Fletcher*, *Joyce Manners*, *John Dornford*, *Thomas Jacob* and *Richard Crowder*.

We find alſo impriſoned in this County for the ſame Cauſe, *James Hunt* and *John Pritchett*.

4. *For refuſing to Swear.*

On the 11th of the 11th Month 1660, *Ambroſe Rigg* travelling on Horſeback, about his lawful Occaſions, was ſtopt on the Highway near *Petersfield*, and carried before the Lieutenant of the County, who ordered him to be ſtript and ſearched narrowly, ſent away his Mare by a Soldier, kept him on the Guard that Night, and next Day ſent him to *Wincheſter*, where, after four Days Confinement in the Marſhal's Houſe, the Oath of Allegiance was tendered him by ſome Juſtices, who upon Refuſal, committed him to the County-Goal, where he lay above four Months.

On the 13th of the ſame Month,

Henry Streater
Robert Biddle
William Valler
Edmund Heath
Henry Wake
Nicholas Eades
William Blanſhatt
Robert Terry
Henry Elliott
Nicholas Lamy
John Lack
John Wigg
John Page
John Marſhall
James Complin
John Howard,
and James Collier,

were ſeized at a Meeting in *Alton*, forcibly dragged through the Streets to an Inn, guarded there three Days and three Nights by Soldiers, then put into a Waggon, and carried to *Alresford*, where they were kept at an Inn all Night, and not ſuffered to have any Beds, and next Morning conveyed to *Wincheſter*, and put into the Marſhal's Cuſtody, who had them before ſome Juſtices, who committed them to Priſon for refuſing the Oaths.

On the 17th of the ſame Month, *William Buckland*, going to viſit a Siſter of his, was taken up by a Conſtable; and carried before ſome Juſtices at *Wincheſter*, who after they had ſcoft and derided the innocent Man, in a manner beneath the Gravity of their Office, telling him, that if he would pull off his Hat, he ſhould have his Liberty, tendered him the Oaths and ſent him to Goal.

On the 10th of the 8th Month 1660, *John Pigeon* of *Crawley*, was taken out of his own Houſe there, upon the Information of *Richard Long* and *William Hacks*; and being had before the Juſtices, he refuſed to give Bond that no more Meetings ſhould be held at his Houſe, though he promiſed that if any were, he would acquaint them before hand, that they might come and hear or ſee what was ſaid or done; but this not ſatisfying them, they tendered him the Oath of Allegiance, and upon his Refuſal to take it, ſent him to the County-Goal; whither about a Month after, his Brother *Samuel Pigeon*, who directed his Affairs in his Abſence, was alſo ſent for the ſame Cauſe; and the Care of his Houſe being then left to his Wife, two Lads and a Labourer, the wicked Informers entred it, and beating one of the Lads unmercifully, ſo terrified the others, that they left the Houſe,

from

from which the Plunderers carried away in Carts and on their Backs the Houſhold Goods, burnt many Loads of his Fuel and Timber, making great Fires near the Houſe, and exerciſing Revelling, Drunkenneſs, and other wicked Practices; a Crew of rude diſorderly Fellows reſorting thither for that Purpoſe. They utterly ſpoiled an Orchard newly planted, plucking up the young Apple Trees and other Plants by the Roots; and made ſuch Havock of the poor Man's Eſtate, that his Damage was computed at leaſt 500 *l.* All this was done without the Colour of Law, ſo that when the Informers were asked how they could juſtify ſuch Actions, they impudently anſwered: *We have him faſt in Priſon, and ſhall take Care to keep him there, ſecure from proſecuting us:* And, it ſeems, the Juſtices, who both knew of, and connived at theſe Actions, were of the ſame Mind, for they fined the Goaler five Pounds, only for giving this Priſoner the Liberty of a little freſh Air, a thing he commonly allowed to others.

We find alſo impriſoned at *Southampton*, in the Years 1660, 1661, 1662, at ſeveral times the following Perſons, *viz.*

George Embree
Thomas Jacob
John Cannons
John Dornfield
Leonard Williams
William Portſmouth
Thomas May
Thomas Cleverly
John Tugwell
John Prangnell
Thomas Willis and
Richard Blandy
George Jackman
Henry Poynter
Jonathan Hopkins
Michael Foſter
Roger Curtis
Thomas Cowdry
Robert Waſtfield
Alexander Pyott
William Boddicoat
William Paſmore.

Of

Of the aforeſaid Perſons, ſixteen were indicted at *Southampton*-Seſſions, on the 22d of the 11th Month 1662, for being at an unlawful Aſſembly, to which they pleaded not Guilty, and put themſelves upon their Trial: but the Court, having Reaſons to think that Indictment inſufficient, refuſed to proceed thereupon; but inſtead thereof, fined the Priſoners, one 5 Pounds, and the other 40 Shillings each, for a pretended Contempt of the Court in keeping their Hats on, and ſo ſent them again to Priſon where they lay long after.

There were alſo ſent to Bridewell for refuſing to take the Oaths, eight Women, *viz. Ellen Embree*, *Elizabeth Cole*, *Honor Antram*, *Avice Ford*, *Urſula Tugwell*, *Rebecca Culverden*, *Mary Pyott* and *Thamaſin Blinſton*.

On the ſame Account were ſent to *Winton*-Goal in the latter of the Year 1660, *Thomas Ham*, *Stephen Glaſs*, *Henry Mullins*, *William Knight* and *John Biſhop*.

5. *For refuſing to bear Arms.*

William Gill, *William Valler* and *Elizabeth Streater*, for refuſing to find Arms, or ſerve in the County-Militia, were impriſoned at *Wincheſter* fifteen Days, and afterwards for the ſame Cauſe had their Goods taken by Diſtreſs, *viz.*

From	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Wil. Gill, a Mare & other Goods worth	3	10	0
Elizabeth Streater, an Heifer ——	2	0	0
Williom Valler, an Heifer —— ——	2	15	0
	8	5	0

IV. *HARTFORDSHIRE.*

1. *For Nonpayment of* Tithes.

By Diſtreſs.

1660. Taken from *William Joyce* of *Cottred*, for ſix Pounds demanded, three Cows, four Sheep and three Lambs, worth 14 *l.*

From *John Robins* of *Sandon*, for 2 *l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* demanded, an Horſe and a Cow, worth 9 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

From *Edward Bardolf* of *Sandon*, for 1*l.* 15*s.* demanded, a Cow, worth 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

From *Ralph Charles* of *Riſdon*, for two Shillings demanded, a Cow worth 3 *l.*

* From *John Roberts* of *Hitchin*, for 8*l.* 10*s.* demanded, three Horſes and other Goods, worth 35 Pounds.

From *John Hurſt*, for 1*l.* 10*s.* demanded, a Cow, worth 6 Pounds.

From *William Hutchins* of *Hunſdon*, for 1*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* demanded, Goods worth 3 Pounds.

From *Thomas Threſher* of *Hunſdon*, for 2 *l.* demanded, Goods worth 3 *l.* 10 *s.*

From *Edward Welch* of *Tewing*, for 14 *l.* demanded, Timber and other Goods, and a Debt, to the Value of 65 *l.*

From *William Brown* of *Hartford*, for 1*l.* 14*s.* demanded, a Cow worth 5 *l.*

1661. From † *John Hurſt*, for 18 *l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* demanded, two Cows, two Heifers, thirty two Sheep,

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* The ſaid *John Roberts* alſo ſuffered 18 Months Impriſonment for the ſame Demand.

† *John Hurſt* was then a Priſoner in *Hartford*-Goal.

Sheep, ſix Lambs, and many other Goods, worth 50 *l.*

From *John Robins* of *Sandon*, for 2 *l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* demanded, a Cow worth 5 *l.*

From *Edward Bardolf* of *Sandon*, for 1 *l.* 10*s.* demanded, two Cows, worth 5*l* 15*s.*

From *John Exton* of *Yardly*, for 10*l.* demanded, two Cows and two Colts, worth 18 *l.*

From *John Izard* of *Baldock*, for 2 *l.* demanded, an Horſe, worth 8 *l.*

From *Thomas Baldock*, for 1 *l.* demanded, two Feather-Beds, a Rug and Bolſter, worth 8 Pounds.

From *Thomas Randall* of *Hinkſworth*, for 16*l.* Goods worth 35 *l.*

From *Elizabeth Payne* of *Newnham*, for 14 *s.* demanded, Goods worth 2 *l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

1662. From *John Blindell* of *Branfield*, for 5 *l.* demanded, ſix Cows worth 24*l.*

From *William Pryor* of *Pyrton*, for 12 *s.* demanded, Corn worth 4 *l.*

From *Mary Godfrey* Widow, for 2 *l.* demanded, a Cow worth 4 *l.*

From *John Odell* of *Wadſmill*, for 7*s.* 6*d.* demanded, a Piece of Cloth, worth 2*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

From *William Hutchin* of *Hunſdon*, for 6 *l.* demanded, Corn worth 29 *l.*

From *Thomas Threſher* of *Hunſdon*, for 5 *l.* demanded, Goods worth 29 *l.*

1663. From *William Shipman* of *Sacom*, for 8 *l.* demanded, three Horſes, a Cart and other Goods, worth 20 *l.*

From *Elizabeth Jones* of *Yardly*, for 2 *l.* 3 *s.* 2 *d.* demanded, Corn worth 7 *l.* 6 *s.*

From *John Robins* of *Sandon*, for 16 *s.* 6 *d.* demanded, Goods worth 2 *l.*

Ditto, for 4*l.* demanded, an Horſe worth 8*l.*

From

From *Ralph Charles* of *Sandon*, for 10 *s.* demanded, Wood worth 1 *l.* 10 *s.*

From *John Exton* of *Yardly*, for 21 *l.* 16 *s.* 10 *d.* demanded, Corn and Cattle worth 37 *l.*

1664. From *John Robins* of *Sandon*, for 1 *l.* 16 *s.* demanded, a Cow worth 3 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

From † *John Blindell* of *Branfield*, for 16 *l.* demanded, five Cows and four Horſes, worth 40 Pounds.

From *William Brown* of *Hartford*, for 1 *l.* 14 *s.* demanded, two Cows worth 7 *l.*

From *Samuel Rudd* of *Standon Wadſmill*, for 4 *l.* demanded, an Horſe and other Goods, worth 8 Pounds.

From *Edward Bardolf* of *Sandon*, for 4 *l.* 6 *s.* demanded, three Cows worth 9 *l.*

From *John Exton*, for 11 *l.* demanded, Corn worth 18 *l.*

From *John Harriſon* of *Cottered*, for 18 *s.* 1½ *d.* demanded, two Cows and one Heifer, worth 9 Pound,.

From *William Joyce* of the ſame, for 2 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* demanded, two Cows worth 7 *l.*

From *John Fiſher* of *Buntingford*, for 8 *s.* demanded, a Milch Cow, worth 3 *l.*

Beſides the above-mentioned, we find Sufferers by the Loſs of Goods on Account of Tithes, ‖ *Michael Watts* of *Thundridge*, *Elizabeth Wood* of

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† *The ſaid* John Blindel *was at the ſame time a Priſoner under Sentence of Baniſhment, and this Seizure of his Cattle and Horſes was made in Harveſt time, when through bad Weather and want of the Horſes to get it in, his Corn lay on the Ground much damaged.*

‖ Michael Watts, *in the Year* 1661, *had taken from him by an Order from the County-Court, two Cows worth* 14 *l. Some Months after the Cows came Home again of themſelves, and he fed them with his other Cattle. Upon Complaint made thereof he was fined five Marks for ſo detaining them, and another Order was made for fetching the Cows again, and to levy the five Marks Fine by Diſtreſs, for which they took from him an Horſe worth five Pounds,*

of *Yardly*, Widow, *James Jones*, *William Simpſon* of *Widford*, *Thomas Yarrow* of *Little Hadham*, and † *John Goodman*.

By Impriſonment.

There were impriſoned in this County for refuſing to pay Tithes.

Anno 1660. *Michael Watts*, *Thomas Wood*, *John Barfoot*, *Edward Brockett*, *John Roberts*, *Samuel Rudd* and *William Staley*.

1661. *George Huckle* of *Hitchin*, was ſent to Priſon, and lay there ſeveral Years, at the Suit of *Thomas Kidner* Prieſt, who of meer Envy proſecuted the poor Man for * Tythe of a Cow and Calf, Geeſe, Hens, Ducks, and other Pullen, when as he held no Land, nor had any ſuch things.

1662. *John Kinſey* of *Hadham*, was impriſoned by an Attachment out of the Exchequer.

1664. *John Puddephatt* of *North Church*, ſuffered above fifteen Months Impriſonment, and the Prieſt at the ſame time took his Corn out of the Field.

John Harlow and *John Smith*, both of *Broxburn*, ſuffered Impriſonment on the ſame Account.

2. *For*

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† John Goodman *was ſued in the County Court, and an Execution awarded againſt him, by Virtue of which his Goods were taken to a very great Value, for a Demand of* 13 s. 4 d. *for Tithes.*

* The Prieſt might in his Exchequer Bill ſay any thing, for the Defendant could not diſprove it, his Anſwer being not accepted unleſs upon Oath.

2. *For not paying Steeple-Houſe Rates and Clerks Wages.*

The ſeveral Perſons following were proſecuted on thoſe Accounts in the Eccleſiaſtical Courts, *viz.*

Robert Prior, *John Hurſt*, *John Roberts*, *Joſeph Smart*, *Edward Brocket*, *Edward Draper* of *Hitchin*, *William Burr* of *Great Wymondley*, *Henry Sweeting*, *Abraham Rutt*, *Richard Thomas*, *Robert James*, *Edward Parkin*, and others of *Hartford*. *Thomas Baldock*, *William Burr*, *Thomas Scales*, *John Exton* of *Yardley*, and *Richard North* of the ſame.

Elizabeth Jones of *Yardley*, had two Calves taken from her, for not paying toward the Repairs of the Steeple-Houſe there.

3. *For refuſing to Swear.*

Anno 1660. *Richard Martin*, *Thomas Sallet*, *Edward Fage* and *John Hurſt*, for refuſing to take the Oath of Allegiance, tendered them at the Quarter-Seſſions, were committed to Priſon: As was *Abraham Rutt*, having been taken out of his own Houſe, and the ſaid Oath tendered him by two Juſtices.

On the 13th of the 11th Month 1660, the 1ſt of the Week, a Conſtable, with many boiſterous Fellows, ruſhed into the Meeting at *Baldock*, and after many Blows and Abuſes haled thence ſeventeen Perſons, *viz.*

Thomas Burr
Richard Laundy
Jeremy Laundy
William Burr, *jun.*
John Izard
Thomas Baldock
Thomas

Thomas Scales	Edward Crouch
John Bennett	Thomas Petchet
Anthony Bennett	Thomas Moſſe
Michael Philips	James Caudell *ſen.*
Daniel Kirk	James Caudell *jun.*
John Paſſel	

They were ſhut up and guarded all Night at an Inn, having no Beds, and the next Day were carried to *Hartford*, where they were ſuffered to have Lodging, but about Midnight were taken out of their Beds, and by Warrant from two Juſtices committed to the County-Goal, for refuſing to take the Oath of Allegiance. To the ſame Priſon was *William Burr*, *ſen.* ſent, the next Day by a Juſtice of the Peace, before whom he was ſummoned to appear.

On the 17th of the ſame Month were taken out of their Meeting at *Hartford*,

John Bresbon	Edward Welch
John Reynolds	Henry Welch
John Blendall	Samuel Trahern
John Siggens	George Scott
John Woolmer	Ralph Smart,

And being carried before two Juſtices of the Peace, they tendered them the Oath of Allegiance, and upon Refuſal ſent them to Priſon.

About the ſame time *William Naſh*, a *Yorkſhire* Man, was committed, who going homeward from *London*, as he paſſed that Way, viſited his Friends there in Priſon: And *Richard Layng*, who was taken out of his Brother's Houſe at *Ware*, and carried before the Commiſſioners.

On the 20th of the ſame Month, were taken from a Meeting at *Ware*, and for refuſing the Oath committed to Priſon,

Robert

Robert Dawſon
Jeremy Deane
Henry Panck
William Crook
Joſeph Goodman
Edward Fordham
Richard Pattiſon
Michael Day
George Richards
John Woolſton
James Odell
William Brown
John Odell.

And on the ſame Day from a Meeting at *Hitchen*,

Robert Fairman
Gravely Whittenſtall
Frances Field, *Wid.*
Anne Brockett
Dorothy Gurney, and
Frances Huckle:

Theſe, the next Day, for refuſing the Oaths, were committed to Priſon; as was the Day following, *William Worby*, taken out of a Meeting at *Royſton*.

On the ſame 20th of the 11th Month, after a Meeting at *Hadham*, were taken up, returning from thence, by a Multitude of rude People attending the Conſtable,

John Paine
William Saul
Jeremiah Herne
Henry Pavett
John Wincheſter
John Hutt
Reginald Ramſey
John Broad
John Read
John Ayres, and
William Wright,

who were all committed to Priſon next Day for refuſing the Oath; as were at the ſame time,

Henry Feaſt
Jeremiah Wood
Robert Pryor
Richard Rumball
John Wytham, and
William Wytham.

At the Quarter-Seſſions at *Hartford*, on the 6th and 7th of the 8th Month 1662, *John King*, *Richard Thomas*, *Abraham Rutt* and *Henry Sweeting*

Inhabitants of that Town, appeared to anſwer a Proceſs againſt them for abſenting from the Publick Worſhip, when one of the Bench, a Counſellor, and Steward of the Corporation, inveighed bitterly againſt the *Quakers* and their Meetings, as very dangerous and formidable; whereupon the Juſtices, letting the firſt Procedure drop, tendered to theſe four the Oath of Allegiance, on the firſt Day of the Seſſion, giving them till next Morning to conſider whether they would take it or not, telling them, that if they refuſed, they would incurr a *Premunire*: Next Morning they appeared again, and upon Refuſal to take it, were preſently indicted, found guilty, and had Sentence paſſed upon them the ſame Day, *viz.* 'That they were put out of the King's 'Protection, and rendered uncapable of having 'any Benefit of the Law; That their Lands, 'Tenements, Goods and Chattels were forfeited 'to the King, and their Bodies to be impriſoned 'during his Pleaſure.' Under this heavy Sentence they were returned to Priſon, and kept cloſe during a ſharp Winter, whereby their Health was much impaired. There they continued thirty one Weeks, during which Time an Order of † Seſſions was drawn up for the Sheriff to ſeize their Eſtates, but the Execution of it was prevented, and they releaſed by an ‖ Order from the King.

On the 11th of the 2d Month 1663, *William Bailey*, taken at a Meeting at *King's-Langley*, was ſent to *Hartford*-Goal, and at the Quarter-Seſſions there on the 27th of the ſame Month, for refuſing the Oath of Allegiance, recommitted, and continued Priſoner ſome Years after.

At

† Appendix, No. XIII. ‖ Appendix No. XIV.

At the ſame Seſſions the Oath of Allegiance was alſo tendered to *John Kinſey* and *Edward Dobbins*, who had been taken out of a Meeting at *Widford*; but the Court deferred proceeding further againſt them till the next Seſſions, before which they were ſet at Liberty by the King's Order: But ſome of the Juſtices, bearing ill Will to the ſaid *John Kinſey*, procured his Confinement again before the Year's End, and when in Priſon, he was farther charged with a *Capias* upon a *Significavit* of Excommunication.

About the 5th Month 1664, *Robert Pryor*, *Thomas Chalkley*, *Thomas Hill*, *William Pratt* and *Thomas Leavens*, were taken at a Meeting, at the ſaid *Robert Pryor's* Houſe in *Hatfield*, and committed to *Hartford*-Priſon, and at the next Aſſize, for refuſing the Oath ordered to continue there. They lay long after, and two of them, *Pratt* and *Leavens*, died Priſoners.

4. *For Meeting together to Worſhip God.*

On the 13th of the 11th Month 1660, *Gregory Tingay*, *Philip Williamſon*, *Mary Whitehead*, *Eleanor Harwood*, *Sarah Siſer*, *Thomas Thurgood*, *Francis Docwra*, *Thomas Docwra*, *George Gray*, *George Quilton*, and *Michael Dennis*, being aſſembled together at their Meeting-Houſe in *Royſton*, were there ſhut up and kept Priſoners till next Day, when refuſing to give Sureties for their good Behaviour, they were ſent to the County-Goal.

On the ſame 13th of the 11th Month were committed to the Corporation-Goal in *Hartford*, for refuſing to give Sureties, *George Weſtwood*, *John King*, *Richard Thomas*, *William Fairman*, *Henry Sweeting*, *Francis Pryor*, and *Humble*

Thatcher, who were taken together at a Meeting in that Town.

On the 26th of the ſame Month were committed to the Counter-Priſon for the like Cauſe, *Henry Stout*, *Thomas Grigſon*, *Thomas Pryor*, *William Brown*, *William Markwell*, *Robert James*, *Nicholas Brown*, *Thomas Scott*, *John Simonds*, *William Woodfield*, *Joſeph Shepherdſon*, *Thomas Hill* and *William Harwood*, who were fetched out of a Meeting in *Hartford* and ſent to Priſon, by the Mayor and another Juſtice there.

At the Midſummer-Seſſions, held the 14th of the 5th Month 1662, many Friends then Priſoners in the County-Goal for meeting together, were called before the Juſtices, of whom twenty-ſix were releaſed, and twenty-two had the Oaths tendered them, and upon Refuſal were recommitted. Thoſe releaſed were,

Of *Hunſdon*,
William Hutchins, *John Goodman*, *Robert Burrell*, *Edward Kemp* and *George Kemp*.

Of *Ware*,
James Gray and *Edward Gray*

Of *Yardley*,
John Exton and *Richard North*.

Of *Stortford*,
Robert Dimſdale, *Simon Rutland* and *John Paine*.

Of *Sabridgeworth*,
Richard Day and *Thomas Ruſh*.

Of *Tewing*,
Samuel Traherne, *Thomas Traherne* and *Henry Welch*.

Of

Of *Hartford*-Liberty,
William Brown jun. *John Simonds*, *Thomas Grigſon.*

Of *Cheſhunt*,
Robert Cox and *Robert Runnington.*

Of *Barkway*,
James Barnet.

Of *Wadſmill*,
The Widdow *Pennington.*

Of *Barkhamſtead*,
John Goodall and *John Packer.*

Thoſe recommitted to Priſon were,

Thomas Weſt	Anne Gold
Thomas Harris	Michael Day
Henry Pavett	Thomas Lamb
William Saul	John Wincheſter
Jeremiah Herne	William Wright
Richard Pattiſon	John Hutt
Thomas Yates	John Read
Ebenezer Gollage	John Fordham
Roger Cooper	Abel Walſton
Thomas Yarrow	Edward Goodman, and
John Weſt	Thomas Threſher,

of whom, *Thomas Harris* and *John Wincheſter*, died Priſoners.

We ſhall next give an Account of the Proceedings at *Hartford*-Aſſizes, on the 12th and 13th of the Month called *Auguſt*, 1664. againſt nine of the ſaid People, *viz. Francis Pryor*, *Nicholas Lucas*, *Henry Feaſt*, *Henry Marſhall*, *Jeremiah Herne*, *Thomas Wood*, *John Blindell*, *Samuel*

muel Traberne and *John Reynolds*, who were indicted for the third Offence upon the *Conventicle* Act: But the Grand-Jury made ſome Difficulty of finding the Bill, for though the Witneſſes depoſed, *That they took them at ſuch Times and Places aſſembled above five in Number*, yet they alſo added, *that they neither heard any of them ſpeak, nor ſaw them do any thing*: Whereupon the Jury, who expected Proof of ſomething ſaid or done, after a long Debate, returned the Bill, *Ignoramus*.

At which the Judge, *Orlando Bridgman*, ſeemingly angry, ſaid, *My Maſters, what do you mean? Will you make a Noſe of Wax of the Law, and ſuffer the Law to be baffled? Thoſe that think to deceive the Law, the Law will deceive them.* With this Reproof, and freſh Inſtructions, he ſent them out again, who ſoon after returned, having found the Bill, at which the Court ſeemed well pleaſed. Then were four of the Priſoners called to the Bar, to whom, having pleaded *not Guilty*, and ſaying, *they had tranſgreſſed no juſt Law*, the Judge replied, *But you have tranſgreſſed this Law*, (holding the Conventicle Act in his Hand) *and you have been twice convicted already; if you be now again found guilty, I muſt paſs the Sentence of Tranſportation upon you. But if you will promiſe to have no more ſuch Meetings, I will acquit you for what is paſt. This Favour you may receive before the Jury be charged with you: What ſay you, will you meet no more?* They anſwered with one Accord, *We can make no ſuch Promiſe*: Whereupon the Jury was ſworn, and the Witneſſes gave Evidence as before, which when the Judge ſumm'd up, he ſignified to the Jury; *That they might not expect a plain punctual Evidence of any thing ſaid or done, but that a bare Proof of their being met was ſufficient*

cient for their Conviction, that to enter into the Meaning of the Law was not their Buſineſs, but they were only to determine the ſingle Point of Meeting. The Jury thus taught, went out and ſoon brought all the four in *Guilty*; and the Judge preſently paſſed this Sentence: *You ſhall be tranſported beyond the Seas, to the Iſland of* BARBADOES, *there to remain ſeven Years.*

Then two others, *Jeremiah Herne* and *Thomas Wood*, were called, to whom the Judge, profeſſing ſome Reſpect to *Wood*, offered to wave the Proceedings of the Court till next Aſſizes, if they would deſire it. To which they anſwering, *We leave it to the Court, we deſire it not*, the other three were alſo called, and the Jury charged with all the five. The Evidence was the ſame as before, reſpecting four of them, but the fifth, *John Reynolds*, they ſaid, they did not ſee in the Houſe, but within a Yard of the Door, with his Face from it. So the Jury acquitted him, and found the reſt *Guilty*, who forthwith received Sentence, *To be tranſported beyond the Seas to the Iſland of* Jamaica, *one of his Majeſty's Plantations foreign, for ſeven Years.*

The Judge then informed them of that Clauſe in the Act which provides, that upon Payment of 100*l.* each, before the Riſing of the Court they might be diſcharged. Then the Court adjourn'd, and ſome time after met again, and ſent to the Priſoners to know whether they would pay the 100 *l.* to which they anſwering *Nay*, the Court broke up.

Purſuant to the Sentence, the Sheriff gave Inſtructions to *William Edmonds* the Goaler, as he ſaid, to treat with ſome Ship-Maſter, for the Tranſportation of 7 of them, namely, *Nicholas Lucas, Henry Marſhall, Jeremiah Herne, John Blindell, Francis Pryor, Samuel Traherne* and

Henry Feaſt. The Goaler applies to one *Thomas May* Maſter of the *Anne* of *London*, and contracts with him to carry ſeven Perſons, thoſe to *Barbadoes* at 5 *l. per* Head, and thoſe to *Jamaica* at 6 *l.* withal telling him that they were free Men, and that ſix of them would carry Goods.

Accordingly on the firſt of the Month called *September*, the Goaler brings them to the *Bull-Inn*, in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, whither the Ship-Maſter came, and asked them, *whether they were willing to go with him.* They anſwered, *They were forced to go againſt their Wills, by the Act.* To which he replied, *I agreed to carry free Men, and will carry no others*, and ſo went away; and after him the Goaler, leaving them lockt up, with an Under-Keeper, that Night.

Next Morning, They were put into two Coaches, carried to *Billingſgate*, hurried into Boats, and rowed to the Ship's Side, where, the Maſter not being on Board, the Mate ſaid, he had Orders not to take them in, ſo that the Goaler, diſappointed and enraged, carries them back to the Darkhouſe near *Billingſgate*, and there locking them up in a Room, leaves them with two Keepers, while himſelf poſts away to the King's Secretary, and makes Oath, that he contracted with *Thomas May* for the Priſoners Paſſage, as Perſons convicted by the Act. *May*, being ſent for, took with him Witneſſes of his Contract, but was anſwered in ſhort by the Secretary, *That Oath having already been made for the King, his Witneſſes could be of no Uſe, he muſt carry the Priſoners.* At Night they were carried back to the Inn in Coaches, and then kept cloſe till the 14th of the ſame Month, few of their Friends being ſuffered to come at them.

On the 14th they were again put into two Coaches, which were ordered to drive the pri-

vateſt

vateſt Way to *Ratcliff*: But ſome of their Friends took Coaches alſo, and followed, at which the Goaler being angry, threatened to Piſtol the Coachmen, if they followed ſo cloſe: At *Ratcliff*, Perſons ſtood ready to drag them into an Houſe, whence they had them into a dark Cellar, and then forced them down a Ladder into Boats, rowed them to the Ship and forced them on Board, the Maſter being abſent, but one *Manning*, an officious Perſon in the Ship, by ſome Contrivance with the Goaler, as it was believed, received them.

When the Maſter came, he appeared very uneaſy, and ordered them to go on Shore again, which they not readily doing, he forced them out with their Goods, and himſelf aſſiſted to row them to the Shore, giving them a ‖ Certificate of Leave to tarry till he ſent for them.

On the firſt of the Month called *October*, the Maſter ſent to them to come on Board, which being done, the Ship weighed Anchor, and had ſailed down the River near to the *Red-Houſe* at *Deptford*, when by a ſudden Turn of Wind, ſhe was drove back to *Limehouſe*, and there the Priſoners were ſet on Shore.

On the 6th of the ſame Month the Ship again weighed Anchor, with Wind and Tide fair, ſo that many other Veſſels paſſed by them down the River; yet could not the Seamen, with their utmoſt Application, make this Ship ſail, and they were obliged to caſt Anchor about a Stone's Caſt from the Place they lay at before; inſomuch that ſome of the Mariners were amazed and ſaid, *We ſhall never get out of* England, *while theſe Men are on Board.* So they ſet them on ſhore the third time.

On the 8th they ſet ſail again, and went down to *Greenwich*, when a ſudden Storm ariſing, they were

‖ *Appendix*, No. XV.

were obliged to caſt Anchor to ſecure the Ship, and did ſet the Priſoners on ſhore the 4th time.

On the 10th they were ordered on board the 5th time, and again ſet ſail, when the Ship was with much ado kept from running a-ground, nor could the Seamen ſteer her right, till they had ſet the Priſoners on ſhore again at *Blackwall*, after which ſhe went well down the ſame Tide to *Graveſend*. Thither the Priſoners followed, and by the Maſter's Order, ſome of them tarried there, others came back to *London* till the 28th of the ſame Month, when they were ordered on Board the 6th time, and the Ship ſailed that Night to *Lee* Road, where they caſt Anchor, but before Morning the Wind turned ſtrong againſt them, ſo that they lay there two Days and three Nights.

On the 31ſt they ſailed to the North *Foreland*, and caſt Anchor again till the next Day. At Night the Maſter put them on Shore and directed them to *Deal*, where he met them all together, and before ſeveral Witneſſes declared, *That though they had followed the Ship ſo long, he was reſolved not to carry them*, and thereupon gave them a * Certificate in Writing, *That they had not eſcaped, but were put on Shore by him. Manning*, who, ſome thought, intended to make a Market of them beyond Sea, diſpleaſed at this, complains to the † Deputy at *Deal*, that the Priſoners had left the Ship and made an Eſcape; but they producing the Maſter's Certificate, the Deputy would not meddle.

However, that Afternoon, by *Manning*'s Means, the Deputy and Maſter came to them, and the Maſter appointed them to meet him again next Morn-

* Appendix, No. XVI.
† The chief Officer of that Town.

Morning at the Sea-Side, which they did: Being there, he again declared that he would not carry them; nevertheleſs, *Manning*, with two others he had to aſſiſt him, put four of them by Force into a Boat then on the Beach, where they ſat till the Tide came up, and the Boat began to float, and was in Danger of running a-drift, for none of the People would touch an Oar to row them aboard, ſome of the Spectators wiſhing the Hands of ſuch as did might rot off. So they came out again and walked by the Sea-Side, where meeting the Maſter, they asked him, *If he had any thing more to ſay to them*, who replied, *If I have, I will come to you again.* But they ſaw him no more, for he went on Board that Night, and next Morning they ſaw the Ship under Sail, the Deputy being preſent, and ſaying, *He could witneſs that the Ship went from them, not they from it*: Then ſaid they to the Deputy, *If thou, as a Magiſtrate, haſt any thing to ſay or do with us, thou mayſt?* He anſwered, *He had not, but wiſhed them well.* A * Teſtimonial of the Manner how the Ship left them was afterwards Signed by ſeveral Eye-Witneſſes.

Being thus at Liberty they returned to *London*, and then to their own Homes, ſending an Account by † Letter to the King and Council of their preſent Sate and Condition, together with a Copy of the Maſter's Certificate. Which being read at the Council Table, an ‖ Order of Council was iſſued to the Sheriff of *Hartfordſhire*, to ſecure the Priſoners, till another Opportunity of ſending them. Which was done, and they continued in Goal till releaſed by the King's Patent in 1672.

At

* Appendix, No. XVII. † Appendix, No. XVIII.
‖ Appendix, No. XIX.

At the next Quarter-Seſſions held at *Hartford*, on the 3d, 4th and 5th of the 8th Month 1664, twenty-one others of the ſaid People were condemned to Baniſhment, namely,

For *Barbadoes*,

Richard Thomas	Samuel Wollaſton
John Bresbon	Thomas Crawley
Robert Fairman	John Reynolds
William Brown	John Witham, and
Francis Huddon	Robert Crook.

For *Jamaica*.

Lewis Laundy	William Adams
William Burr	John Thurgood
Thomas Burr	Henry Sweeting
Thomas Moſſe	Jeremiah Deane, and
Michael Day	Henry Stout.
Robert Hart	

In pronouncing Sentence againſt the latter, which ran thus, *It is awarded, and the Court doth award, that you and every of you ſhall be tranſported beyond the Seas to the Iſland of* Jamaica, *one of his Majeſty's Plantations foreign, there to remain ſeven Years*, the Judge or Chairman of the Seſſions, was obſerved to change Countenance, and to falter in his Speech, which * one of the Priſoners obſerving, ſpake to him thus, *Alas for thee, poor* † Chancy, *it had been well for thee, if thou hadſt not done this Day's Work*, &c.

After a little Space, the Judge recovering himſelf, ſaid, *If you, or every of you, will pay* 100*l.* *into*

* Lewis Laundy.
† That was the Chairman's Name.

into the Court, you may be discharged from this Sentence, and the Court shall not be discharged till to morrow Morning. Next Morning they were called again, and asked severally whether they would pay the 100*l.* to which *Lewis Laundy* answered thus,

'It is for the Testimony of my Conscience 'towards God, that I am sentenced, and if I 'had an hundred Lives, and could redeem them 'all with an hundred Pence, I should not give 'them in this Case.

And *Richard Thomas*, thus;

'Be it known unto you, that the Service we 'are called unto is more honourable than to be 'purchased off for Money, and therefore if the 'tenth Part of a Farthing would do it I should 'not give it you. The Religion we profess, 'we are neither afraid nor ashamed to suffer 'for, it is the Truth, and shall stand over the 'Heads of all such transgressing Wretches as 'you are.

The Rest also unanimously refused to pay any thing, so the Court broke up, and they were sent back to Prison, where most of them lay till released by the King's Letters Patent in 1672.

5. *For sundry other Causes.*

At the Quarter-Sessions on the 12th of the 11th Month 1662, *John Shinn* of *Albury*, and *Jeremiah Deane* of *Hartford*, were committed to Prison on a Process against them for Absence from their Parish Church, and for not paying the Court Fees.

Anno 1663, *Robert Dimsdale*, excommunicated for practising Chirurgery without the Bishop's Licence, was committed to *Hartford*-Goal, and

and remained there ſome Years. About the ſame time alſo was committed thither *Edward Camp* of *Sabridgeworth*, upon a Writ *de Excom. Cap.*

John Robins, *Edward Bardolf* and *Ralph Charles*, all of *Sandon*, had Goods taken from them by Diſtreſs, for their Abſence from the National Worſhip.

Robert Hart, hearing the Prieſt of *Standon* railing againſt the *Quakers*, ſaid to him, too truly, *Thou art a Drunkard*: Complaint of which being made to a Juſtice of the Peace, he required Sureties for the ſaid *Robert*'s good Behaviour, and for refuſing to give them committed him to Priſon, and at the Seſſions, fifteen Weeks after, he was farther continued for the ſame Cauſe.

SECT.

SECT. V.

Containing the Sufferings in *Herefordſhire*, *Huntingtonſhire*, *Iſle of Man*, *Kent*, and *Lancaſhire*.

I. *HEREFORDSHIRE.*

1. *For Meeting together, and refuſing to Swear.*

1660. AT *Hinton*, many rude People and Soldiers, ruſhing in, plucked the Friends out of their Meeting-Houſe, and finding in the Street *William Gibſon*, juſt then come to Town, on Horſeback, thronged about him. He told them, that *he came in Love to their Souls*, and rode along, exhorting them to Repentance; when a wicked Fellow beat him and his Horſe inhumanly, that it was feared he would have broke his Bones; after which they haled him in the Dirt, and kept him with the other Friends under a Guard all Night, and next Day ſent them, with two Men to conduct them, to Juſtice *Blagny*, charging them *with holding an unlawful Aſſembly, and breaking the King's Peace*: But the Juſtice, a prudent Man, replied, *that it was not probable they could be dangerous Perſons or Peace-Breakers, who being twenty three in Number were brought to him with only two Men to guard them*: and ſo with much Civility ſet them at Liberty.

In

In the City of *Hereford*, *Evan Jones*, *Richard Varnell*, *Francis Whiller*, *John Hill*, and *John Barber*, were taken from their own Houſes and Employments, and *Walter Merrick* of *King's Capell* was taken out of the Market, and for refuſing to take the Oath of Allegiance, tendered them by the Mayor, were committed to Priſon.

At *Roſs*,

On the 31ſt of the 10th Month, 1660. Friends Meetings were broke up, by one Captain *Pitt* and a Party of Soldiers, with much Roughneſs, they pretending to ſearch the Houſe for Arms; and though they found none, yet they took fifteen Perſons, ſome out of the Meeting, others in the Street, and ſome from their own Houſes, and committed them to the Marſhall's Cuſtody, namely,

James Merrick
Thomas Atkin
John Merrick
William Beale
William Fiſher
Thomas Browne
Giles Milton
John Taylor
Richard Ingram
Richard Ingram, *jun.*
Henry Powell
Thomas Merrick
John Turner
Robert Turner
Roger Turner.

Next Day they were had before a Juſtice of the Peace, who tendered them the Oath of Allegiance, and for refuſing to take it ſent them to Priſon. Six of them were very poor Men, having Families depending on their Labour, for one of whom, when five Perſons in Compaſſion would have been bound, the Juſtice refuſed it. The ſame Magiſtrate alſo committed *Thomas Merrick*, who had been taken out of his own Houſe by an Apparitor.

Eliza-

Elizabeth Smith, Wife of *Humphry Smith*, was taken going to a Meeting on the 21ſt of the 11th Month, 1660. and by three Juſtices committed to Goal, for refuſing to take the Oath of Allegiance: As was *Titus Meredith*, who had been taken out of his own Houſe.

At *Leominſter*,

On the 27th of the 11th Month 1660, *James Corren*, *Thomas Languell*, *Richard Matthews*, *John Shooter* and *Charles Barnard*, were taken out of the Meeting there, by Conſtables and armed Men, who carried them before the Bailiff of the Town, and he tendered them the Oaths, and ſent them to Priſon. About the ſame time *Thomas Holt*, *Thomas Baches* and *Roger Price*, were taken out of their own Houſes there, and for refuſing the Oath ſent to Goal; and with them *David Edwards*, taken out of his Bed where he then lay ſick. When in Priſon, ſome of them with their Wives and Children, being found by the Keeper ſitting together in Silence to wait on the Lord, were by him taken and caſt into the Dungeon.

About the ſame time, *John Jones*, *Charles Jones*, *William Jones*, *Richard Jenkin*, *John Davis*, *John Smith* and *Rice Morgan*, were taken, ſome out of their Houſes, others as they were travelling on the Highway, and for refuſing to take the Oaths ſent to the County-Goal at *Hereford*; as was *John Giles*, a Farmer's Servant, whom they took from his Maſter's Team, as he was driving them on the Road.

The aforeſaid * *Thomas Languell*, died in Priſon at *Leominſter*, in the 2d Month 1661, and

* When *Tho. Languell*'s Friends deſired to have his Corps to bury it, they were refuſed unleſs they would pay the *Coroner's* Fees, which they

in the ſame Month the before mentioned † *John Smith*, died a Priſoner at *Hereford*.

In the ſame 11th Month 1660, *John Ballard*, *Peter Wicke*, *Daniel Prince* and *John Robinſon*, dwelling at or near *Upton*, were taken from their Houſes and Employments, and committed to *Hereford*-Goal; where they and others were kept ſo cloſe ſometimes, that their Wives were not permitted to viſit them, and they were conſtrained to draw up their Food with a Rope.

On the 31ſt of the 8th Month 1661, as Friends were peaceably met together in *Hereford*, the Mayor, Aldermen, and ſome other Officers, came into the Meeting, where they ſitting ſilent, the Mayor ſcornfully ſaid, *He would rouſe them from their Dream*; and one of them anſwering, *that they were met in the Fear of the Lord to worſhip him*, he replied, *I will have no more Meetings in the Fear of the Lord*, and ſo ſent both Men and Women to Priſon.

In the ninth Month 1661, *John Hill* and *Richard Vernall*, well known to be honeſt peaceable Men, were taken from a Meeting at *Hereford* and ſent to Priſon: And on the 23d of the ſame Month, about Midnight, they were taken out of their Beds by the Command of one Captain *Bruinton*, who had them to the Guard, and

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they were told was 6*s*. 8*d*. About two Days after, the Goaler had him buried, without the *Coroner's* Inſpection, in a moſt indecent Manner, the Coffin being tied by the Hangman to a Ladder, and carried by four Felons, the Hangman going before and the Keeper after; when they put him into the Grave, the Hangman ſaid, *He died like an Hog and ſhall be buried like a Dog*, adding, *That had not the Weather been Wet, they would have made a Grave under the Gallows and have buried him there*. He died in a ſweet Frame of Mind, and left a good Savour behind him, amongſt his Friends and many others.

† *John Smith* alſo made a pious and godly End, finiſhing his Teſtimony with Joy.

and cauſed them to be tied Neck and Heels, and afterwards, to terrify them, ordered lighted Matches to be tied between the Fingers of the ſaid *Richard*, pretending he would make him confeſs ſomething of a Plot, but the poor Men ſtanding ſtedfaſtly in their Innocence, were carried next Day before the Mayor, who tendered them the Oath, and committed them again to Priſon, where they were kept, from the reſt of their Friends, with Irons on their Legs, about five Months.

On the 22d of the 3d Month 1661, An Officer of the Army, with Soldiers, ruſhed into a Meeting, where *Thomas Briggs* was on his Knees praying: They haled him out with Violence, and carried him, with *Nathaniel Smith*, *Thomas Bache*, *Peter Wiche*, *John Badland*, *Nicholas Dins*, *John Shooter*, *Edward Simonds*, *Thomas Stevens*, *John Davis*, *Titus Meredith* and *Thomas Reeves*, before a Juſtice of the Peace, who committed them all to *Hereford*-Goal, where they were cloſe confined, and ſuffered many Abuſes from the Wickedneſs of the Goaler and his Wife.

In the 7th and 8th Months 1662, the Meetings at *Leominſter* were frequently broken up, by Order of the Bailiff and other Magiſtrates there, and at the Seſſions ſeveral of the Friends had the Oath of Allegiance tendered them, and were committed to Priſon: 'Twas alſo uſual there, when they took Friends out of their Meetings, to ſhut them up in a little cloſe naſty Hole, where they were forced to lie on Straw, and ſometimes ſo crouded, that they could not lie down together; beſides, they were forced to eaſe their Bodies in the ſame Place, which for want of cleaning was become ſo loathſome, that thoſe who came to ſpeak with them through the Hole of the Door, could hardly bear the Stench for a few

Minutes. Here they were ſometimes kept twelve or fifteen of them together ſeveral Days and Nights, to the great endangering of their Healths; it being a Place in the Judgment of the moſt mercileſs kind of Men, unfit for any Creature; for when one of the Goaler's Turnkeys was ſent to let a Woman Friend out, one who met him ſaid to him, *It was not a Place fit to put a Dog in*, the prophane Wretch replied, *No, nor yet to put a Devil in.*

2. *For Abſence from the National Worſhip.*

The following fourteen Perſons were excommunicated, for abſenting themſelves from the National Worſhip, namely,

John Cater	William Fiſher
Eliz. Cater, his Wife	Elizabeth Milton
Eliz. Cater, his Siſter	Margaret Chapman
James Merrick	John Taylor
Thomas Brown	Roger Turner
Elizabeth Cowles	John Merrick, and
Hannah Griffith	Thomas Merrick.

Several of them alſo had their Goods diſtrained on the ſame Account, as had *Richard Ingram* and *William Beale*: But above all, the Caſe of two poor Widows, *Frances Thomas* and *Katharine Pritchard*, was peculiarly hard, and might have moved Compaſſion, the former of whom had five Children, all under twelve Years of Age, to provide for by the Labour of her Hands, and had very little either Clothing or Houſhold-Stuff, having been neceſſitated to ſell what ſhe could, towards her own and Children's Support: Yet out of the poor Remains of her Goods, the cruel Perſecutors took a Kettle worth five Shillings,

lings, and a Bolſter worth eight Shillings. From the other Widow, being ſeventy Years of Age, and having ſcarce any Goods, they took a Gown which ſhe valued at fifteen Shillings, and which ſhe made Uſe of, to cover her with, inſtead of other Bed-Clothes, that ſhe wanted; and thro' being deprived of it ſuffered much by Cold in her extream old Age. From theſe Inſtances we may obſerve, *That a furious Zeal for the Church, has ſometimes been not only deſtructive of Chriſtian Charity, but has even rooted out Humanity it ſelf.*

II. *HUNTINGTONSHIRE.*

ABOUT the Year 1661, *Thomas Golding* of *Colne*, was arreſted at the Suit of one Dr. *Gunning*, (afterward Biſhop of *Ely*) and committed to *Huntington*-Goal, where he continued Priſoner more than three Years, although the Proſecutor's Servants did take out of the ſaid *Golding*'s Grounds his Tithe of Corn in what Quantity they pleaſed, and had taken from him a Mare worth forty Shillings, for pretended Dues of Tithes of Wool and Lambs. *

Ellen Ingram, a poor Widow of *Colne*, had an Heifer taken from her worth forty Shillings, for a Demand of three Shillings and four Pence for Tithe of a Rood of Corn.

In the Year 1663, were taken from *John Parnell*, ſeven Loads of Hay worth ſeven Pounds.

* N. B. *Thomas Golding* having alſo a Corn-Field in *Bluntſham*, *James Bedford* Prieſt of that Pariſh came and tithed the ſame, though his Servant had done it before: and when *Thomas* reproved the Prieſt for his Injuſtice, telling him, that *he did not do well to perſecute, being in Danger of being turned out of the Living himſelf for Nonconformity*, the Prieſt replied, *I do not perſecute you, but your Sheaves.*

2. *For refuſing to Swear.*

On the 12th of the 11th Month 1660, † *Robert Ingram* and * *John Parnell*, were taken by a Party of Horſe from their own Habitations, and carried before the Commiſſioners, at *Huntington*, who ſent them to the common Goal there, for refuſing to take the Oath of Allegiance.

On the 15th of the ſame Month was a Meeting at *Southowe*, which the Prieſt of that Town hearing of, excited the Conſtable and others to complain to a neighbouring Juſtice, by whoſe Order a Party of Horſe was ſent thither, who apprehended twelve Perſons, *viz.*

John Crook of *Regiment* in *Bedfordſhire*,
Benjamin Thornly, of *Burford*,
Thomas Bunby of *Oxford*,
Richard Jobſon of *Hunt*,
John Deare of *Brampton*,
Anthony Chandler of *Neots*,
Daniel Maddy of *Coffam*,
Thomas Marſhall of *Neots*,
Giles Fiſher of *Gamlingay*,
William Bings of *Ellington*,
Henry Maddy of *Perry*,
Richard How of *Ellington*,

who being carried before the Juſtices and refuſing to take the Oaths, were ſent Priſoners to *Huntington*, where they found ſome others of their

† The ſaid *Robert Ingram* after two Months was ſet at Liberty at the next Aſſizes; as *John Parnell* in all Probability would have been, but was detained above five Years longer, by an Action laid on him for ſmall Tithes at the Suit of *John Heath*, Prieſt of *Heminford-Abbot*.

* *John Parnell* was in the ſame Year alſo impriſoned for not paying Tithe.

their Friends impriſoned for the ſame Teſtimony: Two of whom, namely, *Simon Sanford* and *Francis Lamſtead* died Priſoners ſhortly after, the former on the 18th of the 12th Month 1660, and the other on the 7th of the firſt Month following; in which Month were alſo committed to Priſon *William Marlow* of *Hemingford*, and *Samuel Nottingham* of St. *Ives*; and about the ſame time *Robert Gray* of *Stanton*.

At the Aſſizes the 12th of the firſt Month 1661, moſt of the aforeſaid Priſoners for refuſing the Oath were ſet at Liberty by Judge *Hales*; but *John Crook*, *Benjamin Thornly* and *Robert Ingram*, were ordered to continue till another Aſſize, they having been (cauſeleſly) repreſented as Ringleaders, and Perſons more dangerous than the Reſt.

About the 8th of the firſt Month 1663, *Anne White* and *William* her Son, were taken from their own Houſe at *Eltin*, by Conſtables, and carried to a Juſtice of the Peace, who ſent them to *Huntington*-Goal, for refuſing the Oath of Allegiance.

3. *For Meeting together to Worſhip God.*

In the eighth Month 1661, *John Samms*, *Richard Jobſon*, *William Sterling*, *Robert Smith* and *Robert Raby*, were taken out of a Meeting at the ſaid *Raby*'s Houſe in *Huntington*, and committed to Priſon, where the latter lay near a Month, till the Seſſions, and *John Samms* was continued till the Aſſizes following.

On the 28th of the 6th Month 1664, about twenty Perſons were taken out of a Meeting at the Houſe of *John Cranwetl* of *Erith*, and eighteen of them were committed to Priſon.

4. *For ſundry other Cauſes.*

John Ainſloe, *Philip Taylor*, *Thomas Jobſon* and *Thomas Rivers*, going to a Meeting, were taken up in *Godmancheſter*, and by an officious Juſtice ſent to Priſon.

On the 30th of the 11th Month 1661, (being a Faſt Day, ſo called) *Thomas Judſon*, Deputy Mayor, and another Juſtice, came to the Houſe of *Robert Raby*, who had opened his Shop, and took by Force the ſaid *Robert Raby*, *Richard Jobſon* and *Katharine Lanford*, and haling them to the Steeple-Houſe, ſet them before the Prieſt in the middle Alley; where *Richard Jobſon* ſpeaking ſomewhat to the Prieſt, the Mayor in a Rage ſent them out, detained them all Priſoners till Evening, when two of them were ſet at Liberty; but the other, *Richard Jobſon*, was continued ſeveral Days.

The ſame *Robert Raby* having opened his Shop on the Day called *Chriſtmaſs*-Day, was, with ſeveral other Friends preſent, much abuſed, by having Mire and Dirt thrown into their Faces.

On the 18th of the 3d Month 1663, *Robert Falkner* and *Thomas Bell*, travelling on the Highway, were met by one *Nicholas Johnſon* a Juſtice, who forced them to his Houſe, and thence committed them to *Huntington*-Goal till the next Seſſions, when appearing before the Juſtices with their Hats on, they were ſent back to Priſon, and lay there till the Aſſizes, at which they were brought before Judge *Twiſden*, who reproved the Juſtices, for that they had not brought them to an Hearing laſt Seſſions, and ſeemed inclinable to diſcharge them, but ſaid *he could not, becauſe they were not legally before him.* So they lay till another

another Seſſions, at the End of which they were ſet at Liberty by a private Order from the Juſtices, after twenty Weeks Impriſonment without any juſt or legal Cauſe.

Richard Jobſon, was proſecuted in the Eccleſiaſtical Court, for not paying Marriage Fees to a Prieſt, when as he took his Wife before many Witneſſes, without employing him.

Robert Raby and *John Peacock*, were cited into the Biſhops Court, for not paying pretended Dues to the Prieſt, and toward repairing the Steeple-houſe: And on the 16th of the 5th Month 1664, the ſaid *John Peacock* was excommunicated.

Thomas Purcas of *Bluntſham*, and *William Sterling* of *Godmancheſter*, had Goods taken from them, for abſenting themſelves from the Publick Worſhip; the former to the Value of 20*s.* the latter 3*s.* 8*d.*

III. *The Iſle of Man.*

IN the Year 1662, *William Callow* and *Evan Chriſtin*, for refuſing to pay, the former ſixteen Pence, and the latter two Pence, demanded by the Prieſt for Bread and Wine for the Sacrament, were committed to a Priſon called St. *German*'s in *Caſtlepeel*, and were kept there cloſe lockt up in a Dungeon, (under a Yard where dead Corps lay buried) without Fire, Candle or Bedding, having only ſome Straw to lie on, and a Stone for their Pillow. Here they lay ſixteen Days, till ſome of their Neighbours, of meer Pity, unknown to them, paid the Money, otherwiſe they might have periſhed there,

there, their rigid Perſecutors, two Prieſts, of whom one was the Complainant, and the other, being a Judge of the Biſhops Court, granted his Warrant for their Commitment, appearing by their Actions to value the Lives of two honeſt and innocent Men at leſs than eighteen Pence.

In the 5th Month of the ſame Year, the ſaid *William Callow* and *Evan Chriſtin*, with ſome others, were caſt into Priſon, and kept there ten Days, for being abſent from the Publick Worſhip.

And in the tenth Month the ſame Year, thoſe two before named and ſix others, were taken out of a Meeting, and carried to *Caſtle-Ruſſien*, where they were impriſoned in an high Tower, without Fire and Candle, in the cold Winter Seaſon, fifteen Weeks. Only *William Callow*, after one Months Impriſonment, appealed to the Earl of *Derby*, and was permitted to go to *London* and make Application to him, from whom he procured a Warrant for the Diſcharge of himſelf and the Reſt.

In the Year 1663, the ſaid *William Callow* and *Evan Chriſtin*, with the ſaid *Evan*'s Father, Eighty Years of Age, were committed to *Peel-Caſtle*, under Pretence of Abſence from Church, but after ſixteen Days were ſet at Liberty by Order of the Biſhop, who came to the Iſland to be ſworn.

In the Year 1664, they with ſome others, were again impriſoned, by means of an * Order from two Prieſts, Judges of the Biſhops Court, in *Peel-Caſtle*, and kept there from the 22d of the 3d Month 1664, till the 7th of the 7th Month 1667.

A

* *Appendix*, No. XX.

A few Days after their Commitment, *William Callow*'s Family was viſited with a Fever, particularly his Wife, on whom the Weight and Care of his wordly Concerns lay in his Abſence, continued very ill about four Months, inſomuch that many thought ſhe was at the Point of Death, at which time her Huſband, Priſoner ſixteen Miles off, was, not without much Importunity of the Neighbourhood, permitted by the Biſhop to go and viſit her, for two Days only.

She was not yet well recovered, when the *Apparitor* or *Sumner*, on the 18th of the 8th Month 1664, came to her and the reſt of the Women, called *Quakers*, on the Iſland, with an Order from the Biſhop to carry them all to Priſon, where the Men had long been, they being, as he ſaid, all, both Men and Women, excommunicated; of which they knew nothing, till he told them, having never been cited to appear at any Court, nor made acquainted of any legal Proceeding againſt them: As he was conveying the Women, ſix in Number, towards the Priſon, *William Callow*'s Wife was found ſo weak, that ſhe could neither ſit an Horſe, nor go on Foot, wherefore the *Sumner* having repreſented her Caſe to the Biſhop, was ordered to let her be carried Home again. The other five, namely, * *Jane Chriſtin*, *Jane Kennell*, *Anne Chriſtin*, *Mary Callow* and *Mary Chriſtin*, were carried to *Caſtle-Peel*, to the Place called St. *Ger-*

* Of theſe five Women, one was 74 Years of Age, and her Son then in Priſon. Another 60 Years of Age. A third was a poor Serving-Man's Wife, having three Children, one of whom ſucking at her Breaſt ſhe took with her to Priſon. A fourth was the Wife of one not called a *Quaker*, but having a large Family and many Children. The fifth was a Servant of *William Callow*, whom they brought away from her ſick Miſtreſs.

Germans-Priſon, and put into the aforeſaid Dungeon under the Burying-Ground, where the Men alſo were: When the *Sumner* had brought them to the loweſt or deepeſt Part of that diſmal Dungeon, he took off his Hat, and very formally pronounced, what he called the Biſhop's Curſe, to this Effect, *viz. I do here before the Standers by deliver you up into St.* German's-*Priſon, by the Law of my Lord the Biſhop and his Clergy, you being Perſons caſt out of the Church by Excommunication, and I do take Witneſs that I do deliver you over from the Power of the Biſhop and his Law, to be and continue the* EARL *of* DERBY's *Priſoners.* What he meant thereby the Priſoners knew not, for there was no Body preſent but himſelf and them; however, having ſo ſaid, he left them, and they lay there many Months after, enduring the Hardſhips of a cloſe and unhealthy Confinement, the *cruel Mercies* of the Biſhop and his Clergy.

On the 15th of the 4th Month 1665, *Henry Nowell*, the Deputy-Governour, came to the Caſtle, and read to the Priſoners an Order from the Earl of *Derby*, *that they muſt be forthwith tranſported into ſome other Land.*

On the 29th of the ſame Month, *Thomas Harriſon* and *John Woods*, two Prieſts, came to the Priſoners and told them, they were come by the Deputy-Governour's Order, *to admoniſh them to conform to the Church*, otherwiſe they muſt be *baniſhed forthwith.*

On the 5th of the Month called *September*, 1665, an Order came to the Commander of the Caſtle, to ſend all his *Quaker*-Priſoners to *Dowglaſs*, which on the 7th was done, where they were kept guarded by Soldiers till the 13th, and then put on Board a Ship, whereof one *Thomas Brittain* was Maſter: As the Priſoners came on Board,

Board, the Seamen all went on the other Side the Ship into the Cock-Boat, and told the Maſter, *They were not hired to carry People out of their native Country againſt their Wills, neither would they go with him, if he carried them,* and ſo rowed away to the Shore, leaving him only a Boy or two. The Maſter finding his Men reſolute, and that he could not perform his Voyage without them, conferred with the Soldiers, and ſent the Priſoners on Shore again; which being done, the Seamen returned to the Ship and ſet Sail.

About three Days after, ſeveral other Ships came into the Road, but all refuſed to carry the Priſoners. The Soldiers would have forc'd them on Board one *Anthony Nicholſon*, a *Whitehaven*-Man, but he ſtoutly oppoſed it, ſaying, *he would carry no Priſoners, except they would ſend a Guard of Soldiers and Money to maintain both the Priſoners and them, and alſo ſignify in Writing the Crime laid to their Charge*; adding, *That if they were ſuch dangerous Perſons as were unworthy to live in their own Country, he would not truſt them on Board, leſt perhaps they ſhould over Power him, and take away his Veſſel.* However, on the 18th of the 7th Month, about Midnight, four of the Priſoners, *viz.* † *William Callow*, *Evan Chriſtin*, *Jane Chriſtin* and *Mary Callow*, were hurried out of their Beds, (not having time allowed them to put on their Clothes, but ſome of them were left behind) and by Force two of them put on Board *Nicholſon*'s Ship, and the other

† *They purpoſed alſo to have ſent away the aforeſaid Woman of 74 Years of Age, but left her, being too weak to remove, lying, as they thought, at the Point of Death, on a poor Straw Bed.*

other two on Board *William Croſſthwaite* another Man of *Whitehaven*, againſt the Will of the Maſters, from one of whom the Officer detained his Sails, and would not let him go off without the Priſoners. So they ſailed to the Haven of *Dublin* in *Ireland*, where neither Priſoners nor Seamen were ſuffered to Land, till one of the Maſters, *William Croſſthwait*, was examined by the Mayor, who demanded his Order or Warrant for bringing the Priſoners without their Conſent, to which he ſaid, *That he had no Warrant, but was compelled to take them on Board by one* Quail, *an Officer, who took away his Sails, and would not let him put off without them, and that his Veſſel was in danger of breaking.* So the Mayor iſſued out an † Order for his carrying them back again in his own Ship; and accordingly he did ſo, but either being, or pretending to be, put by the Iſland through contrary Winds, he carried them to *Whitehaven* in *Cumberland*, as appears by a * Certificate ſigned with his own Hand, and atteſted by his Seamen.

The Priſoners having informed a Juſtice of the Peace of their Condition, he gave out an ‖ Order for the ſaid *William Croſſthwaite*, to carry them back to the Iſland.

He took them on Board his Ship again on the 12th of the 10th Month, but inſtead of landing them in the Iſland, carried them again to *Dublin*; but was not ſuffered to land there, till he had given Security to convey them to the Iſland upon his Return. After which Security given, they landed, and on the 25th of the ſame Month, came on Board again: But he contrary to

† *Appendix*, No. XXI.
* *Appendix*, No. XXII.
‖ *Appendix*, No. XXIII.

to his Engagement, returned with them to *Whitehaven*. Thus were theſe poor People harraſſed and toſſed up and down in the cold Winter Seaſon. Being landed again in *England*, the two Men went to the Earl of *Derby*, and while they were employed in fruitleſs Sollicitations to him and the Biſhop, *Croſſthwaite* carried the two Women back to the Iſland, where they were again clapt up in Priſon. A few Days after his Veſſel was driven on Shore by a violent Storm, and ſome Paſſengers, with almoſt all his Goods, were loſt.

Being come to the End of the Period of Time propoſed, we muſt leave our afflicted Friends in the midſt of Trouble, the Men addreſſing the Earl and Biſhop; and the Women returned again to the Dungeon. Their Sufferings continued ſeveral Years after, of which the Reader may expect a *farther Account at the Publication of our fourth Volume.*

IV. *KENT.*

1. *For not paying Tithes.*

By Diſtreſs.

Anno 1660. TAKEN from *John Philly* of *Dover*, for 15*s.* demanded, Goods worth 2*l.*

From *Mark Tedman* of *Folkſtone*, for 20*l.* demanded, ſix Cows and four Mares worth 60*l.*

From *Edward Couchman* of *Cranbrook*, for 4*s.* demanded, two Cows worth 13*l.*

From

From *John Colvill* of *Cranbrook*, for 15*s.* demanded, twenty-five Sheep worth 12*l.*

1661. From *James Spice* of *Sutton*, for 2*s.* demanded, a Cow worth 3*l.*

From *Thomas Tunbridge* of *Foulkſtone*, for 7*l.* demanded, an Horſe and three Kine, worth 20*l.* 10*s.*

From *James Wicking* of *Sutton*, a Cow worth 5*l.* and five Sheep afterward for Charges of Diſtraining the Cow, which was done for a very ſmall Demand for Tithe.

By Impriſonment.

1661. † *Matthew Franklin* was Priſoner for Tithe at *Canterbury*, in the 7th Month.

Elizabeth Adams and *Thomas Friend*, both of *Pynham.*

* *Robert Minter* of *Elminſtone*, *Thomas Tunbridge* of *Foulkſtone*, and *Bartholomew Boykin* of *Wingham.*

1661. *William Beane* of *Brayborne.*

1663. *Richard Greenland* in the Iſle of *Oxney*, and *James Wicking* of *Sutton.*

2. *For refuſing to Swear.*

The ſeveral Perſons following were impriſoned in *Maidſtone*-Goal in the 11th Month 1660, *viz.*

John

† *During his Impriſonment, his Landlord, a mad brained young Man, to whom he was not behind in his Rent, illegally turned his Cattel, and carried his Stock, off the Ground, took Poſſeſſion of the Farm, and would not ſuffer him to hold it any longer, for no other Reaſon but becauſe he was a* Quaker, *and would not pay Tithe to the Miniſter.*

* *The ſaid* Robert Minter *in* 1661, *had alſo his Corn taken away in great Quantities by the Prieſt.*

John Bennett	Nathaniel Row
John Martin	Thomas Skilton
Peter White	Alexander Rimington
Robert Couchman	William Green
George Martin	William Alchin
Edward Couchman	Richard Wood
Thomas Naſh	Thomas Lavendall, &
William Watcher	James Alley.

who were taken out of a Meeting at *Cranbrook*, and for refuſing to take the Oaths committed to Priſon, as were in the ſame Month *Richard Willis* of *Aſh* who was apprehended on the Highway returning Home from his Labour; *Roger Ellis*, *Thomas Ewer*, and *Ralph Young* all of *Rocheſter*, *Robert Day*, and *Thomas Day* of *Graveſend*, *William Ockenden* and *John Church* of *Rocheſter*, who were taken from their Houſes and Employments, and *George Girdler* of *Tenterden*; alſo *John Grenſted*, *John Aſford*, *Chriſtopher Brunger*, *Thomas Scounds*, *Thomas Turner*, *John Grimſhaw*, *Robert Binns*, *James Spice*, *Thomas Watkins*, and *William Shelley*, who were taken out of a Meeting at *Staplehurſt*; and *Thomas Fox*, *Norman Clements*, *William Scullo*, *John Weſt* and *Thomas Weſt*, taken out of a Meeting at *Deptford*, by armed Men. The five laſt ſuffered much in Priſon, being put in a Place where the rude and inſolent Rabble did grievouſly abuſe them, by frequent throwing in Dirt, Water and Stones, at the Priſon Grates.

At *Foulkſtone*,

Thomas Nicholas	Thomas Hedgcock
Mark Teddiman	Laurence Squire and
William Hunt	Stephen Goden,

were taken out of a peaceable Meeting, and by the Mayor ſent to Priſon, for refuſing to take the Oaths, where they were kept twelve Weeks.

At *Hithe*,

Several were taken out of their Meetings and ſent to Priſon for refuſing to ſwear.

3. *For meeting together to worſhip God.*

At *Dover*, In the 11th Month 1660,

Luke Howard	Thomas Chapin
John Harriſon	Edward Warry
Francis Hawks	John Polley
John Marſh	Nicholas Delamain
Thomas Holliman	John Hubbard
Thomas Flinſtone	Richard Chandler
Robert Letch	Thomas Collier
John Humerdine	Richard Lunn and
William Bently	Edward Lee,

were violently taken from a peaceable religious Meeting, by Order of the Mayor and other Magiſtrates (then met at a Publick Collation or Merry-making, at an Inn) and committed to Priſon, where they were kept twelve Weeks.

At *Lidd*,

Thomas Terry	Robert Wyatt
John Edwards	Richard Marden
James Hall	Abel Burroughs and
Jeremy Everden	Edward Humphry,

were taken at a Meeting, on the 6th of the 11th Month, and ſent to Priſon.

In the Iſle of Thanet;

Jeremy Bartlett, Thomas Wood, Francis Bradley, John Moulden, James Andrews, Richard Mar-

Marbrook, *Abiezer Boykin* and *William Yeomans*, met together to worſhip God, were taken by armed Men, and brought before a Juſtice of the Peace at *Canterbury*, who committed them to Priſon there, where they lay ſeveral Weeks.

At *Deal*,

On the 13th of the 11th Month 1660, ſeveral armed Men and others, ruſhed into a Meeting for religious Worſhip, and took thence and committed to *Sandown*-Caſtle, twenty-four Perſons, *viz.*

Joſeph Fuce	John Morris
Edward Salisbury	Joſeph Stonehouſe
Thomas Ward	Thomas Read
Silveſter Gray	John Moulden
Richard Marbrook	James Andrews
Matthew Holty	Samuel Safferay
Richard Every	Edward Simonds
James Piſſey	Thomas Friend
Abiezer Boykin	Thomas Philpot
William Hopper	Thomas Kingſnod
William Yeomans	Francis Stiff and
Thomas Pittock	James Crayden.

They were all kept ſeveral Days and Nights, their Friends not being ſuffered to bring them Food to eat, or Straw to lie on. From thence two of them, *Joſeph Fuce* and *Edward Saliſbury*, were carried to *Dover*-Caſtle, and there detained Priſoners without any legal Examination or Mittimus. There were alſo Priſoners in that Caſtle, *Thomas Tunbridge* for not paying of Tithes, and *Laurence Knot*, who had been taken from his own Houſe by armed Men, and carried to the Governour, who though he confeſſed that he found nothing againſt him either in Word or

Action, yet committed and kept him close Prisoner. A few Days after them, two others were brought to the same Prison, *viz.* * *Francis Raye* and *Henry Thrume* of *Sandwich*, and in the Beginning of the next Month † *Joseph Nicholson*, just landed at *Deal* from *New-England*. The cruel Usage of these seven Persons there we may not pass by: They were lockt up, within two and sometimes three Doors, in one Room, whence they were not suffered to come out to ease Nature, but were obliged to do it in the Room, and wash it away thro' an Hole in the Wall, for which they sometimes wanted Water, being denied the Liberty of fetching it from the Well in the Yard, nor were their Friends admitted to bring either that or other Necessaries; for the Marshall had strictly charged his Servant, who kept them, that he should permit none to come near them; but the Man, more merciful than his Master, did not observe that Command strictly enough, for which Lenity he was turned out of his Place, and another put in, so barbarous, that when one of the Friend's Wives had come six Miles to bring some Necessaries to her Husband, he would not admit her to come near him; and when *Joseph Fuce* soberly asked the Marshal, *why he was so severe*, the Marshal broke out into Railing and Swearing, for which when *Joseph* in a Christian Manner reproved him, he came with his Servant in much Rage and Fury, and sending for some Soldiers, caused *Joseph* to be haled Headlong on the Ground down many Stone-stairs into the Castle-Yard, and put him into a Dungeon-like nasty

* These two were committed for refusing to find Arms, and to take the Oath.

† *Nicholson* was also imprisoned for refusing the Oath.

naſty Hole, under the Bell-Tower, a Place very damp, with much Man's Dung in it, overrun with Maggots and other Inſects, having no Window for Light, only three Holes cut thro' the Door. There was he kept two Days and two Nights, without Fire, Candle, Straw, or any thing to lie on, but an old Blanket, nor was the Dung removed in that Time. Afterward he had Straw to lodge on, but for want of Air, and through the Cold and Stench he fell ſick, and after nine Days was thought to be at the point of Death; when the Fear of being called in Queſtion for murdering him, induced the cruel Marſhal to let him out again, and ſuffer him to return to the other Priſoners, who with him continued there, till releaſed by the King's Proclamation, in the 3d Month 1661.

About the 7th Month 1661, *Luke Howard* Shoemaker, *Thomas Cowell* Mariner, and *John Harriſon* Shopkeeper, all of *Dover*, were committed to the Marſhal's Cuſtody, by Order of the Governor, and confined with others in a cloſe Room, where none was ſuffered to come at them, but they were obliged to draw up their Neceſſaries for Subſiſtence by a Rope.

About this time dwelt at *Lidd* in the Marſh, * *John Philley*, who having heard of the cruel Uſage of *Thomas Tunbridge* Priſoner in *Dover*-Caſtle for Tithes, writ a Letter to the Governour, to perſuade him to permit the Priſoner's Wife to bring him Neceſſaries. The Plainneſs of Style us'd in that Letter offended the Governour,

* *John Philly* had been one of the *Common Council* of *Dover*, and being warned to a Court on the 10th of the 7th Month 1660, becauſe he did not put off his Hat when the Prieſt was praying, they made an Order of Court to diſmember him from the Council, and directed their Officers to take him by Force out of the Court.

and expoſed the innocent Man to his Reſentment, who ſent a Serjeant with a Warrant twenty Miles to apprehend *Philly*: The Serjeant, being come to *Lidd*, takes with him a Captain of the Trained Bands, and ſix Muſqueteers, to guard the poor Man, whom a Boy might have conducted, and bring him to the Caſtle to the Deputy Governour (the Governour himſelf being gone to *London*) who when the Man deſired to know what he had againſt him, frankly anſwered, *Nothing, but ſeeing the Governour has committed others of your Friends, I can do no leſs than commit you*, and ſo ſent him to Priſon without any Examination, Charge or Mittimus. The cruel Marſhal put him into the naſty Hole aforeſaid under the Bell-Tower, where he was kept twelve Weeks and upwards, lying on Straw, and when almoſt ſuffocated, he interceded for a little Air, it was not granted. However at laſt, when it was thought he muſt otherwiſe have died preſently, he was let out and diſcharged. His Uſage was barbarous and arbitrary, having no Crime laid to his Charge, nor any Cauſe aſſigned for his Impriſonment, only the Serjeant told him, *He had written a ſaucy Letter to the Governour.*

At *Canterbury*,

On the 28th of the 6th Month 1661, *John Perrot*, *Luke Howard*, *Robert Leiſh*, *Thomas Pollard*, *Henry Rogers*, *Thomas Everden*, *Robert Criton*, *Thomas Nobbs*, and *Elizabeth Pollard*, were taken by the City Sheriff out of a Meeting, and by the Recorder ſent to Priſon, (except the Woman) where they were kept ſeveral Days without a Mittimus.

On

On the 17th of the 10th Month 1663, *John Mugwell*, *Richard Mugwell*, *Thomas Pollard*, *John Dunk*, *William Wood*, *John Barrington* and *Richard Gouldhatch*, were taken from a Meeting, and committed to Priſon. About three Weeks after they were fined at the Seſſions 5 *l.* each, and for Nonpayment recommitted by the Recorder, who ordered the Keeper to ſhut them up in ſeveral Rooms, and told ſome of them, *that they ſhould not come out as long he lived.* At the ſame Seſſions, *Henry Rogers*, and his Apprentice *Robert Tritton*, were fined for Abſence from the Pariſh Church, and the Boy having no Effects to make Diſtreſs on, was ſent to Priſon.

In the 11th Month the ſame Year, *John Philley*, *William Hunt*, *William Gotherſon*, *Edward Warry*, *John Sladen* and *Mark Tiddeman*, were taken out of a Meeting by armed Men with Swords and Piſtols cockt, and carried to the Mayor, who committed them to Priſon, where they lay ſeveral Days.

At *Milton* near *Sittingburn*,

Joſeph Templeman, *John Adams* and *Jane Gore*, being met together to wait upon the Lord, on the 14th of the 11th Month 1660, were much abuſed by the rude People, who broke the Glaſs Windows, and threw in Stones, Dirt and and Filth upon them, and ſhot in Arrows, with barbarous Hollowing and Noiſe, ſo that it was thought a remarkable Providence, that they were not killed or wounded.

At *Rocheſter*,

On the 6th of 7th Month 1663, ſeven Perſons were taken out of a Meeting and ſent to Priſon, among whom was *Katharine Evans*, who

after four or five Days was releaſed, but the reſt continued longer.

4. *For teſtifying to the Truth in* Steeple-Houſes, *and other Publick Places.*

On the 16th of the 12th Month 1661, *William Watcher* of *Cranbrook*, by Way of Reproof to ſuch as had conformed to the Church againſt their own Judgments, placed upon the Steeple-houſe Door there a Paper, thus; 'You that 'are called *Preſbyterians*, if you join with to 'read or hear read the Common-Prayer Book, 'in Way of Worſhip, then will you be found 'Hypocrites and Diſſemblers, as well as the E-'piſcopal Men and Women were, in joining to 'you and your Worſhip. So that if you turn 'as they did, then we conclude, that all that go 'in at this Maſs-Houſe to Worſhip, are Hypo-'crites or Nothing'. A Man of ſome Intereſt there, whom this Reproof touched to the Quick, complained to two neighbouring Juſtices, who having ſent for *William* and examined him, could find nothing in the Paper puniſhable by Law, yet, to pleaſe the Proſecutor, they required of *William* Sureties for his good Behaviour, telling him they would accept any Perſons; but he inſiſting on his Innocence, and abſolutely refuſing to give any ſuch Sureties, they committed him to Priſon, where he lay till the Aſſize, about a Month after, and then was releaſed by the Judge's Order.

Some time after this, the ſaid *William Watcher* and *Mary* his Wife, being together at the Burying of a Kinſman, whilſt the Prieſt was reading his uſual Form of Prayer on that Occaſion, *Mary* uttered theſe Words, *The Blind lead the*

the Blind till they both fall into the Ditch. The Prieſt incenſed thereat ſtirred up the Magiſtrates to require both of the Man and his Wife, (tho' the Woman had only offended) Sureties for their good Behaviour, which refuſing, they were both committed to *Maidſtone*-Goal, where after ten Weeks *William* died. Soon after his Death the Woman was ſet at Liberty by the Judge of the Aſſize, againſt the Prieſt's Will, who had been heard to ſay, *That ſhe ſhould lie there till ſhe died, as her Huſband had done.*

On the 11th of the 4th Month 1665, *Thomas Weſt* of *Tenterden*, who went to the Steeple-houſe there, and bore his Teſtimony to the *Word of God nigh in the Mouth and in the Heart*, &c. was taken by a Serjeant and kept in Cuſtody till next Day, when by the Prieſt's Inſtigation the Mayor ſent him to Priſon, where he was kept cloſe fourteen Weeks.

5. *For refuſing to bear Arms.*

John Hogbin, a Shoemaker of *Dover*, aged ſixty-ſix, was committed to *Dover*-Caſtle in the 8th Month 1661, for not ſerving among the Trained Bands when ſummoned. He remained Priſoner there ſeveral Months to his great Loſs, his Trade ſuffering much by his Abſence.

About the ſame time *Richard Knott* of *Dover*, and *John Edwards* of *Lidd* in the *Marſh*, were alſo committed to the ſame Priſon for the like Offence.

Nathaniel Owen of *Sevenoak*, was fined for not bearing Arms, and committed to Priſon. As were in the 11th Month 1660, *Henry Thrum* and *Francis Ray* of *Sandwich*. And in the 6th Month 1661, were ſent to *Canterbury*-Goal on the

the ſame Account *Bartholomew Boykin*, *William Brown* of *Wingham*, *Nicholas Homwood* of *Shetsfield*, and *John Sladen* of *Elam*.

6. *For* Abſence *from the Publick Worſhip, and* not paying *toward repairing the Steeple-houſe.*

Anno 1663. The ſeveral Perſons following were excommunicated, *viz.*

Thomas Everden, *Anne Young* and *Elizabeth Cox* of *Canterbury*, and *John Dunck*.

Anno 1664. *John Church* of *Tenterden*.

On the 20th of the 10th Month 1663, *James Wickin* of *Sutton-Valence*, was committed to *Canterbury*-Goal on a Writ *de Excom. Cap.* for not paying *Church-Scott* ſo called, and was afterward removed to *Maidſtone*-Goal, where he lay nine Years.

Soon after the ſaid *James*'s Commitment, his Brother *Henry Wickin* was ſent to Priſon on the ſame Account, and there lay till he finiſhed his Teſtimony by Death, on the 13th of the 11th Month 1664.

V. *LAN-*

V. LANCASHIRE.

1. *For not paying Tithes.*

Taken by Diſtreſs.

Anno 1662. FROM *Thomas Moon* for 10 *s.* demanded, an Heifer worth 3 Pounds 6 Shillings.

From *William Brewer*, for 3 *s.* demanded, Goods worth 1 *l.* 3 *s.*

From *John White*, for 1 *l.* demanded, two Cows worth 5 *l.*

From *John Townſon*, for 1 *s.* 5 *d.* demanded, a Steer worth 1 *l.* 10 *s.*

From *John Moon*, for 1 *l.* demanded, a Cow and Calf worth 5 *l.*

1663. From *Roger Hartly*, for 12 *s.* 6 *d.* demanded, a Piece of Kerſey, worth 1 *l.* 17 *s.*

From *Stephen Sagar*, for 11 *s.* 3 *d* demanded, Wool worth 1 *l.* 15 *s.*

From *John Sagar*, for 18 *s.* 9 *d.* demanded, Kerſey worth 3 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.*

From *Richard Hargreaves* of the *Edge-End*, for 1 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* demanded, two Kerſies worth 4 *l.* 3 *s.*

1660. From *George Pye* of *Lydiat*, for 3 *l.* demanded, ſix Cows worth 20 *l.*

From *Robert Bruce* of *Hatlack*, for 2 *l.* demanded, Goods worth 8 *l*

1665. From *Thomas Moon*, for 1 *l.* 6 *s.* demanded, Goods worth 14 *l.*

From *Thomas Curwin* ſixteen Beaſts worth 16 *l.*

Anne Harriſon alſo had her Goods taken.

By

By Impriſonment.

Gilbert Whitieſide, a poor Man, ſuffered twenty-three Months Impriſonment in *Lancaſter*-Caſtle, for 1 *l.* 10 *s.* Tithes.

On the 7th of the 12th Month 1663, were Priſoners in the ſaid Caſtle for refuſing to pay Tithes, *Thomas Curwen*, *Richard Cubban*, *Iſaac Aſhton*, *Thomas Chaddock*, *Henry Woods*, *Richard Johnſon*, *John Smallſhaw* and *Henry Hulgreave*.

Oliver Atherton died a Priſoner in the ſame Year, the Account of whoſe Death and Burial we ſhall tranſcribe from † *George Fox*'s Journal, who was alſo Priſoner there at that time.

'AMongſt thoſe that were then in Priſon, 'there were four Friends Priſoners for 'Tithes, who were ſent to Priſon at the Suit of 'the Counteſs of *Derby* (ſo called) and had lain 'there near two Years and an half. One of theſe, 'whoſe Name was *Oliver Atherton*, being a Man 'of a weakly Conſtitution, was thro' his long and 'hard Impriſonment, in a cold, raw, unwholſome Place, brought ſo low and weak in his 'Body, that there appeared no Hopes of his 'Recovery or Life, unleſs he might be removed 'from thence. Wherefore a Letter was written in Behalf of the ſaid *Oliver Atherton* to the 'ſaid Counteſs, and ſent by his Son *Godfrey Atherton*, wherein was laid before her *the Reaſons 'why he and the Reſt could not pay Tithes; becauſe 'if they did they ſhould deny Chriſt come in the 'Fleſh, who by his Coming had put an End to 'Tithes, and to the Prieſthood to which they had 'been

† Journal, Page 275, Edit. 1694.

'*been given, and to the Commandment by which*
'*they had been paid under the Law. And his*
'*weak Condition of Body was alſo laid before her,*
'*and the apparent Likelihood of his Death, if ſhe*
'*did continue to hold him there, that ſhe might be*
'*moved to Pity and Compaſſion; and alſo warned,*
'*not to draw the Guilt of his innocent Blood upon*
'*herſelf.* But when his Son went to her with
'his Father's Letter, a Servant of hers abuſed
'him, and pluckt off his Cap, and put him out
'of the Gate: Nevertheleſs the Letter was de-
'livered into her Hand; but ſhe ſhut out all
'Pity and Tenderneſs, and continued him in
'Priſon till Death. So when his Son came back
'to his Father in Priſon, and told him as he lay
'on his Dying Bed, that the Counteſs denied
'his Liberty, he only ſaid, *She hath been the*
'*Cauſe of ſhedding much Blood; but this will be*
'*the heavieſt Blood that ever ſhe ſpilt*; and ſoon
'after he died. Then Friends, having his Body
'delivered them to bury, as they carried it from
'the Priſon to *Ormſkirk*, the Pariſh where he
'had lived, they ſtuck up Papers upon the
'Croſſes at *Garſtang*, *Preſton*, and other Towns
'which they paſſed, with this Inſcription,

'*This is* Oliver Atherton *of* Ormskirk *Pa-*
'*riſh, perſecuted to Death by the* Counteſs
'*of* Derby, *for good Conſcience ſake to-*
'*wards* God *and* Chriſt, *becauſe he could*
'*not give her Tithes*, &c.

'Setting forth at large the Reaſons of his re-
'fuſing to pay Tithes, the Length of his Im-
'priſonment, the Hardſhips he underwent, her
'Hardheartedneſs towards him, and the Man-
'ner of his Death. *Richard Cubban*, another

'of

'of the ſaid Counteſs her Priſoners for Tithes, 'writ a large Letter to her, on behalf of him-'ſelf and his other Fellow-Priſoners at her Suit, 'laying their Innocency before her, *And that it 'was not out of Wilfullneſs, Stubbornneſs, or Covet-'ouſneſs, that they refuſed to pay her Tithes, 'but purely in good Conſcience towards God 'and Chriſt: and letting her know, that if ſhe 'ſhould be ſuffered to keep them there, till they 'every one died there, as ſhe had done their Fellow-'Sufferer* Oliver Atherton, *yet they could not 'yield to pay her: And therefore deſired her to 'conſider their Caſe in a Chriſtian Spirit, and not 'bring their Blood upon her ſelf alſo.* But ſhe 'would not ſhew any Pity or Compaſſion to-'wards them, who had now ſuffered hard Im-'priſonment about two Years and an half under 'her; but inſtead thereof, ſhe ſent to the Town 'of *Gaſtang*, and threatned to complain to the 'King and Council, and bring them into 'Trouble, *for ſuffering the Paper concerning* 'Oliver Atherton's *Death to be ſtuck upon their 'Croſs.* The Rage that ſhe expreſſed made the 'People take more Notice of it, and ſome of 'them ſaid, *The* Quakers *had given her a Bone 'to pick.* But ſhe that regarded not the Life 'of an innocent Sufferer for Chriſt, lived not 'long after her ſelf: *For that Day three Weeks, 'that* Oliver Atherton's *Body was carried thro'* Ormſkirk *to be buried, ſhe died, and her Body 'was carried dead that Day ſeven Weeks through 'the ſame Town to her* Burying Place'.

There died alſo Priſoners for their Teſtimony the ſame Year, *John Saterthwaite* and *Samuel Sandys.*

2. *For*

2. *For not paying Steeple-Houſe Rates.*

Anno 1662. Taken from ſeveral of the Perſons abovementioned, for 12*s.* demanded, Goods worth 2*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*

From *George Lydiatt*, for 1*s.* 9*d.* demanded, Goods worth 3*s.* 6*d.*

From *Roger Leatherbarrow*, for 6*d.* demanded, Goods worth 3 *s.*

From *Richard Johnſon*, for 5*s.* demanded, Goods worth 14*s.*

1664. From *William Wireſide*, for 1*s.* demanded, Goods worth 2*s.* 4*d.*

Mary Boult Widow, had her Goods taken on the ſame Account, as had *Gilbert Whiteſide*, for ſeveral Years ſucceſſively.

5. *For Meeting together, and refuſing to Swear.*

At *Yelland*,

On the 13th of the 11th Month 1660, a Conſtable with armed Soldiers entred the Meeting-Houſe, and kept all that were there under a Guard till next Day, when they carried twenty-ſix of them to *Lancaſter*-Caſtle, without Warrant, Mittimus or Examination. On the next Firſt Day, the 20th, they again took all that met there, and carried them to a Juſtice of the Peace, who asked ſome of them whether they would take the Oaths, which being refuſed, he ſent one Man, a Boy and twelve Women, to Priſon, whoſe Names with the former and two others, are as follows, *viz.*

Twenty-

Twenty-ſeven Men.

Chriſtopher Biſbrown	Robert Hubberſtie
John Biſbrown	James Hutton
Chriſtop. Biſbrown *jun.*	Thomas Chorley
Richard Barrow	Robert Widders
William Johnſon	Robert Widders *jun.*
John Biſbrown *jun.*	Thomas Leaper
William Weathman	Thomas Dowethwell
James Weathman	William Slith
Thomas Barrow	Thomas Camm
Robert Hadewen	John Breakbean
John Backus	Thomas Preſton
Edward Cumming	Will. Weathman *jun.*
William Watſon	Thomas Widders
William Hugginſon	

Fifteen Women.

Alice Barrow	Margaret Lucas
Mary Biſbrown	Anne Breakbean
Margaret Hadewen	Anne Cumming
Mary Athwenwheat	Jane Widder
Elizabeth Fell	Anne Stout
Martha Croft	Frances Flemming
Jane Hubberthorne	Anne Weathman.
Frances Preſton	

To whom add *Robert Drinkell* and *Robert Hadwin*, taken by Soldiers ſhortly after, alſo the following ſixteen, taken out of their own Houſes in *Wray*, or Places adjacent, *viz.*

Robert Glover	Thomas Wilſon
Chriſtopher Glover	John Myers
Richard Fletcher	Chriſtopher Nelſon
Chriſtopher Skirrah	John Prieſtly
William Edmonſon	John Croſier
Thomas Skirrah	Robert Bateſon
Giles Skirrah	Mar. Tatham and
Thomas Skirrah *jun.*	William Lamb.

At

At *Biccurſeth*,

On the 20th of the 11th Month 1660, *Thomas Croſbie*, *Jeremiah Lion*, *Iſaac Aſhton*, *Henry Foſter*, *Henry Martland*, *John Biſpham*, *John Witherby*, *John Aſhton*, *Richard Johnſon*, *Godfrey Atherton*, *Peter Weſthead*, *George Pye*, *Peter Leadbeater*, *Roger Leatherbarrow*, *John Underwood* and *John Smallſhaw*, were forcibly taken out of a religious Meeting by Soldiers, who ſaid they had Orders from the Earl of *Derby*, and ſent to the Seſſions at *Wiggan*, where the Juſtices tendered them the Oath of Allegiance, and upon Refuſal to take it, ſent them to *Lancaſter*-Goal, where they remained ſeveral Weeks.

At *Knowlſey*,

Peter Laithwaite, *Henry Hulgreave*, *William Bootle*, *Richard Beeſley*, *Thomas Tarbocke*, *Robert Heyes*, *William Harriſon* and *Thomas Roſe*, being peaceably met together for the Worſhip of God, were apprehended by a Conſtable and ſent to the ſame Goal, by Warrant from a Juſtice of the Peace, before whom they had refuſed to take the Oaths.

At *Mancheſter*,

On the 27th of the 11th Month 1660, were taken out of their peaceable Meeting, and by Order of one Juſtice detained till next Day, then tendered the Oath of Allegiance, and committed to Priſon, nine Perſons, *viz.*

John Abraham
Iſaac Moſſe
Abraham Garſide
Jonathan Bradſhaw
John Burgeſs
Mary Ridgway
Mary Poole
Elizabeth Owen, aged about 70,
Elizabeth Fletcher, aged about 60.

At *Newton-Cartmell.*

On the 23d of the 3d Month 1660, were taken from their Houſes, and by Order of one Juſtice, without any Warrant or Mittimus in Writing, ſent to *Lancaſter*, and there delivered to the Bayliff of the Town, *Thomas Atkinſon*, *James Taylor*, *Lawrence Newton*, *Thomas Barrow*, *John Barrow*, *Rich. Bratton*, *Richard Fell*, *John Fell*, *John Barrow* jun. *Chriſtopher Fell*, *George Dawſon* and *Charles Sill.*

At *Swarthmore.*

On the 24th of the 11th Month 1660, forty-three Perſons were taken, ſome out of their Houſes, others from the Market, and ſome from their Labour and Employments, by a Party of Horſemen, and without any Warrant, Mittimus, or Examination before a Magiſtrate, committed to *Lancaſter*-Goal, namely,

Thomas Hutton
Tobias Wilſon
John Chambers
Thomas Fell
Thomas Goade
Richard Fell
Richard Aſhburner
Thomas Barwick
James Milner
Thomas Curwen
Richard Myers
Francis Pearſon
William Simpſon
Thomas Myers
Thomas Fell
Francis Pearſon *jun.*
Thomas Haverigg
Paul Pennington
Edward Cowper
Leonard Aſhburner
James Chambers
John Goade
Wil. Hawthornwhait
William Dodgſon
Thomas Wilſon
William Strickland
George Fell
Jaſper Sharp
Robert Penington
John Kirkby
Robert Salthouſe
William Salthouſe
James Parke
Thomas Rawlinſon

Daniel

Daniel Thwait
Nicholas Birkett
Thomas Benſon
John Holme
William Towers
William Atkinſon
Thomas Fiſher
Edward Cowper
Thomas Wilſon, *jun.*

At *Lancaſter*,

On the 20th of the 11th Month 1660, came to the Meeting a Party of Soldiers, ſome with Swords drawn and Piſtols cockt, others with Muſquets and lighted Matches, and took away all the Men they found there to the Caſtle-Priſon: On the 27th, the Meeting conſiſting of Women, only one Man, they took them alſo and ſent them to the ſame Priſon, with ſome others, whom they had taken from their own Houſes.

The Names of the Men ſo committed were,

John Lawſon
Peter Caithery
Thomas Hinde
Robert Mayor
Matthew Jepſon
Matthew Baines
John Fowler
William Gunſon
John Jenkinſon
William Marſhall
John Walker
Robert Wilſon
William Harriſon
Timothy Taylor
Robert Thornton
Francis Shireſon
Richard Hinde
George Cawſon
Henry Croſsfield
William Greenbank
Thomas Hodgſon
Robert Proctor
William Maſher
John Birlow
Chriſtopher Barrow
Robert Taylor
Robert Bruce
William Baines
Thomas Green.

And of the Women,
Mary Bruce, *Dorothy Baines*, *Ellen Hodgkinſon*, *Anne Stubbs*, *Jennet Tennant* and *Jane Dickenſon*.

Beſides theſe, were ſent to Priſon about the ſame time, *Margaret Aikinſon* for reproving a Prieſt, *Alice Ambroſe* and *Mary Tomkins* for declaring Truth in the Market Place, and *John Lawſon*, committed by an Order of Seſſions, for refuſing the Oath when tendered him in Court.

On the ſame 27th of the 11th Month, were committed to the ſame Priſon, twenty Perſons, four of them for refuſing the Oaths, and the reſt for not giving Sureties for their good Behaviour, and to anſwer at the next Aſſizes, namely,

Ralph Barnes
Samuel Barnes
John Minſhall
Samuel Barrow
Thomas Barnes
Henry Holbrooke
John Johnſon
Thomas Earle
Thomas Taylor
Richard Holden
Gilbert Hoult
Richard Tarbocke
John Seddon
Samuel Dunbabin
John Barrow
Samuel Minchall
Savage Maſon
John Mercer
Richard Gooſe and
James Barton.

At *Mancheſter*,
On the 10th of the 12th Month 1660, were taken out of a religious Meeting, and committed to *Lancaſter*-Goal for refuſing the Oaths, *Richard Madder*, *Edward Dawſon*, *Nehemiah Poole*, *Arthur Walker*, *Hannah Tayler*, *Mary Moſs* and *Ellen Alred*.

At *Clethero*,
On the 13th of the firſt Month, 1660, *John Weſt*, *Chriſtopher Weſt*, *William Hanſon*, *Thomas Ackringly*, *Robert Ardington*, *Elizabeth Driver* and

and *Anne Driver*, with *Thomas Pateſield*, a poor Labouring-man, at whoſe Houſe they met for the Worſhip of God, were taken thence by Conſtables, and by two Juſtices committed to *Lancaſter*-Caſtle, for refuſing to take the Oaths.

At *Haſlenden*,

On the 17th of the twelfth Month 1660,

Abraham Hayworth	Mary Royſteron
Henry Birtwhiſtle	Alice Royſteron
Richard Radcliffe	Agnes Robinſon
John Grime	Katharine Doe
Laurence Taylor	Iſabel Radcliffe
James Radcliffe	Elizabeth Birtwhiſtle
Henry Wood	Margaret Birtwhiſtle
John Cowper	Mary Hayworth and
Iſabel Wood	Elizabeth Hayworth,

being met together, were taken by a Conſtable, and kept with a Guard all Night: Among them was the Wife of *Henry Wood*, who coming to ſee her, was alſo detained, and together with the Reſt committed to Priſon, for refuſing the Oaths.

At *Trawden*,

The following Perſons were taken out of the Houſe of *John Hartley*, where they were met for the Worſhip of God, by the High-Conſtable and ſome Soldiers, and for refuſing to take the Oaths committed to *Lancaſter*-Goal, where they lay above five Weeks, namely,

John Hartley	John Smith
Peter Shackleton	Samuel Driver
James Smithſon	John Hargreaves
Robert Atkinſon	Joſeph Catherly
William Whaley	William Heape
Nicholas Whitacre	John Sagar

Stephen Sagar
Richard Mitchell
Richard Hargreaves
Elizabeth Hartley
Mary Wilkinſon
Jennet Swaine
Jane Clayton
Ellen Pollard
Anne Pollard
Jane Wregles
Mary Mitchell
Anne Parker and
Alice Heape.

At *Downham.*

On the 27th of the 11th Month 1660, *James Whipp*, *Thomas Teatham*, *Elizabeth Eaſton*, *Mary Teatham*, *Elizabeth Lorimer*, *Anne Driver* and *Edward Hulley*, at whoſe Houſe they were met, were apprehended by a Conſtable, kept all Night, and next Day by a Juſtice of Peace committed to Priſon, for refuſing the Oaths. The Conſtable alſo took by Diſtreſs from the ſaid *Edward Hulley*, an Heifer worth 2 *l.* 12 *s.* for pretended Charges of carrying them to Goal; he alſo extorted by Arreſts and other vexatious Methods, from the ſaid *Edward*'s Relations, 3 *l.* 19 *s.* 6 *d.* on the ſame Pretence, although the Priſoners all of them did bear their own Expences.

At *Chippin.*

On the 9th of the eleventh Month 1660, *Robert Alſton* and *Thomas Bond*, were taken from their own Houſes by Soldiers, and carried to *Lancaſter* Priſon, without any Warrant or Mittimus.

Beſides the great Numbers already mentioned, we find that *John White* was taken from his own Houſe and ſent to Priſon, as were *William Tompſon*, *John Tompſon*, *John Moone*, *Henry Eccles*, and *Chriſtopher Parkinſon*, who were taken at a Meeting, and *William Gibſon*, who was committed for refuſing the Oath of Allegiance. Alſo

James

James Smith of *Poulton*, who after five Months Impriſonment, by Means of an envious Prieſt that had ſworn the Peace againſt him, being brought to the Seſſions, and deſiring that the Prieſt might ſhew the Ground of his pretended Fear; the Prieſt having no Cauſe to aſſign, ſtood ſilent ſome time; and at length, moved the Court that *James* might have the Oath of Allegiance tendered him, which the Juſtices comply'd with, and ſo inſtead of releaſing the poor Man from his unjuſt Impriſonment, ſent him to Goal again for refuſing the Oaths.

William Brewer and *John Thorne* were alſo impriſoned about the ſame time, with *Henry Hales* of *Inſkip*, and *Robert Biggs* of *Hollowmire*.

So that about the End of the Year 1660, were Priſoners together at *Lancaſter* no fewer than 270 Perſons of thoſe called *Quakers*, moſtly for refuſing to take the Oaths, a Snare which few of them eſcaped; their conſtant and publick Aſſembling for Worſhip expoſing them to a General Proſecution, which yet continued, for

In the Year 1661,

On the 16th Day of the 4th Month, *Edward Lord*, *Ralph Ridgway*, *Nehemiah Poole*, *Edward Dawſon*, *Richard Madder*, *James Bould*, *John Alred*, *John Blinkhorne*, *Henry Wood*, *John Wood*, *John Abraham*, *Iſaac Moſſe* and *Abraham Garſide*, met together with ſeveral others, to wait upon and worſhip the Lord, and their Meeting being ended, as they were coming out, they found the Paſſages beſet with armed Men, who would not ſuffer them to depart, till ſome Juſtices of the Peace came, who tendered them the Oath of Allegiance, ſaying, that the Law had appointed that as a Means to diſcover Papiſts, and

upon their Refuſal to take it, ſent them to *Lancaſter*-Goal.

At *Lancaſter.*

On the firſt of the 7th Month 1661, A Warrant was iſſued from three of the Deputy-Lieutenants of the County and other Magiſtrates, directed to the Marſhal and Bailiffs of *Lancaſter*, for the apprehending all *Quakers* that ſhould be found met together, by Virtue of which were ſoon after ſent to Priſon, the ſeveral Perſons following, *viz.*

Thomas Cumming
Robert Wilſon
Henry Croſfield
Thomas Harriſon
William Maſhater
Robert Taylor
George Eſcridge
Robert Walker
Thomas Hodgſon
William Gunſon
John Fowler
Timothy Taylor
Robert Bruce
William Taylor
Matthew Jepſon
Robert Thornton
Bryan Hodgſon
William Weaver
George Cawſon
William Harriſon
Robert Mayor
William Coward and
Richard Hinde.

At *Cartmell.*

Several of thoſe who had been ſent to Priſon laſt Year, being diſcharged and taken again at a Meeting, were recommitted; and with them *William Pull*, *Philip Braithwaite* and *Richard Simpſon.*

At the Seſſions and Aſſizes held in the Summer 1661, many of thoſe who had been committed in the foregoing Year were ſet at Liberty; yet there remained above fifty Priſoners in *Lancaſter*-Caſtle, till the Seſſions in the 11th Month 1661,

1661, a † Repreſentation of whoſe Caſe being drawn up and preſented to the Juſtices at that Seſſions, ſeemed to diſpoſe their Minds to Mercy; for they ordered them all to be indicted, fined ſuch as were convicted in very ſmall Sums, and then ſet them all at Liberty.

Anno 1663,

Thomas Chorley of *Cranforth*, a poor Miller, having a Family to maintain, was taken out of a Meeting, and kept till the Seſſions, and then for refuſing the Oath of Allegiance committed to *Lancaſter*-Caſtle, where he lay ſeveral Years.

Thomas Waters of *Bootle* in *Millam*, going to viſit ſome Friends at *Swarthmore*, was taken and ſent to Priſon till the Seſſions, and then recommitted for refuſing the Oaths.

William Greave, ſummoned to be a Juryman and refuſing to be ſworn, the Court tendered him the Oath of Allegiance and ſent him to Priſon.

John Stubbs a poor Man, having a Wife and four Children, was taken from them, carried to the Seſſions, and thence to Goal, for refuſing to take the Oaths.

Thomas Davenport, a weakly Man above ſixty Years of Age, and *James Brown* a lame Man of *Cheſhire*, who came to *Lancaſter* to viſit ſome of their Friends ſick in Priſon went over to *Swarthmore* to a Meeting, from whence they were taken and ſent to Priſon till Seſſions, and then for refuſing the Oaths were recommitted to Priſon, where *Davenport* fell ſick in a ſhort time after.

William Wilſon was ſent to Priſon this Year for refuſing the Oaths, and *John Satterthwaite* and *Edward Satterthwaite* for Meeting, as alſo *George Holme*.

We

† *Appendix*, No. XXIV.

We ſhall next give a Relation of the Sufferings of *George Fox* and *Margaret Fell*, in whoſe Houſe at *Swarthmore* he was taken, by a Warrant from one Major *Porter*, who after ſome † Examination, committed him to *Lancaſter*-Caſtle, expreſſing in the Mittimus, *That he had endeavoured to raiſe Inſurrections and embroil the Kingdom in Blood*, and directing, *That he ſhould be kept in Cuſtody, till releaſed by the King and Parliament.* Hereupon *Margaret Fell* not only publiſhed a ‖ Repreſentation of the Caſe directed *To all Magiſtrates*, but, together with * *Anne Curtis* of *Reading*, went to the King himſelf and interceded for his Diſcharge; ſome time after he was ſent for to *London* by an *Habeas Corpus*, and the Sheriff, well knowing his Innocence, permitted him to go up, with ſome of his Friends, without any Guard, only his own Promiſe to appear before the Judges at *Weſtminſter*, ſuch a Day, if the Lord permitted.

He appeared accordingly, accompanied with *Robert Widders*, *Richard Hubberthorn* and *Eſquire Marſh* of the King's Bed-Chamber. The Charge againſt him was read in Court, but no Accuſer appearing, Eſquire *Marſh* ſignified to the Judges, *That it was the King's Pleaſure* GEORGE Fox *ſhould be ſet at Liberty*. So the Court ordered the Sheriffs ** Return of the *Habeas Corpus* to be laid before the King, that he might ſee for what he was committed. Upon Peruſal thereof, and Conſideration of the whole Matter, the King being ſatisfied of *George*'s Innocency, di-

† Appendix, No. XXV. ‖ Appendix, No. XXVI.

* *Anne Curtis*, was the Daughter of a noted Royaliſt of *Briſtol*, who had been Sheriff there, and was hanged near his own Door for endeavouring to bring in the King.

** Appendix, No. XXVII.

directed his Secretary to ſign † a Warrant for his Diſcharge, purſuant whereto ‖ an Order was iſſued by the Marſhal of the King's Bench, in whoſe Cuſtody he then was, for ſetting him at Liberty, which was forthwith done, after he had ſuffered about twenty Weeks Impriſonment, ſo wrongfully, that Major *Porter* who committed him was afraid of being proſecuted for ſo doing, there being ſome who would have perſuaded *George* to take the Advantage of the Law againſt him and others; but he replied, *I ſhall leave them to the Lord, if the Lord forgive them, I ſhall not trouble my ſelf with them.*

In the Year 1663, *George Fox* was again impriſoned in *Lancaſter*-Caſtle, and *Margaret Fell* ſoon after, of which take her own * Account.

'GEORGE FOX went into *Weſtmorland* and *Cumberland*, and had ſome Meetings among Friends, and came to *Swarthmore*, and they ſent out Warrants for him and took him, and ſent him to *Lancaſter*-Caſtle. About a Month after the ſame Juſtices ſent for me to *Ulverſtone*, where they were ſitting at a private Seſſions, and when I came there, they asked me ſeveral Queſtions, and ſeemed to be offended at me for keeping a Meeting at my Houſe, and ſaid, *They would tender me the Oath of Allegiance*, I anſwered, *They knew I could not ſwear, and why ſhould they ſend for me from my own Houſe, where I was about my lawful Occaſions, to enſnare me, What had I done?* They ſaid, *If I would not keep Meetings at my Houſe they would not tender me the Oath.* I told them, *I ſhould*

† Appendix, No. XXVIII. ‖ Appendix No. XXIX.
* *Margaret Fell's* Works, *p.* 7, 8.

'*ſhould not deny my Faith and Principles for any*
'*thing they could do againſt me, and while it pleaſed*
'*the Lord to let me have an Houſe I would endea-*
'*vour to worſhip him in it.* So they cauſed the
'Oath to be read and tendered it to me, and
'when I refuſed it, telling them, *I could not*
'*take the Oath for Conſcience Sake,* Chriſt Jeſus
'*having forbid it*; then they made a Mittimus,
'and committed me Priſoner to *Lancaſter*-
'Caſtle, and there *George Fox* and I remained
'Priſoners until next Aſſizes, and they indicted
'us upon the Statute for denying the Oath of
'Allegiance, for they tendered it to both of us
'again at the Aſſizes, and the Indictments were
'found againſt us. The next Aſſizes we came
'to * Trial, and *George Fox*'s Indictment was
'found to be dated wrong, both in the Day of the
'Month and in the Year of the King's Reign, ſo
'that his Indictment was quaſh'd, but mine they
'would not allow the Errors that were in it to
'make it void, although there were ſeveral, ſo
'they paſſed Sentence of *Premunire* upon me,
'which was, *That I ſhould be out of the King's*
'*Protection, and forfeit all my Eſtate Real and*
'*Perſonal to the King, and Impriſonment during*
'*Life*: But the Great God of Heaven and Earth
'ſupported my Spirit under this ſevere Sentence,
'that I was not terrified, but gave this Anſwer
'to Judge *Turner*, who gave the Sentence, *Al-*
'*though I am out of the King's Protection, yet I*
'*am not out of the Protection of Almighty God*: So
'then I remained in Priſon twenty Months, be-
'fore I could get ſo much Favour of the She-
'riff as to go to my own Houſe, which then
'I had for a little time, and returned to Priſon
'again: And when I had been a Priſoner about
'four

* See an Abſtract of their Trial in the Appendix, No. XXX.

'four Years, I was ſet at Liberty by an Order 'of the King and Council, in 1668.

As to *George Fox*, though upon pleading the Errors in his Indictment it was quaſhed, and the Judge declared him at Liberty, yet he would not ſuffer him to depart the Court, but tendered him the Oath again, and recommitted him to Priſon till the next Aſſizes, which were held on the 16th of the 1ſt Month 1664-5, where after † Trial, they paſſed the Sentence of *Premunire* upon him alſo, but in his Abſence, which was illegal.

The Place where he had lain all that Winter, was a ſmoky Tower, ſometimes ſo thick with Smoke, that he could ſcarce ſee the Candle when it burned, and was almoſt ſmothered. Beſides it rained in upon his Bed, and his Shirt has been ſometimes wet as Muck, in attempting to ſtop out the Rain: And being ſtopt, the Wind being high, would blow it open again. In ſhort, he was ſo ſtarved with Cold and Wet, that his Body was greatly ſwelled and much benummed: In this Condition they removed him about the 3d Month 1665, to *Scarborough*-Caſtle, where they confined him in a Room next the Sea-ſide, ſo open, that the Wind and Rain came in, without Chimney or Fire Place, ſo that his Clothes were wet, and his Fingers ſwelled as big again as uſual, nor could he, though he was at ſome Expence about it, keep out the Weather. They ſuffered few or no Friends to come at him, ſo that he was, as to them, like a Man buried alive. The Deputy-Governour told him, *That the King, knowing he had a great Intereſt in the People, had ſent him thither, that if there ſhould be any*

† Appendix, No. XXXI.

any ſtirring in the Nation, they ſhould hang him over the Wall, to keep the People down. To which he anſwered, *If that be deſired and permitted you, I am ready; for I never feared Death, nor Sufferings; but am known to be an innocent peaceable Man, free from all Stirrings and Plottings, and am one that ſeeks the Good of all Men.* At length his Patience having ſurmounted their Cruelty, and his Innocence pleading for him, the Keepers became more favourable and reſpectful to him, ſo that he wanted not the common Accomodations of a Priſoner; and when the Officers and Soldiers had Occaſion to ſpeak of him, they would ſay, *He was as ſtiff as a Tree, and as pure as a Bell, for we could never bow him.* After about ſeventeen Months Impriſonment there he was ſet at Liberty, by an Order from the King and Council, in 1666. And the Governour of the Caſtle gave him the following Paſſport,

'Permit the Bearer hereof *George Fox*, late 'a Priſoner here, and now diſcharged by his 'Majeſty's Order, quietly to paſs about his 'lawful Occaſions without any Moleſtation: 'Given under my Hand at *Scarborough*-Caſtle, 'the firſt Day of *September*, 1666.

Jordan Croſslands,

Governour of Scarborough-*Caſtle.*

The ſeveral Perſons following were fined, and had their Goods taken by Diſtreſs, for meeting together, *viz.*

Anno 1663 and 1664.

From *Robert Wales* of *Ulverſtone*, for 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* demanded, Goods worth 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

From

From *Robert Briggs*, for 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* demanded, Goods worth 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

From *T. Croſsfield*, for 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* demanded, Goods worth 2*l.* 16*s.*

From *James Lancaſter*, for 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* demanded, Goods worth 3*l.* 6. 8*d.*

From *Richard Cleaton*, for 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* demanded, Goods worth 6*l.* 8*s.*

From *Richard Fell* of *Becklay*, for 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* demanded, Goods worth 4*l.* 10.

From *Richard Walker* of *Yewtree*, for 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* demanded, Goods worth 3*l.*

From *Giles Walker*, for 1 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* demanded, Goods worth 4*l.*

From *Thomas Chorley* of *Cranforth*, for 1 *l.* Goods worth 4*l.*

From *Robert Wilders*, for 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* demanded, Goods worth 6*l.* 10*s.*

From *Thomas Leaper*, for 1 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* demanded, Goods worth 4 *l.*

We find alſo fined for the ſame Cauſe, *Thomas Haverigg*, *George Fell*, *James Rigg*, *John Bakehouſe*, *William Withman*, *Thomas Cam*, *Chriſtopher Chorley*, *Anne Harriſon* Widow, and *John Benſon*.

We find alſo impriſoned in 1663, *Thomas Warriner*, *James Hadwen*, *Robert Clark*, *Richard Burrough* and *William Jackſon*. And in the Year 1665, *Leonard Fell* Servant to *Margaret Fell*, who was taken from her Houſe at *Swarthmore*. Alſo in 1665, *William Holme*, *Bernard Benſon*, *William Rigg*, *Thomas Sale*, *James Sikes* and *Thomas Yates*.

*On the 20th Day of the 6th Month 1665, there having been a Meeting at the Houſe of *Thomas Sale*

* This Article is inſerted in the very Words of one of the Sufferers.

Sale near *Bury*, which Meeting being ended, and ſome Friends being walking not far from the Houſe, there came two Conſtables of *Bury*, and two Church-Wardens (ſo called) of the ſame, with a Company of Men with them, who without any Warrant, violently took ſeven of us to *Bury*, before one called a Juſtice, who demanded on what Account we were at *Thomas Sale*'s? We ſaid, In the Fear of God to worſhip him, in Spirit and in Truth: And the next Day two Juſtices (ſo called) examined us a-part, labouring to enſnare us, yet nevertheleſs, being guided by one Spirit, we anſwered one and the ſame thing in Effect; and although they could prove nothing againſt us, but only being met together in the Name and Fear of God, they ſent ſeven of us to *Lancaſter*-Goal, *viz. Thomas Sale*, *James Sikes*, *John Aſhton*, *Arthur Walker*, *Thomas Yates*, *Richard Mather* and *John Wood*, who left behind us thirty-five Children, beſides our Wives and the reſt of our Families, all which we have given up into the Hands of God, having Hope in him, who in his tender Love and fatherly Pity hath called us, and made known unto us the Riches of his Goodneſs through Chriſt Jeſus our Lord and Saviour, for whoſe Sake we are freely given up to bear our Teſtimony amongſt this ungodlike Generation, rejoycing greatly that we are thought worthy to ſuffer for his Name's ſake, whoſe Name we bleſs, and to whom be Sung Praiſes (over the Heads of our Perſecutors) for ever and ever.

John Berley of *Lancaſter*, for a Fine of 11*s.* 8*d.* impoſed upon him, for refuſing to Swear when ſummoned on a Jury, had fifteen Sheep taken away, which coſt him 3*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

John

John Townſon was fined, and had a Cow worth 4*l.* taken from him, for refuſing to Swear to the Office of Conſtable.

At *Hawkſhead*,

William Saterthwaite, *Robert Penington*, *Thomas Penington*, *George Benſon*, *Thomas Docwra* and *Michael Wilſon*, were taken at a Meeting, and carried to the Juſtices, who ſent them to Priſon for refuſing to take the Oaths.

James Hartley was alſo impriſoned, for refuſing to Swear, as was *John Brewer* of *Eccleſton* eleven Weeks: And about the ſame time *James Fell* and *Chriſtopher Milner* were impriſoned above ſix Weeks, for being at a Meeting, and the ſaid *James Fell* was afterwards fined.

George Braithwaite and *George Holme* were alſo impriſoned, and *John Sands* died a Priſoner, for not Swearing, in the Year 1662.

4. *For not going to the Publick Worſhip.*

The ſeveral Perſons following were fined for abſenting themſelves from the Publick Worſhip, namely,

Reginald Holme
‖ Francis Benſon
John Dixon
Michael Wilſon
Richard Park of *Sunbreck*
Richard Cleaton
Jane Simonſon of *Rouſbeck* Widow
R. Brigg of *Hollowmire* and Thomas Benſon of *Ulverſtone*.

5. *For not paying* Eaſter-Offerings.

Reginald Walker, for 2*d.* demanded, had Goods taken from him worth 4*s.*

‖ The ſaid *Francis Benſon* had his Coat and Hat taken from him for being at a Meeting, and his Daughter a Petticoat.

Elizabeth Wilſon, a poor Servant Maid, for 2*d.* demanded, had Clothes taken from her to the Value of 4*s.* 6*d.*

Michael Wilſon, for 2*d.* demanded, had taken from him an Hat worth 2*s.* 8*d.*

A Peculiar CASE.

Henry Fell, an honeſt innocent Man, was publickly whipt at *Thetford*, by the Mayor's Order, and aſſigned to paſs from Pariſh to Pariſh as a wandering Rogue, a Seducer of the People, a Jeſuitick Deluder, and one who refuſed the Oath of Allegiance. This was done on the 28th of the 3d Month, 1660.

SECT.

SECT. VI.

Containing the Sufferings in *Leiceſterſhire*, *Lincolnſhire*, *London* and *Middleſex*.

I. *LEICESTERSHIRE.*

1. *For not paying Tithes.*

By Impriſonment.

Edward Muggleſton the Elder, whom in our former Volume we mentioned to have been impriſoned at *Leiceſter* in 1656, was continued a Priſoner until he died, which was on the 4th Day of the 9th Month 1661, after two or three Weeks Sickneſs. He died in ſweet Peace with the Lord, to the Teſtimony of whoſe Truth he had been faithful and obedient.

We find impriſoned in the County-Goal at *Leiceſter* in the Year 1662, *John Swann*, *William Smith* the Elder, *William Smith* the Younger, and *William Perkins*.

1663. *Robert Day* of *Clawſon*, impriſoned for not paying Tithes, was diſcharged this Year.

1664 and 1665, *John Evans* of *Wigſton* ſuffered Impriſonment eighteen Months, part of the time in a nafty Dungeon, and the other Part in a Room over an Houſe of Office, very unpleaſant.

Richard Jarvis a poor Labouring-Man, ſuffered twelve Weeks Impriſonment, for not paying Tithes, in 1663.

2. *For not paying Steeple-Houſe Rates.*

1662. *John Edinborough* of *Hoſe* in the *Vale*, for 6*d.* demanded, had Goods taken from him worth 7*s.* 6*d.*

Robert Day of *Long-Clawſon*, for 8*d.* demanded, had Goods taken from him worth 4*s.* 6*d.*

Edward Marrot, had Goods taken from him worth 2*s.*

3. *For refuſing to Swear.*

A Copy of a Letter written from Leiceſter-*Goal: Dated the* 20th *of the* 12th *Month*, 1660.

'FRIENDS,

'IT lieth upon us to give an Account of our 'Sufferings, we being in Number twenty-'five, which are impriſoned becauſe we cannot 'Swear, we expecting that more will be 'brought to Priſon. We be under the Op-'preſſion of a cruel Goaler, who refuſeth to let 'us have neceſſary Proviſion brought to us, 'and one who is a Friend which we have em-'ployed for that Purpoſe, when ſhe hath made 'Proviſion ready for us, and brought it to the 'Door, the Goaler hath ſeveral times turned it 'back, with cruel threatning Words, ſaying, '*He would break her Neck, if he took her coming* '*in at the Door.* And many of us being very 'poor Men in the Outward, ſcarce able to pro-'vide for our Families, when at Liberty, and 'ſome of us being fifteen or ſixteen Miles from 'our outward Beings, and ſo unable to buy our

'ſelves

'ſelves Proviſions at the Goaler's exceſſive Rates:
'Some of us have been impriſoned five Weeks;
'One, his Wife being near the time of her De-
'livery of Child, his Friends deſiring but a
'ſhort time for him to go and ſpeak to his Wife;
'his Brother offering to ſtay in his Room the
'time, was denied; another was brought to
'Priſon from his Wife, ſhe being delivered of a
'Child but two Days before. And ſome of our
'Friends being brought to Priſon, had the
'Coats taken off their Backs by the Soldiers,
'and not reſtored again; another Friend's Wife
'being very weak and not likely to continue
'long, ſhe deſiring much to ſee her Huſband,
'who deſired upon Security, ſo much Liberty
'of the Goaler to go ſee her, but he denied it:
'It lying much upon the Friend to go ſee his
'Wife in that Condition, he acquainted one of the
'Commiſſioners with it, who ſent his Warrant
'to the Goaler to ſet the Friend at Liberty,
'and that Warrant ſhould be his Diſcharge,
'but the Goaler kept the Warrant, and re-
'fuſed to let him go, except he would pay him
'a Mark Fees. We are forced to hire Rooms
'at exceſſive Rates, by reaſon that we cannot
'have a Free Priſon to hold us ſo as that we
'might lie down, there being ſo many Deb-
'tors and Felons in it. Three of the Friends
'who are impriſoned are *Northamptonſhire* Men,
'One, whoſe Name is *William Vincent*, who had
'been impriſoned at *Northampton*, near four-
'teen Months, it being but two Weeks after
'he was put out, but he was brought to Priſon
'here, he being a Man in much bodily Weak-
'neſs, with many running Sores upon him, and
'by outward Appearance is not like to continue
'long, his Wife alſo being in the Town, and
'bringing him ſome warm Food, which ſhe

'had provided for him, was turned back, and 'not ſuffered to bring it him. Likewiſe the 'Goaler denies to let him have a Candle at his 'own Charge, whereby he might dreſs his Sores, 'it being a dark Place where he is lockt up by 'Day-Light, likewiſe not ſuffering a few Boards 'which were their own, to hold the Straw up, 'but did take them from them.

Subſcribed by

Edward Muggleſtone
George Power
Robert Pimm
John Evatt
Thomas Orton
Robert Bakewell
John Elliott
William Smith
William Perkins
Richard Read
Thomas Marſhall
Peter Hincks
Samuel Ward
George Almon
Thomas Falkner
Robert Cliffe
Robert Day
William Gregory
John Swann
Richard Farmer
William Horton
William Vincent
Roger Sturges
William Tomſon
William Line.

1662. *William Bramſton*, was impriſoned five Weeks for not Swearing, fined five Pounds, and had two Calves taken by Diſtreſs.

At the Aſſize in *Leiceſter*, in the 6th Month, 1662. were fined *Richard Church*, *George Barford*, *William Caunt*, *Richard Read*, and others, for refuſing the Oaths.

Anno 1661. Were committed for refuſing the Oath of Allegiance, *William Dracut*, *Daniel Smith*, *Robert Day*, *Robert Cliffe*, *John Doubleday*, *Nicholas Juxon* of *Hinckley*, *Humphry Woolrich*, *George Brown*, *Thomas Palmer*, *Thomas Goodman* and *James Smith*.

There

1663. There were alſo fined for refuſing to Swear, *Thomas Sanderſon*, who had his Goods taken worth 1*l.* 10*s.* and *Richard Church*, who after five Weeks Impriſonment for a Fine of five Marks, had two Cows taken from him worth 5*l.* 10*s.*

4. *For Meeting together to worſhip God.*

1661. *Richard Poole* was taken out of a Meeting and ſent to Priſon, where he lay ſeveral Months.

At *Huſband's Beteſworth*,

On the 30th of the 10th Month 1661, *Roger Sturgis*, and *Alice* his Wife, and four other Friends, went to viſit *William Fellows* then ſick in Bed, and being by his Bedſide, a Conſtable with four Soldiers and others armed with Swords and Staves came in, and haled them out of the Houſe, kept them Priſoners all Night at an Alehouſe, and next Day had them ſeven Miles to a Juſtice's Houſe, who hearing the Caſe, that they were only viſiting a ſick Man, ſet them at Liberty, all except one Woman, whom he ordered the Officers to carry to the High-Conſtable, three of her Friends went with her, and being come thither, the High-Conſtable, *James Oliver*, made a Mittimus and ſent them to *Leiceſter*-Goal; but the Mittimus being illegal, the Goaler refuſed to receive them, thus after they had been barbarouſly abuſed and harraſſed to and fro ſome Days, they were ſet at Liberty.

On the 2d of the 7th Month 1662, *George Fox*, *William Smith*, *Margaret Baliff*, *Suſanna Frith*, *Joane Brockſby*, *Henry Walker*, *Edward*

Muggleſton, *Thomas Fowkes* and *Joane Roe*, being met together at a Friend's Houſe in *Swaning-ton*, came in the Lord *Behmen*, alias *Swords*, with ſeveral others, and entred the Houſe with Swords and Piſtols, and ſaid, *There was a Meeting*, tho' it was not ſo; however they cauſed the Friends to be ſecured that Night, and next Day the ſaid Lord *Behmen* made out a * Mittimus and ſent them to *Leiceſter*-Goal, where they were detained till the 30th of the ſame Month, and then at the Seſſions were ſet at Liberty.

We find alſo that *Leonard Fell*, *Samuel Hooton* and *William Sly*, were Priſoners at *Leiceſter* at the ſame time.

There were alſo taken out of their peaceable Meetings this Year and ſent to Priſon, where they lay, ſome ſeven, others twelve Weeks, the ſeveral Perſons following, *viz.*

Thomas Allen	Obadiah Wilkins
John Allen	Nicholas Pawley
William Timſon	Thomas Palmer
John Carter	Joane Wilkins
John Warren	Anne Line
John Treſter	Mary Wood
William Line	Anne Cane
William Green	Anne Smith and
Samuel Wilſon	Sarah Lea.

The ſeveral Perſons following, were impriſoned and fined, and had their Goods taken away for meeting together to worſhip God, *viz.*

Samuel Hooton, impriſoned 8 Weeks; and for 5 *l.* demanded, had Goods taken from him worth 14*l.*

William

* *Appendix*, No. XXXII.

William Smith, impriſoned eight Weeks, and for 5 *l.* demanded, had Goods taken from him worth 11 *l.*

William Marſhall, impriſoned eight Weeks, for 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* demanded, had Goods taken from him worth 6*l.*

Richard Leake, impriſoned eight Weeks, for 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* demanded, had Goods taken from him worth 6*l.* 10*s.*

Matthew Rudkin, impriſoned five Weeks, for 2 *l.* demanded, had Goods taken from him worth 8 *l.*

Nicholas Juxon, impriſoned eight Weeks, for 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* demanded, had Goods taken from him worth 4 *l.*

Edward Muggleſton, impriſoned three Weeks, for 2 *l.* demanded, had Goods taken from him worth 5*l.*

John Skilcock, had a Cow taken from him worth four Pounds, on the ſame Account.

1663. *Elizabeth Doubleday* was taken at a Meeting at *Silby*, and ſent to *Leiceſter*-Priſon, where ſhe was confined among Felons, in an unhealthful manner, ſeventeen Women being ſhut up in a Room but four Yards long and two Yards broad.

We find alſo impriſoned in 1664, being taken at a Meeting, *Nathaniel Newton*, *Henry Sidons*, *William Medcalf*, *Francis Allen*, *John Palmer*, *William Bodycoat*, and *William Sibly*.

5. *For not putting off the Hat*, &c.

On the 23d of the 7th Month 1661, *Thomas Taylor* going towards *Swanington*, was met by a Company of Soldiers, and becauſe he paſſed ſimply by them, not anſwering the high Mind in ſome of them, they cried out a *Phanatick*, and

ſo

ſo rode after him, brought him back, kept him Priſoner that Night, and next Day hurried him to and fro, till at length two Country Juſtices committed him to *Leiceſter*-Goal, as a Diſturber of the Peace, and for refuſing the Oath of Allegiance.

John Boyer of *Leiceſter*, for no other Cauſe that he knew of, but that he did not pull off his Hat to the Earl of *Gray*, was beaten by one of his Servants with a great Cudgel about the Head, that he was all bloody, and then ſtruck down among the Willows into the Water, and there left for dead: Recovering a little, he got Home with much ado, but from that time quite loſt his Eye-ſight, and ſhortly after died of the Bruiſes he had received.

6. *For* Abſence *from the Publick Worſhip.*

1663. There were fined, *John Timſley*, *Richard Read*, *William Perkins*, *Thomas Hooton* and *Chriſtopher Leves*.

II. *LINCOLNSHIRE.*

1. *For Nonpayment of* Tithes.

THOMAS RICHARDSON, was committed to the County-Goal for Tithes, upon an Attachment out of the Exchequer, the Warrant bearing Date the 24th of *December* 1661.

2. *For* Abſenting *themſelves from the* Publick Worſhip.

The ſeveral Perſons following, were committed to Priſon upon Writs *de Excommunicato Capiendo*, for not coming to the Pariſh Church, and hearing Divine Service there, *viz.*

1663. On the 22d of the 10th Month, *Charles Howet* of *Grantham*, Baker.

1664. On the 30th of the 3d Month, *Robert Baguly* of *Croyland*.

William Brown of the ſame.

On the 25th of the 6th Month, *William Hayworthingham* of *North Somercotes*.

William Parnell of *Epworth*.

1665. On the 27th of the 10th Month, *William Anthony* of *Weſton*, Huſbandman.

On the 28th of the 1ſt Month, *Roger Williams* of *Lincoln*, Sadler.

On the 10th of the 7th Month, *William Berrier*, *Robert Scott*, *John Aſhton* and *William Powton*, all of *Crowle*.

III. *LONDON* and *MIDDLESEX.*

IN the City of *London*, the Meetings of thoſe called *Quakers* were generally undiſturbed, during the firſt ſix Months after the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. who in his Declaration from *Breda* had thus expreſt himſelf, 'We declare a Liberty to tender Conſciences, 'and that no Man ſhall be diſquieted or called 'in Queſtion for Differences of Opinion in Mat-'ters of Religion, which do not diſturb Peace 'of the Kingdom'. Purſuant to which he ſeemed at firſt inclined to act, for upon the Interceſſion of *Margaret Fell* and others, he cauſed about ſeven Hundred of that People who had been impriſoned under the Government of *Oliver* and *Richard Cromwell*, to be ſet at Liberty. But this Calm was ſucceeded by a violent Storm, occaſioned by an Inſurrection of thoſe called *Fifth-Monarchy-Men*, upon which a Proclamation was iſſued againſt their Meetings, including alſo thoſe of the *Quakers*, though they were intirely peaceable, and had not the leaſt Hand in any Commotion. *Richard Brown*, then Lord-Mayor, a fierce and virulent Man, purſued this innocent People, with the utmoſt Rigour. Many of them were taken from their own Houſes and Employments, others pluckt out of their Beds, and many taken from their Religious Meetings, where there Enemies were ſure to find them, and committed to *Newgate* in ſuch Numbers that they had not Room to ſit or lie down, nor ſcaree to ſtand one by another. There were at one time in that Goal, of the Mayor's own Committing, 346 Perſons, of whom about an hundred were crowded up in one Room, and divers of them fell

ſick

ſick through the Stench and Cloſeneſs of the Place.

To particularize all their Sufferings would fill a large Volume, we ſhall therefore content our ſelves with mentioning the Numbers ſent to Priſon Monthly, during his Mayoralty, referring for their Names to an Alphabetical Index of them, at the End of the Book.

1660. Were committed to Priſon,

In the	10th Month	14
	11th	185
	12th	81
1661.	1ſt	40
	2d	5
	4th	7
	8th	5

In all 337 Perſons,

whoſe Names we have mentioned, though the Number was far greater, many being omitted who were carried to Priſon by Officers and Soldiers, without any legal or regular Commitment.

Such was the Pride and Paſſion of this Lord-Mayor, that he could not endure the Sight of a *Quaker*, though at a Diſtance; for on the 31ſt of the 1ſt Month 1661, as he paſſed through the Guild-Hall, he eſpied one *Edward Gollin* a pretty Way from him, with his Hat on, inoffenſively diſcourſing with ſome Perſons met there about Buſineſs, whereupon the Mayor ordered him to be ſent to *Newgate*. Another time going to the ſame Place, he eſpies two Men in the Yard near *Blackwell-hall* with their Caps on,

on, whereupon he ſent for them and † committed them to the Counter. Again, as One *Philip Harwood* was coming up *Foſter-Lane*, the Mayor riding by, ſtopt his Horſe, and aſked, *If he were not a Quaker? Philip* anſwered, *I am ſo called*, upon which the Mayor, without any more Words, ordered him to *Newgate*, where he lay about three Months. At another time, *Nicholas Ridley* coming to him to intercede for his Wife's Liberty, who had been taken at a Meeting and ſent to Bridewell, where ſhe fell ſick, *the Mayor* replied, *Let her lie there and rot, thee mayſt get thee another Wife the ſooner*, and inſtead of ſhewing Mercy to the poor Woman, ſent her Huſband to *Newgate*, for aſking it.

In his Mayoralty were alſo committed to *Newgate*, *John Lawrence*, *Richard Davis* and *Richard Crane*, for opening their Shops on the Day called *Chriſtmaſs-Day*.

In the Beginning of the Year 1662, the firſt ‖ *Conventicle Act* came in Force, by which many ſuffered.

On the 11th of the 3d Month 1662, five Perſons were taken from a Meeting in *John's-Street* in *Sepulchres* Pariſh, by One *Philip Miller*, and

a

† See their Mittimus in the *Appendix*, No. XXXIII. And their Letter to the ſucceeding *Lord Mayor*. *Appendix*, No. XXXIV.

‖ By this Act it was ordained, that if any Perſon ſhould refuſe to take an Oath, where by Law required, or ſhould maintain the taking any Oath unlawful, or if the Perſons called *Quakers* ſhould meet for Religious Exerciſe after the 24th of *March*, 1661, being thereof convicted, ſhould forfeit for the firſt Offence five Pounds, for the ſecond Offence ten Pounds, to be levied by Diſtreſs; and for want of ſuch Diſtreſs, to be impriſoned for the firſt Offence three Months, and for the ſecond ſix Months: And upon Conviction for the 3d Offence, he or ſhe ſhould abjure the Realm, or otherwiſe the King and Council might cauſe him or them to be tranſported, to any of the King's Plantations beyond the Seas.

a Rabble attending him, without any Warrant, and carried before a Juſtice, who ſent them to *Newgate*.

On the 13th of the ſame Month, the ſaid *Miller* taking with him a Conſtable, entred the Meeting, and with a Cane in his Hand beat down ſeveral of the Friends, becauſe they would not depart at his Command, and then laid violent Hands on others, whom he carried before a Juſtice, who took their Words to come again next Morning: They did ſo, and he ordered them to go to *Hicks's-Hall*, before the Juſtices then ſitting, who after ſome Examination, committed nine of them to *Newgate*.

On the 25th of the ſame Month, a Captain with Soldiers, haled thirty-nine Perſons by Force out of the *Bull* and *Mouth* Meeting, to *Paul's* Church-Yard, to called, where they were kept ſome time with a Guard, and then had before Alderman *Richard Brown*, who in his Pride and Fury laid violent Hands on an aged Man, and pulled him down by the Brims of his Hat, and without any Examination ſent him and three others to *Newgate*, where they were kept ſome Days ſo cloſe, that their Friends and Relations were not ſuffered to ſpeak with them.

On the ſame Day † twenty-one Perſons taken by Soldiers from a Meeting, at the *Snail* in *Tower-ſtreet*, were by the ſaid *Richard Brown's* Verbal

† *When theſe Perſons were brought before* Richard Brown, *he* 'in a furious Manner, ſtruck ſome and kicht others; which made one of 'the Priſoners, ſeeing how* Brown *ſmote one with his Fiſt on the 'Face, and kicks him on the Shin, ſay,* What, *Richard*, wilt thou 'turn Murderer? *Thou didſt not do ſo, when I was a Soldier under 'thy Command at* Abingdon, *and then commandedſt me with others 'to ſearch People's Houſes for Pyes and Roaſt Meat, becauſe they kept 'Chriſtmaſs as an holy Time; and we brought the Perſons Priſoners*

to

Verbal Order ſent to *Newgate*; whither alſo were committed the ſame Day by Sir *John Robinſon* Lieutenant of the Tower, ſix others taken from a Meeting in *Wheeler-ſtreet*.

On the firſt of the fourth Month, a Company of Soldiers, with Swords drawn and Matches lighted, ruſhed into the *Bull and Mouth* Meeting, ſeized the Preacher, and carried him to the Guard at *Paul*'s, then returning they fetched two others, and carried them all three to *Newgate*, from whence after ſome Hours they were brought before the Mayor, who recommitted them, and for ſome time their Acquaintance and Friends were not ſuffered to viſit them.

On the ſame Day twelve Perſons taken out of a Meeting at *Mile-End Green*, were committed to *Newgate* by the Lieutenant of the Tower.

On the 8th of the 4th Month, five Perſons from the *Bull and Mouth* Meeting, and ſix from that in *Alderſgate ſtreet*, were carried to *Newgate* by Soldiers, without any Warrant or Mittimus in Writing.

On

'*to the Guard, for obſerving the ſame*. For ſuch a preciſe Man 'the ſaid *Brown* was at that time, that he pretended to root out 'that ſuperſtitious Cuſtom; though there was Reaſon to queſtion 'whether his Heart was ſincere in this Reſpect: However, ſuch 'blind Zeal was unfit to convince People of Superſtition, and '*Brown* well knowing, that by his former Carriage he had very 'much diſobliged thoſe of the Church of *England*, endeavoured 'now to make Amends for it, by his fierce Brutality againſt the 'harmleſs *Quakers*, and ſo come into Favour with the Eccleſi-'aſticks and Courtiers. One of *Brown*'s Family having heard 'what was ſaid to him, *replied*, There's an *Abingdon* Bird. To 'which *Brown* return'd, *He is a Rogue for all that*, and ſtruck him 'with his Fiſt under the Chin, which made another Priſoner 'ſay, *What, a Magiſtrate and ſtrike!* Upon which, *Brown* with 'both his Hands pulled him down to the Ground by the Brim of 'his Hat, and then commanded the Soldiers to take them all away 'and carry them all to *Newgate*.' *Sewell*'s Hiſt. of the *Quakers*, page 350.

On the ſame Day, the Lieutenant of the Tower committed five Friends, who were taken from *Mile-End* Meeting; he alſo ſent at the ſame time to Bridewell two * Boys, the one thirteen, the other about ſixteen Years of Age.

On the 22d of the ſame Month, at the *Bull and Mouth*, a Party of Soldiers came and pluckt down him that was ſpeaking, and carried him to Priſon, beating and abuſing many others in a moſt violent Manner.

On the 29th, at the ſame Place came in a Party of Soldiers, with Swords and Muſquets and other Weapons, and by Force drove Men, Women and Children, out of the Meeting, uſing them very inhumanly: They carried *Daniel Baker* and forty others to *Paul's-Yard*, and thence ſome Hours after to *Newgate*, from whence they were had again in the Evening before *Richard Brown*, in whoſe Preſence, and by whoſe Command, they were beaten and abuſed, and after ſome time recommitted.

Nor were they only taken out of their Meetings, but from private Houſes alſo, for

On the 21ſt of the third Month 1662, came ſeveral Muſqueteers with naked Swords, into ſome private Dwellings, and took *Samuel Fiſher*, *Samuel Goodacre*, *Henry Green* and *John Grimſhur*, without ſhewing any Warrant, but their Swords, and carried them firſt to *Paul's-Yard*, where they were ſcoffed and abuſed by the Sol-

T diers,

* The Conſtancy of theſe Lads was remarkable, who being in *Bridewell*, had their Arms put into the Stocks, and there ſo pinched for the Space of two Hours, that their Wriſts were very much ſwelled, yet continued undaunted, nor could by the Keepers be forced to work, aſſerting their Innocence, and refuſing to eat but at their own Charge. They writ alſo during their Confinement, an Epiſtle or Exhortation to Friends Children, to be faithful in their Teſtimony to the Lord, againſt all Unrighteouſneſs.

diers, from thence through *Cheapſide* to the *Old Exchange*, and thence back through *Newgate-Market*, to *Richard Brown*'s Houſe in *Ivy-Lane*, who ſent them with a Mittimus to Bridewell, to be kept to hard Labour; but that Mittimus was next Morning changed for another, wherein they were charged with unlawful Meeting, and ordered to be detained till Seſſions. With them was committed to Bridewell *William Ames*, who was taken ſick there, and ſome time after diſcharged. He returned to *Amſterdam*, his dwelling Place, in a weak Condition, and never recovered, but died that Year.

At the Seſſions, which began the 25th of the fourth Month 1662, were brought to the Bar, *John Crook* of *London* Gent. *John Bolton* Goldſmith, and *Iſaac Grey* a Phyſician, to whom the Court tendered the Oath of Allegiance. *Crook*, a Man of good Elocution, and ſome Skill in the Laws, pleaded much againſt the Injuſtice of tendering the Oath to him, having been † ſix Weeks a Priſoner, and the Cauſe of his firſt Commitment not yet tried, of which he ought to be either acquitted or convicted in the firſt Place. This Plea, however juſt, was over-ruled, and the Court, determined to a rigorous Procedure, ordered them all to be indicted for refuſing the Oath. On the 28th they were called to Trial, when they deſired time to traverſe the ‖ Indictment till another Seſſions, but that was peremptorily denied, and a Jury were empanelled and ſworn to try them immediately; their Exceptions

† He was one of thoſe before mentioned, to have been taken out of the Meeting in *John's-Street*, on the 13th of the 3d Month.

‖ See the Copy of the Indictment with the Notes thereon, in the *Appendix*, No. XXXV.—A. and an *Account* of the *Trial*, No. XXXV.—B.

ceptions againſt ſome of the Jury, being thoſe Soldiers who had pluckt ſome of their Friends out of their Meetings, and carried them to Priſon without Warrant or legal Proceſs, were alſo over-ruled. And when upon the Trial they would have ſpoken in their own Defence, the Executioner was ordered to † ſtop their Mouths, the Court directing the Jury thus, *Go together, that which you have to find is*, whether *they have refuſed to take the Oath or no, which hath been ſworn before you, that they did refuſe: You need not go from the Bar.* So they laid their Heads together, and preſently gave in their Verdict. Upon which the Recorder paſſed this Sentence, *The Jury for the King do find*, that JOHN CROOK, JOHN BOLTON, and ISAAC GREY, *are Guilty of refuſing to take the Oath of Allegiance, for which you do incur a* Premunire, *which is a Forfeiture of all your real Eſtates during Life, and your perſonal Eſtates for ever, and you to be out of the King's Protection, and to be impriſoned during his Pleaſure: And this is your Sentence.* To which *John Crook* replied, *But we are ſtill under God's Protection.* So they were remanded to Priſon.

During the Trial of the aforeſaid Perſons, about fifty others were brought from *Newgate* to the Seſſions-Houſe, by the Keepers, but the Bench, in a paſſionate Manner, ordered them back again. About an Hour after the Keepers hurried them again to the Court, whither being come, the Judges looking angry, cried again, *Away with them, carry them back again, lock 'em up, away with 'em:* They were worried to and

† Though *John Crook* had ſeveral long Hearings previous to his being indicted, yet upon his Trial, that Liberty was refuſed him.

fro, but no Procedure made againſt them that Day.

On the firſt of the 5th Month, the third of the Week, about eighty Perſons were brought from *Newgate* to the Seſſions-Houſe, and many of them called forth to anſwer, by two, ſix, and ſometimes ten together, as the Clerk had ſeen fit to join them in one Indictment, there being Indictments prepared againſt about 100 of them, all in the ſame Form, *viz.*

London, ſſ.

'THE Jurors for our Lord the King, do 'preſent upon their Oath, that ——— '———late of *London*, &c. together with di- 'vers other Perſons to the ſaid Jurors unknown, 'to the Number of an Hundred Perſons, ——— '——— Day of *June*, in the fourteenth Year 'of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King '*Charles* II. of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, 'Defender of the Faith, *&c.* with Force of 'Arms, *&c.* in *London*, &c. to wit, in the 'Pariſh of Saint *Anne* and *Agnes* in the Ward 'of *Alderſgate London* aforeſaid, under Pretence 'of performing Religious Worſhip, otherwiſe 'than by the Laws of this Kingdom of *England* 'in this Kingdom is eſtabliſhed, unlawfully and 'tumultuouſly, did gather and aſſemble them- 'ſelves to the great Terror of his Majeſty's Peo- 'ple, and to the Diſturbance of the Peace of 'our now Lord the King, in Contempt of our 'ſaid Lord the King and his Laws, to the evil 'Example of all others in the like Caſe offend- 'ing, and againſt the Peace of our ſaid Lord 'the King, his Crown and Dignity.'

Moſt

Moſt of the Priſoners pleaded *Not Guilty*, and deſired a preſent Trial, but were told by the Court, that they ſhould not be tried till next Seſſions. Thoſe who pleaded not in Form, had their Indictments taken *pro Confeſſo*, and were fined ſome an Hundred Pounds, others an Hundred Marks. Several others, irregularly committed by Soldiers, without Warrant or Mittimus, and having no Indictment or Charge againſt them, the Court either enſnared, by tendering the Oath of Allegiance, or requiring Bail, which they could not give. So that all who appeared at that Seſſions were recommitted to cloſe Priſon, where they ſuffered much, as appears by the following Account from one of themſelves, *viz.*

'WE are now about ſeven Score of us 'Priſoners in this Place, remaining 'upon the Accounts before-mentioned, and di-'vers of our Friends, when they were firſt 'brought into *Newgate*, were put into a very 'naſty ſtinking Place called the *Hole*, where 'they always put the Condemned Perſons, be-'tween their Sentence and Execution, and ſome 'Friends have been kept there 24 Hours, 'and then put up into the Chappel, ſo many 'together, that they could not all lie upon 'the Floor, but were crowded and thronged 'in a pitiful Manner, ſome lying in Hammocks, 'and ſome no Lodging at all, but divers have 'been neceſſitated to lie upon the Leads all 'Night, without Doors, and ſo thronged have 'we been within, that we were near ſtifled with 'extraordinary Heat, inſomuch that it hath been 'dangerous to cauſe Sickneſſes and Diſeaſes, but 'the Mercy of the Lord hath preſerved us ge-'nerally in Health, exeept ſome few who have

'been visited with Sickness for a time, and only 'two are departed this Life, one of which was 'a fresh lively young Man, and being put into 'the dark noisome Hole before-mentioned, 'where condemned Prisoners are put, he took 'his Sickness there, and on his Death Bed, he 'would cry out often of the noisome stinking 'Prison, as the Occasion of his Distemper, and 'also it was the Judgment of both the Juries 'that passed on each of the dead Bodies, (for 'any of the Prisoners dying, a Jury must pass 'upon them to find out the Cause of their 'Death) that though they died of a natural 'Sickness, to wit, Fevers, yet the Occasion of 'their Sickness might possibly be their strait Im-'prisonment in such noisome Prisons, and so 'many put together; yet are not all these things 'regarded, but we are still thronged up, and 'detained in cruel Bonds, being a great many 'poor Men among us, whose poor Families 'are exposed to Ruin thereby, their poor Wives 'and Children crying out daily for want of 'Husbands and Fathers, their Trades ruined, 'and their Customers complaining, and thus the 'Ruin of many is threatned by reason of this 'hard Imprisonment, yet little Notice at all 'can be taken of this by any in Authority, but 'all Hearts shut up, and Compassion fled away, 'and the Innocent suffering under the Oppres-'sions of Men, and no Man regards it.'

A Remonstrance of their grievous Case was drawn up, and by thirty of their Brethren then at Liberty, presented to the Mayor and Sheriffs on the 17th of the 6th Month 1662, wherein they offer their own Bodies for Security, that the like Number of the Imprisoned might have a little Liberty to breath the common Air, for the

Pre-

Preſervation of their Health. See the * Remonſtrance in the *Appendix*.

In the time of the Seſſions, *Charles Bailey* and two other Friends came to an Houſe not far off, to hear how Matters went with their perſecuted Friends. The Court being informed where they were, ſent for them, tendered them the Oath, and committed them to Priſon.

Among the Priſoners, were ſeveral who had been ſorely beaten and abuſed, ſome by *Richard Brown* himſelf, others by his Order and in his Preſence, namely, *Iſaac Merrit*, *John Brown*, *Thomas Spire*, *William Hill*, *John Cook*, *Arthur Baker*, *George Abelſon*, *Nicholas Blithold*, and *Tho. Lacey*.

On the 13th of the 5th Month were added to the great Number of Priſoners already in *Newgate*, *John Shields*, *Robert Pate*, *Anthony Skellington*, and ten others, taken at a Meeting at the *Bull* and *Mouth*. At the ſame time two were ſent to *Bridewell*.

The Tranſactions of the next Month we cannot better relate, than by tranſcribing a printed Sheet, entituled

A Monthly Intelligence, relating the Affairs of the People called Quakers, *in and near about the City of* LONDON, *concerning the Violence and Perſecution daily brought forth againſt them, from the firſt Day of the 6th Month called* Auguſt, *until the firſt Day of the 7th Month called* September.

'IT is not unknown, that they have been a 'perſecuted and afflicted, and ſuffering Peo-'ple for many Years, even by all the Powers that

* No. XXXVI.

'have ruled in these Kingdoms. And though 'many Overturns the Lord hath suffered to be, 'and Men of divers and different Principles have 'born Rule in the Land, even such as have been 'contrary minded one to another, and some of 'one Sort have been pulled down, and others 'contrary to them have been set up in the Na-'tion, yet notwithstanding they have always 'felt the Wrath of the Wicked upon them; and 'all Sorts have persecuted them, and this only 'hath been their Portion in the Land, from all 'that have had Power: However they have dis-'agreed among themselves in Points of Govern-'ment in Church and State, and sought the Des-'truction one Sort of another, yet in this they 'have agreed, and been of one Heart and 'Mind, to persecute, imprison, and deal vio-'lently with this People, as if they were a Peo-'ple only for the Wrath of ungodly Men; and 'this is not unknown to the World, though all 'Men should be silent, and they have Patience, 'yet Prudence teacheth at this time to make 'known and publish some of those hard Deal-'lings, and Persecutions, they have lately met 'withal, in and about this City.

'First, so it was, on the third Day of the Month 'aforesaid, being the first Day of the Week, 'there was a Meeting at the *Bull* and *Mouth* '(the usual Place and Time of their Meeting) 'and the People being peaceably sitting toge-'ther, and waiting upon the Lord, to feel the 'Virtue of his Life and Power, and Presence 'among them, as at other times, while so wait-'ing, between the Hours of Ten and Eleven in 'the Morning, came violently rushing into the 'Meeting a Party of Soldiers, commanded by 'a Person whose Qualities the Neighbours can 'tell you of, and his Name may be mentioned

'in

'in ſeaſonable Time, he came into the Meeting 'with his Sword drawn, and his Party ſome of 'them in like Manner, who fell on to beat and 'abuſe the poor innocent People, in a very vio-'lent and ſhameful Way, with their Canes in 'the one Hand, and Swords drawn in the other, 'neither ſparing Age nor Sex, but laid on with 'what Force and Strength they could, march-'ing up the Meeting on this wiſe, and making 'themſelves way by beating and kicking, and 'hurling the People on Heaps, and puſhing 'them with the Ends of their Muſquets and Wea-'pons; and a certain Perſon being declaring 'in the Fear of the Lord among the People, 'to the edifying of their Souls, the Soldiers 'ran violently upon him, and with much Force 'pulled him down, and cried *ſecure him*; and 'alſo continued to hale and beat the People, 'crying, *Be gone, Be gone, Nick-naming*, and *ſcorn-'ing, and threatning*, and ſwearing, and crying '*Fire at them*; And thus they continued for 'about two Hours, in the moſt cruel and abu-'ſive Manner as may be named, laying on upon 'the Heads and Shoulders and Faces of the Peo-'ple, with their Swords and Staves, and 'Butts of Muſquets; and haling them out of 'Doors; and many went away ſore bruiſed, 'never reſiſting them nor uſing many Words 'toward them, only one Perſon asked the 'Soldiers in theſe Words, *Do ye know*, ſaid 'he, *whoſe Work ye are doing?* and one Soldier 'anſwered in theſe Words with an Oath, *I, for 'my Part, ſerve the Devil, and his Works I 'will do*, ſo when they had wearied themſelves 'with ſtriking, and haling and kicking, in 'Manner as declared, they took away one Man 'and four Women, and guarded them away to '*Newgate*, where the Goaler received them

'with-

'without either Warrant or Mittimus, and there 'they ſtayed ſome Hours, and then were led 'away before Major General *Brown*, whoſe Ex-'amination of them was much like that of 'others, of whom you have formerly heard. 'And the young Man (being a good Servant and 'well beloved of his Maſter, who was not a '*Quaker*) was ſent to *Bridewell*, where he was 'cruelly tormented for divers Days, being for-'ced to ſtand in the Manacles to his grievous 'Pain; (at that time alſo there were two more 'of his Friends in the ſame Place put there, 'only for being at a Meeting, who had been 'forced to ſtand in the ſame manner for many 'Days, till ſuch time as they were both taken 'with Sickneſs, and one of them at that very 'time was near Death in Appearance) and his 'Maſter who loved his good and honeſt Servant 'well, and was no *Quaker*, made Application 'to Sir *Richard Brown*, to have his Servant re-'leaſed, uſing his Sickneſs as an Argument 'thereunto, to which the mercileſs Man replied, '*Let him die like a Rogue as he is*, and ſuch like 'Words. And after ſome Examination the 'four Women alſo were ſent back to *Newgate*, 'where they remained till the Seſſions, and there 'were indicted for being at an unlawful tumul-'tuous Aſſembly, *&c.* and they were tried and 'fined each one a certain Sum.

'The firſt Day following, the People kept 'their Meeting at the ſame Place, according as 'they uſed to do, and when they were gathered 'together, and a Perſon being moved to ſpeak 'to them in the Fear of the Lord, in comes a 'Party of Soldiers, ruſhing and rioting with a 'Noiſe of Swords and Armour, and crying to 'the People, *Be gone, what do you do here?* and 'went up to the Place where the Perſon that was

'ſpeak-

'ſpeaking ſtood, and pulled him down and ha-
'led him with Violence, and took him away to
'*Newgate*, with a Guard of Soldiers, where
'he remained ſome Weeks. The 12th, 13th,
'and 14th Days of the Month, the Seſſions were
'held at the *Old-Bailey*, to which Place divers
'Companies of the *Quakers*, ſometimes twelve,
'and ſometimes twenty together, were led and
'haled as great Malefactors before their Bench,
'and as they paſſed the People cried, *Ah, what*
'*woful Days are theſe, that ſuch honeſt Peo-*
'*ple, with ſuch good Countenances, ſhould be haled*
'*up and down to Courts and Priſons! What Pity*
'*it is!* cried they: Well, being ſet to the Bar,
'like Thieves and Robbers, a Jury was called
'(ſuch Perſons you muſt know, as would well
'ſute the time, and do their intended Buſineſs,
'and deal hardly with the poor People, as in-
'deed it proved in the Reſult of the Matter) and
'the Indictments being read, and the Witneſſes
'heard, then the Priſoners were asked what they
'had to ſay for their Defence? To which many
'of the Priſoners anſwered, and pleaded both
'with Law and Reaſon, and made ſome Ex-
'ceptions againſt the Witneſſes, who were the
'very Men that had themſelves illegally appre-
'hended the Perſons, and were the very Parties
'againſt the Priſoners, and yet were called to
'be Witneſſes too; and there was ſuch Stam-
'mering and Contradiction in their own Mouths,
'as made the Beholders hiſs at them, ſometimes
'Eight, ſometimes Ten of the Priſoners called
'in a Company, and for the moſt Part it was
'the Man that commanded the Party of Soldiers
'that beat them, and abuſed them, and appre-
'hended them, as you have heard, who was
'called to ſwear and evidence againſt the very
'ſame

'ſame Perſons whom he had ſtruck and haled with 'his Party of Soldiers in manner as aforeſaid; 'and though the Priſoners did juſtly except 'againſt the Witneſſes, as being Parties and 'the Perſons that had violated the Laws them-'ſelves, and ſuch like, yet no Notice of this 'would be taken by the Court, nay, though 'one Witneſs ſaid one thing, and ſaid contrary 'to the ſame thing in one Breath, yet no Notice 'would be taken, but all paſſed as right Evi-'dence, and when the Judge aſked one Wit-'neſs, (that was the only Witneſs, for there 'was only he againſt ten Perſons) *Are you cer-'tain*, ſaid the Judge, *that theſe are the Perſons 'that you took at that Meeting?* The Witneſs re-'plied, *My Lord*, ſaid he, *I don't know the Face 'of the Men, but theſe Men's Names I have in a 'Note here.* Well, all this paſſed as Currant, 'both with Court and Jury (judge then what 'Men the Jury were made up of) and all was 'taken as Verity, and moſt of the Priſoners 'were taken from the Bar, and not ſuffered to 'ſpeak their Minds in Defence of their Cauſe, 'but haled rudely away by the Goalers. And 'by ſuch kind of Proceedings the Priſoners were 'brought in Guilty, and ſentenced by the Court 'ſo much Fine, ſome an hundred Marks, and 'ſome twenty Pounds, and ſome leſs, and all 'committed to Priſon till Payment, and divers 'of the Priſoners were not tried at all, for no 'Man would appear to accuſe them, nor wit-'neſs againſt them, yet were they not diſ-'charged by the Court, as in Juſtice they ought 'to have been, but were ſent back to Priſon 'again.

'All this Month, and for two Months before, 'the Priſons about the City, eſpecially *Newgate*,

'have

'have been full of theſe Priſoners for all this Sum-
'mer time, and many together thronged up in
'narrow ſtinking Holes, and not permitted to
'have Air, but ſo ſtraitned for Room, that
'many great Inconveniencies have befallen
'them, and dangerous Sickneſſes and Diſeaſes
'have come upon many, inſomuch that divers
'have fallen Sick of dangerous Fevers, and ſome
'been reſtored again, and Eight or Ten Pri-
'ſoners have laid down the Body, even for a
'Teſtimony againſt their Perſecutors, whoſe
'Blood will be accounted one Day in the Num-
'ber of Innocents, and according to the Judg-
'ments of many, even ſome of the Jury Men,
'that ſat upon the dead Bodies, were of that
'Judgment, that the very Occaſion of their
'Sickneſs, was the Straitneſs and Narrowneſs
'of the Priſons, being ſo hot, and in ſuch
'Throngs, that they had not Room to lie down
'all at once, which hath occaſioned the Death
'of divers honeſt Men, and for ſome time every
'Day ſome fell ſick, and Two and Two were
'carried to their Graves together from *New-*
'*gate*, which made the People cry out of the
'Cruelty of ſuch Proceedings, that honeſt Men
'ſhould loſe their Lives in Priſons, and be
'born away by Two and Two together in one
'Week, which made the Beholders aſtoniſhed;
'and this is obſervable, that the moſt of the
'Perſons that died, upon their Death Beds cried
'out of the Cruelty of the Rulers, *and that a*
'*terrible Day is at Hand upon them, a Day of*
'*Vengeance upon the Wicked, and deſired all their*
'*Friends to be faithful*, and ſuch like Words were
'in their Mouths at the time of their Departure,
'who we believe gave up their Lives for the
'Truth and Teſtimony of the Lord Jeſus
'Chriſt, and their Reward is with them for
'ever,

'ever, and their Memories ſhall live for ever and 'never die, nor be blotted out of the Record of 'the faithful Martyrs.

'About the 19th and 20th Days of the 'Month the Seſſions was held again at the *Old-* '*Bailey*, to which Place it was ſuppoſed that 'more of the Priſoners would have been brought 'in Order to Trial, for many remained ſtill 'untried, but nothing was laid to their Charge 'as yet; for ſome of them were never before 'any Magiſtrate, but taken out of Meetings by 'rude Soldiers as you have heard, and guarded 'away to *Newgate*, and never had to Examina-'tion, nor committed by any Civil Officer, 'but not one of the Priſoners were called that 'Seſſions. About this time there was a Seſſions 'at *Hicks*'s-*Hall*, for the County of *Middleſex*, 'where divers of the People called *Quakers* were 'brought, for there was in the *New Priſon*, the 'Goal for that County, about Fifty Perſons of 'the ſaid People, who at divers times had been 'taken out of ſeveral Meetings in the County, 'and moſt of them committed by the Lieu-'tenant of the Tower, and ſome of them had 'lain in that Priſon three Months, and never 'called to any Trial before this Time, and di-'vers Perſons were then called and indicted, for 'being at unlawful Meetings, *&c.* and only 'Seven of them were fined, both of them Five 'Pounds a piece, and one Man Ten Pounds, 'and ſent to *Newgate*, there to continue till 'Payment.

'And the 27th of the ſame Month, the Seſ-'ſions were kept again at *Hicks*'s-*Hall*, to which 'Place all the whole Company of Priſoners were 'called before the Bench, above Forty in Num-'ber, and only called over, and ſome Queſtions 'asked them, and all diſcharged by the Court,

'only

'only Five excepted, who were ſent to *Newgate*, 'as excepted Perſons, and the diſcharged Per- 'ſons ſent back to Priſon again, and kept there 'for Fees about five Days, and then all let go 'forth at their Liberty.

'The Occaſion of their Releaſe was on this 'wiſe, There being about two Hundred of the 'ſaid People at divers times taken out of their 'Meetings, and committed into the Goals of '*London* and *Middleſex*, as you have heard, and 'the King having Information and Knowledge 'of the ſame, (as it is ſuppoſed by ſome of the 'Magiſtrates of the City) he was pleaſed (whe- 'ther upon any Application made to him by 'ſome of them, or for what End I know not) 'upon the Occaſion of the Queen's firſt coming 'to *White-Hall*, being a Day and Time of Re- 'joycing with them for that Reaſon, to ſend a 'Letter to the Mayor and Magiſtrates, ſigni- 'fying, *That whereas divers Perſons going under 'the Name of* Quakers, *and others of Separation, 'were impriſoned for being at unlawful Meetings*, 'yet did profeſs all Obedience to him, *and it 'was hoped that for the time to come, ſome of the 'ſaid People would conform themſelves; and upon 'the Occaſion of his Royal Conſort's firſt coming to 'his Palace at* White Hall, *he would have them 'diſcharge and enlarge all the ſaid People out of* 'LONDON *and* MIDDLESEX, *excepting ſuch 'as had been indicted for refuſing the Oath of 'Allegiance, or were Ring-Leaders or Preachers 'among them.*

'This was the very Purport of the Letter, 'according to which, all, ſave a few Perſons ex- 'cepted, were diſcharged in a few Days after: 'Only, by the Goaler of *Newgate*, thoſe that 'were in his Priſon, were kept by him about 'five Days for Fees, as before is ſaid concern-

'ing

'ing the Goaler of *New-Priſon*, till at laſt the 'Sheriff went in Perſon to *Newgate*, the 28th 'Day of the Month, and what Diſcourſe fell 'out between him and the Head Goaler I know 'not, only I heard ſome Words of Croſſneſs 'was between them, about the Buſineſs, the 'Goaler denied to let them forth till they had 'paid their Fees, but the Sheriff would have 'them forth, accordingly he cauſed the Doors 'to be opened, and the Priſoners were called 'over, and all that were committed by Sir *Richard Brown* he ſet at free Liberty, except 'only about ſix that were excepted by the Mayor and the Court, according to the King's 'Letter, ſo that at this time, the Goals of *London* and *Middleſex*, are almoſt clear of the '*Quakers*, ſaving about Twelve remaining.

'But the Envy of ſome Men againſt this 'People was not at an End, though the King's 'Clemency and Favour was extended toward 'them in releaſing of them; for on the 23d 'Day of the Month, the very Day of the Publication of the King's Letter, *John Bolton*, '*Iſaac Grey* and *John Crook*, the three Perſons that were indicted, and ſentenced with a '*Premunire*, and had their Eſtates ſeized upon 'immediately after Sentence, as ye have heard 'heretofore, were ſet free by the Goaler, and 'went out of the Priſon, all looking upon 'themſelves diſcharged Perſons, and were actually delivered by the Goaler himſelf; notwithſtanding, two Days after, the Goaler's Servant 'fetched two of them into Priſon again, only 'J. *Crook* was gone into the Country and could 'not be found, the bottom of which Buſineſs, 'nor the Reaſon of it cannot yet be found out, 'but many do cry out at the Injuſtice of it, 'that Men ſhould be delivered out of Priſon,

'by

'by the Goaler himſelf, and within two Days 'to ſend his Servants to take up Men again le-'gally delivered, and hurry them into Pri-'ſon, where they are yet detained.

'Alſo the 24th Day of the Month, the very 'next Day after the Publication of the King's 'Letter, being the firſt Day of the Week, there 'was a Meeting, according as it uſed to be in '*Wheeler-Street*, into which Meeting, when the 'People were quietly waiting upon the Lord, 'came ruſhing ſome Officers, and violently 'abuſed ſome, and took away about nine Per-'ſons, and brought them before a Juſtice of 'Peace, and they were committed to *New-'Priſon*, and kept twelve Days, and then ſet 'at Liberty: Alſo the ſame Day in the Even-'ing, Sir *Richard Brown*, (ſome of his Military 'Officers being in Company with him) met a 'Perſon in the Street, going about his lawful 'Occaſions, who had been let forth of *Newgate* 'the Day before, diſcharged by the King's Let-'ter, ſaid Sir *Richard Brown*, when he ſaw him, '*There's a* Quaker, take him up and carry him 'to the *Counter*, and without more ado, the 'Perſon was carried by ſome Military Officers, 'and had away to *Woodſtreet-Counter*, where he 'remains to this Day.

'Now we draw near to the End of the Month, 'which ends in the ſame Manner as it began, in 'Cruelty and Wickedneſs; for on the laſt Day 'of the Month, being the firſt Day of the 'Week, the People were peaceably met toge-'ther at the *Bull* and *Mouth*, and for two 'Hours kept their Meeting, and were ready 'to diſmiſs their Meeting, and after the 11th 'Hour came ruſhing and roaring into the Meet-'ing Major General *Brown*, with a Party of Men 'with their Swords drawn, in the rudeſt Man-

'ner as may be expreſſed, and as ſoon as they 'were entred within the Houſe among the Peo-'ple, they cryed, *Shut the Door, make it faſt*: 'which was done by ſome of them; many of 'the People wondered at their Intentions, think-'ing their Purpoſe had been to have murdered 'them; but the Officer and his Party fell on 'to beat and ſtrike and wound the People in a 'fearful Manner, knocking down divers to the 'very Ground, where lay ſix or eight Perſons 'all at once without Doors, dragged forth by 'Head and Shoulders, and caſt down upon the 'Pavement and in Kennels, half dead by ſore 'Blows and inhuman Strokes, the Officer ha-'ving in one Hand a Club about a Yard long, 'which ſeemed to be as much as he could well 'handle for Bigneſs and Weight, with which 'he laid on about him without Mercy or Man-'hood, as did the moſt of his Party, in the 'moſt unmerciful Manner that ever any beheld 'in this City in time of Peace, for they neither 'regarded Age nor Sex, Man nor Woman, 'Young nor Old, but cut and bruiſed on the 'one Side and on the other, and haled them into 'the Streets, and there beat ſome down to the 'Ground again. One Perſon was knockt down 'five times, and ſuch was the Cry of the Look-'ers on, for there were abundance in the Street 'that were no *Quakers*, that many of them got 'grievous Blows for their pitiful Words, who 'cryed out *Shame, Shame*, that ever theſe 'things ſhould be ſeen in *London*, that one 'Neighbour ſhould thus fall upon another, 'like Maſſacre and Butchery, in ſuch inhuman 'Sort, for the Blood lay viſible in the Streets, 'and running down Men's Faces and Shoulders. 'Thus they continued in a vile Manner abuſing 'the poor People, for about the Space of two

'Hours,

‘ Hours, inſomuch that one Man was wounded
‘ on his Head, and his Skull cut, ſo that his
‘ Brains were ſeen, as ſome ſay, who was forth-
‘ with had to a Surgeon, and he is now very
‘ weak of his Wound, by ſome thought irre-
‘ coverable. Alſo another Perſon, lying weak,
‘ and at the Point of Death, about ten Days,
‘ is now * dead, by reaſon of Blows and
‘ Bruiſes received, which is ſettled upon him
‘ inwardly, for he was ſeen knockt down in the
‘ Street, and then the Man that did it violently
‘ trampled with his Feet upon his Heart. One
‘ Woman was wounded, and many ſore bruiſed,
‘ the Marks to be ſeen upon their Heads and
‘ Shoulders to this Hour, and it is thought ſome
‘ will never be ſound Perſons again, and divers
‘ went bleeding away, who had like to have
‘ fainted e'er they got Home, by reaſon of
‘ Bruiſes and Wounds; and when it was asked
‘ ſome of the Soldiers, *Why they would be ſo*
‘ *cruel to their Neighbours?* One of them anſwered,
‘ *Nay, we are more merciful than we ought to be,*

* *This Man's* Name *was* John Trowell: *His dead Body was conveyed to the* Bull *and* Mouth *Meeting-Room, where he received the Wounds and Bruiſes that occaſioned his Death. Upon View and Enquiry made by the Coroner and his Inqueſt, with the Surgeons attending them, it was evident that the Man was abſolutely murdered; and that it was done by ſome or other of the Trained Bands who came to that Meeting. But it did not appear who was the particular Man that killed him, though the Inqueſt did their Endeavour to diſcover the Murderer: for whoſe Eſcape the City had been liable to a Fine, if the Jury had brought in a Verdict of Wilful Murder; to avoid which, it was thought they ſuſpended the Matter, and at length let it drop. An Account of that Day's Barbarity, and this Perſon's Murder in particular, was printed, and preſented to the King by one of thoſe called* Quakers, *to whom the King replied,* I aſſure you, it was not by my Advice that any of your Friends ſhould be ſlain, you muſt tell the Magiſtrates of the City of it, and proſecute the Law againſt them. *But* Richard Brown *hearing of the ſaid Paper being ſpread, committed the aforeſaid Perſon, whoſe Name was to it, to* Newgate, *for diſperſing ſcandalous Papers, as he was pleaſed to call them.*

'*for we have Orders to kill*, and his Muſquet
'was double charged with Bullets, as moſt of the
'Party's were to his Knowledge, and ſome were
'ſeen to chew their Bullets when they loaded
'their Muſquets; and one Hanger and one
'Weapon, were both ſeen broken by Force of
'Blows over Mens Heads; And as if this were
'not enough that the Soldiers could do, it was
'obſerved, that ſome wicked Perſons not under
'Command, fell in with the Soldiers and drew
'their Swords; one or two Papiſts, as will be
'proved if need require, and they were ſeen to
'lay about them, and ſtrike and wound with
'their Swords; and one that knew one of them,
'ſpake to him and ſaid, *Is it not a Shame for*
'*you to be here at this Work, that are a ſuffering*
'*People your ſelves, for Shame, for Shame, leave*
'*off*, ſo then he ſhrunk away. Another Foot-
'man, being an *Iriſhman* and a Papiſt, who
'had a Kinſwoman there called a *Quaker*, told
'her, he ſaw divers there of their Church, which
'did beat and cut and lay about them in a vio-
'lent Manner, and one in particular, who is
'generally reputed a Papiſt, a great Officer in
'the Yellow-Regiment of the Trained-Bands,
'and not pertaining to the Red-Regiment, who
'was that Day on the Duty, and by ſome is ſaid
'to be *Apothecary* to the Queen, was there, fell in
'with the Soldiers, and ſeen by many that knew
'him well, (whoſe Place and Name is well
'known, tho' ſhall not now be mentioned) to lay
'about with a naked Sword, in a violent Man-
'ner; and when they had continued thus with-
'out ceaſing for about two Hours, they went
'away for new Recruits, and in leſs than an
'Hour came again, and many more of them,
'and the People were coming together again
'for the Afternoon Meeting, and the Soldiers

'fell

'fell on again in the ſame manner as before, 'and continued till Five in the Evening, and 'one Man was committed, for only pointing 'with his Hand to a Perſon that lay in the 'Street; thus the laſt Day of the Month was 'ſpent: Let all honeſt and ſober People judge 'of theſe things. Moreover, the next Day 'ſome of the ſame Soldiers were heard to ſay, '*That the next Day they would cut the Throats of* '*ſome, if they were hanged for it.* Divers Per-'ſons this Month have been committed, be-'cauſe they could not ſend out Soldiers in the 'Trained Bands, who have refuſed in Con-'ſcience to ſend out Men to deal thus by them-'ſelves, and their Friends, as you have heard, 'for this kind of Dealing is moſt of the Work 'which the Trained Bands in *London* have done 'for this laſt three Months.

For about † ſix Weeks after this, the Meetings in the City were generally quiet, the Death of the murdered Man, and the Apprehenſion of Trouble which might have followed, having probably ſtruck ſome damp upon the perſecuting Magiſtrates for the preſent, who yet too ſoon returned to their old Work; for,

On the 28th of the 8th Month, the Meetings were again violently broke up by Soldiers, and there were committed that Day to *Newgate*,

† *During this Interval*, viz. *on the 7th of the 7th Month, two Women were committed to* Bridewel, *who went together into* Paul's *Cathedral at the Time of Worſhip there, one of them having her Face blacks, and her Hair let down with Blood poured on it, which ran down upon Sackcloth ſhe had on; ſhe alſo poured ſome Blood upon the Altar, and uttered ſome Words as ſhe did it. Finding this Paſſage recorded, we thought proper to relate it, and leave it to the various Opinions of our Readers thereupon.*

From the Meeting at the *Bull* and *Mouth* 80 Perſons
From the *Peele* in *John*'s-*Street* 28
Alderſgate-ſtreet —— 8 and the Woman of the Houſe.
Wheeler-ſtreet —— 6

Beſides ſeveral from *Weſtminſter*, and thirty-two who were driven from the *Bull* and *Mouth* to *Bridewell*, by the Soldiers.

On the next firſt Day, the 2d of the 9th Month, were committed
From *Wheeler-ſtreet* —— 7 *
and from *Mile-End Green* 1

The ſame Day three young Men going toward *Hammerſmith*, were ſeized by ſome Soldiers of the Guard, and kept Priſoners that Day and all next Night, lodging on the Boards. Next Day a Corporal told them, if they would give Money to the Officers they might be releaſed: But refuſing that, they were carried before two Juſtices, who tendered them the Oath of Allegiance, and ſent them to *Newgate*.

On the 9th were committed from *Wheeler-ſtreet* —— 2
On the 12th from the *Bull* and *Mouth* 6
On the 16th from *Wheeler-ſtreet* —— 6

On the 28th of the 9th Month, *Richard Crane*, a Diſtiller in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, was taken by one of the King's Meſſengers, and committed to *Newgate*, for writing a little Book, entituled, *The Cry of* Newgate *and other Priſons, in and about* London, 'Twas directed, *To the Magiſtrates, Prieſts, and People of the City of* London, and contained ſome ſharp and zealous Invectives againſt

* One of whom they took in the Street, not at the Meeting.

againſt the raging Spirit of Perſecution. Another Friend was the ſame Day impriſoned on Suſpicion of printing the ſaid Book, though *Crane* acknowledged himſelf the Author.

On the 23d of the ninth Month, *William Bayley* and five others, ſtanding quietly in the Street, near the *Bull* and *Mouth* Meeting Place, were taken by Soldiers and carried to *Richard Brown*, who cauſed their Hats to be pulled off with much Violence and Fury, and ſmote *William Bayley* with his Fiſt ſeveral times, and when *William*'s Wife reproved him for abuſing her Huſband, he ſtruck her on the Mouth and threw her on the Floor, and though *William* cautioned him to beware what he did, ſhe being with Child, he nevertheleſs ſtruck her and threw her down again, and at length ordered his Man and other rude Fellows to carry *William* to *Newgate*.

On the 2d of the 11th Month, the 6th of the Week, two Friends from the *Bull* and *Mouth*, were committed to *Newgate*. And on the fourth of the ſame, a Man and a Woman to *Bridewell*.

We conclude this Year, with a brief Account of ſuch as died Priſoners in *Newgate*, or ſoon after their Enlargement, by Sickneſs contracted there, namely.

1. *John Stanton*, who died on the 21ſt of the 4th Month 1662, leaving a Wife and ſeveral ſmall Children.

2. *Thomas Kirby*, a young Man, by Trade an Haberdaſher, and newly out of his Apprenticeſhip, died on the firſt of the fifth Month 1662.

3. *Richard Hubberthorn*, a faithful Miniſter of the Goſpel, of a moſt humble, and inoffenſive Converſation, departed this Life in Peace, on the 17th of the 6th Month 1662, after 7 Weeks Impriſonment.

4. *Anthony Skillington*, who with ten others was kept two Nights in the Condemned Hole, and then put into a ſtinking Place among the common Felons. The Jury that viewed his Body ſaid, the Stench of the Place and want of Air had ſurfeited his Body and occaſioned his Death, which was in the Heat of Summer, 1662.

5. *John Giles*, a faithful Labourer in the Goſpel, who was taken out of a Meeting as he was preaching, and committed to *Newgate*, where he died, on the 29th of the 6th Month, 1662.

6. *William Watſon* of *Whitechappel*, died a Priſoner in *Newgate*, on the 25th of the ſixth Month, 1662.

7. *William Eldridge* and

8. *John Shoot*, committed together for Meeting, were taken ſick and died about the End of the 6th Month 1662, and were carried from *Newgate* together to be buried.

9. *Richard Bradley* laid down his Life in *Newgate*, on the 1ſt of the 7th Month, 1662.

10. *Henry Boreman* died a Priſoner there, on the 17th of the 8th Month, having been committed for ſelling Friends Books. He left his Wife having three Children then living, and with Child of a fourth,

11. *Thomas Anſtee* and

12. *William Hawkes*, both committed to *Newgate* by *Richard Brown*, died there.

13. *Thomas Rogers*, a young Man, fell ſick, about the 10th Month, and died ſoon after,

14. *Mark Cloſe*,

15. *Gabriel Shaller*, and

16. *John Cooper*, all died Priſoners in *Newgate* about the End of the 10th Month 1662.

17. *Thomas*

17. *Thomas Hancler.*

18. *William Pryor*, leaving a Wife and Children, whoſe Subſiſtence depended on his Labour.

19. *Samuel Petchett*, a young Man, newly come out of the Country.

The three laſt mentioned, died about the 6th and 7th of the 11th Month, 1662.

20. *Edward Burroughs*, a zealous, bold, and faithful Preacher. In the time of his Sickneſs he was often fervent in Prayer to the Lord, and expreſſed ſeveral times to thoſe about him, his comfortable Enjoyment of the Preſence of God, and a very little time before his Death uttered theſe Words, *Now my Soul and Spirit is center'd in its own Being with God, and this Form of Perſon muſt return from whence it was taken.* He died on the 14th of the 12th Month 1662, after near nine Months Impriſonment, being about twenty-eight Years of Age, ten of which he had ſpent in the Work of the Miniſtry.

Beſide the above-mentioned twenty who died in Priſon, were ſeven others, whoſe Bodies were ſo weakened and corrupted through Sickneſs contracted there, that they died ſoon after they were diſcharged, *viz. Humphry Bache*, *Humphry Brewſter*, *Richard Davis*, *Humphry Leaver*, *Robert Croſs*, *Thomas Wingreen* and *John Ratcliff.*

In the Year 1663, Sir *John Robinſon*, Lieutenant of the Tower, being Mayor, ordered a Guard to keep Friends out of the Meeting-Houſe at the *Bull* and *Mouth*, ſo that for many Weeks they met in the Street before the Door, and as any among them were concerned to declare the Truth, they were uſually haled away to Priſon. One 1ſt Day the Mayor with his Officers and the two Sheriffs came from *Paul's* thither, and when

thoſe

thoſe who were met diſperſed not at his Command, he ordered his Officers to ſtrike, who with their Canes, and Sticks, laid on moſt unmercifully, on the Heads both of Men and Women, the Mayor himſelf alſo ſtruck ſeveral, and ſpurred his prancing Horſe, in Order to ride over them; but the Horſe to avoid that, roſe up ſo ſtrait on his hind Legs, that the Mayor fell off backward into the Kennel, and being helpt up again, would have repeated his Abuſes, had not the Sheriffs, being Men of more Moderation, and indeed aſhamed of his Actions, perſuaded him to depart.

About the ſame time ſeveral Meetings were held at the Houſe of *Thomas Lacey*, in the Pariſh called St *Katharines* near the Tower, from one of which Friends were haled out by the Officers of the Militia, and the ſaid *Thomas Lacey* and three others by the Mayor's Order ſent to *Newgate*.

On the 24th of the third Month 1663, at a Meeting at *Tanners-End* near *Edmonton*, a Conſtable came in, with a Company of debauched Fellows curſing and ſwearing, and ſaid to *Solomon Eccles* then preaching, *Come, you muſt go along with me.* *Solomon* replied, *Haſt thou a Warrant?* So he produced an old Warrant, of no Force as to him or others there, who therefore refuſed to go. Whereupon the Conſtable's rude Aſſiſtants fell violently to haling, pulling and dragging them out by the Legs and Arms, and threw them one upon another in an Heap by the Highway-ſide; then the Conſtable got a Cart, and cauſed them to be thrown by Force into it, but they came out again, and then they threw them up with more Violence than before, to the bruiſing of their Bodies; one of them they faſtened to the Cart with a Rope, and tied the Legs

of

of ſeveral others, and ſo drove them away to one *Henry Wroth*, a Juſtice at *Enfield*, who ſtanding at his Gate ſaid, *Bring them in, Bring them in, I'll tender them the Oath of Allegiance, I know they will not take it*, which he did, and after many Scoffs and Abuſes from himſelf, his Son, and others in his Preſence, committed them to *Newgate*. The Names of ſome of them were * *Solomon Eccles*, *Clement Webb*, *John Godwin*, *William Guppy*, *Joſeph Brian*, *Laurence Aplin* and *David Smith*.

On the 22d of the 1ſt Month following, *John Higgins* preaching at the *Peel*-Meeting, was taken thence by Conſtables with much Violence, and one *Thomas Archer* ſtanding by and aſking, *By what Authority they did ſo?* they took him likewiſe away with them, and *John Archer* going to ſee what they did with his Brother, they apprehended him alſo, and carried all three to the Seſſions-Houſe, where the Juſtices then ſat, who tendered them the Oath of Allegiance, and ſent them to *Newgate*.

A few Days after, *Percival Towle*, a Baker of *Ratcliff*, was ſent to *Newgate*, for not pulling off his Hat, as he paſſed by the Lord-Mayor and *Richard Brown* in the Street.

We come now to the Year 1664, when a new Law was made, entituled, *An Act to prevent and ſuppreſs ſeditious Conventicles*, by which the Penalty of the firſt Offence in Meeting, was a Fine at the Pleaſure of the Juſtices, not exceeding five Pounds, or Impriſonment not exceeding three

* The ſaid *Solomon Eccles* paſſed through *Smithfield* at the time of *Bartholomew-Fair* naked, with a Pan of Fire and Brimſtone burning on his Head, calling to the People *to repent and remember Sodom*: One *Thomas Taunton* accompanying and carrying his Clothes: for which *Solomon* was ſent to *Bridewell*, and *Taunton* to *Newgate*.

three Months; for the 2d Offence, a Fine not exceeding ten Pounds, or Impriſonment not exceeding ſix Months; and for the third Offence, Tranſportation, or to pay an Hundred Pounds. Eſcape or Return from Tranſportation was made Felony, without Benefit of Clergy. All Officers of the Militia, as well as Civil Magiſtrates, were empowered to diſperſe all ſuch Meetings, and take the Perſons aſſembled into Cuſtody. The Act was to commence the 1ſt of *July* 1664, and was made to continue three Years.

Hereupon Multitudes were ſoon impriſoned, for the firſt and ſecond Offence, which was uſually done for a few Days, not in Favour to them, but to bring them under the Penalty of the third Offence the ſooner; for their Adverſaries well knew, they would not fail to meet again as ſoon as at Liberty.

We ſhall now give a brief Journal of the Sufferings by this Act, this Year and the next, omitting the Sufferers Names, and inſerting them only in the annexed Index.

On the 17th of the fifth Month 1664, two Juſtices, with Conſtables and armed Soldiers, came to the Meeting at *Mile-End Green*, and placed a Guard at each Gate; after ſome time *Alexander Parker* ſtood up to ſpeak, beginning with theſe Words, *In the Name of the Lord*, whereupon one of the Juſtices ruſhed into the Meeting, prophanely crying out, *In the Name of the Devil, pluck that Fellow down*, which was preſently done. Then the Juſtices took the Names of all the Men Friends preſent, being thrity-two, and fined them, and upon their Refuſal to pay, made their * Mittimus to *Newgate* for three Months.

On

* Appendix, No. XXXVII.

On the 24th, a Captain with ſome Soldiers two Conſtables and others, came to the Meeting at *Wheeler-Street*: The Captain went in and brought out one by one twenty-ſeven Perſons, to the Conſtable and their Guard, whither preſently after came two Juſtices, who impoſed ſeveral ſmall Fines upon them, and ſent them to *Newgate* for three Days.

On the ſame Day at *Mile-End Green*, a Conſtable came to the Meeting with Soldiers and Watchmen, who by his Command ſeized every one a Man, and ſo led them, twenty-two in Number, to the Tower, from whence they were by two Juſtices ſent to *Newgate* for ſix Days.

On the 31ſt, at the ſame Place ſeveral Conſtables and others armed, ruſhed in and violently dragged forth fifteen Perſons to an Inn, where ſome Juſtices were met, who ordered them to *Newgate* for five Days.

On the 7th of the 6th Month were committed to *Newgate*, from *Wheeler-ſtreet* Meeting, twenty Perſons, and from *Mile-End Green* thirty-two, for four Days, with this Clauſe at the End of their Mittimus. 'You are alſo hereby required 'to take Notice, that if any of the Perſons 'herein mentioned have been with you commit-'ted for the 1ſt and 2d Offence, that then you 'are to detain ſuch Perſons, until they ſhall be 'from you enlarged by his Majeſty's Laws.' Eighteen others, who were not free to tell their Names, were at the ſame time committed by a Deſcription of their Perſons.

On the 14th were ſent to *Newgate* from *Mile-End Green* for two Days, nineteen Perſons, and two others upon the third Offence.

On the ſame Day the Sheriffs of the City, with many Officers and others armed, entred the Meeting-Houſe at the *Bull* and *Mouth* in the Fore-

Forenoon, and commanded him that was preaching to come down: After which two of the Officers ſtept up on a Form near him, drew their Swords, and ſtruck him and another Friend, ſo that one of their Swords were broken; then they laid hold both on Men and Women, and haling out near † two Hundred drove them to *Guild-Hall*, where they were kept cloſe Priſoners till about Midnight, and then by the Mayor's Order conducted with lighted Torches, by a Guard of Halberdiers to *Newgate*, where they were thruſt up among the Felons. On the 15th in the Afternoon, about twenty of them being had before the Mayor, were fined and recommitted, as were on the 17th twelve more, and on the 19th about ſixty others, ſome for fourteen, others for nine Days: *Henry Day* for one Month, and *Hilkiah Bedford* for three.

While theſe Priſoners lay in *Newgate*, which from a Den of Thieves was now become an Houſe of Prayer, they frequently met together there to wait upon God and worſhip him. At one of thoſe Meetings on the 16th of the 6th Month, one of the Keepers went in, and took the Preacher away into the Condemned Hole, where he was kept ſome time. And on the 18th, when the Keeper could not eaſily come at the Preacher, becauſe of the Throng of others about him, he laid on with a great Staff both on Men and Women, and ſome of the Felons did beat them with their Fiſts, and one Woman, a Thief, ran

† Among theſe was one *Albertus Otto Faber*, a *German* Phyſician, whom Sir *Roger L'Eſtrange* informed againſt as a Jeſuit, but upon Examination could prove nothing. So they fined him 5*l.* and ſent him to the *Poultry Counter* for three Months. They took at the ſame time one *Roger Ellis* in the Street, who had not been at the Meeting, yet was ſent to Priſon with the Reſt, and afterward continued there for not finding Sureties.

ran in among Friends with a Knife, ſwearing ſhe would ſtab them, and attempted to do it, but was prevented. At length the Preacher was taken away, and put into another Part of the Priſon.

On the 21ſt of the 6th Month, were committed to *Newgate* from *Mile-End Green*, eleven Perſons, for two Days; and from the *Peel* on the ſame Day were committed twenty-nine Perſons, for four Days.

On the ſame Day about nine in the Morning, the City Marſhal and other Officers, with Conſtables and their Aſſiſtants, came to the *Bull* and *Mouth* Meeting, and haled out by Force all or moſt preſent, and then withdrew into the Street, where the Friends ſtaid together, and ſoon after, the Doors being opened, returned into the Houſe, where a Friend began to preach, but was preſently haled out and ſent to *Guild-Hall*, were ſeveral others were. The Meeting ſtill continuing, the Lord Mayor himſelf, with the Sheriffs and Alderman *Brown*, came in: *Brown* with his uſual Fury fell to kicking ſome, pulling the Hair from the Heads of others, pinching Womens Arms till they were black, and thus with his own Hands ſhamefully abuſed many. The Mayor was more moderate, and cauſing the Door to be ſhut, proceeded to examine and take the Names of the Friends, about 159 of whom he ſent to *Newgate* for four Days, where they had not Room to ſit down, nor ſcarce to ſtand in the Place they were put, without Reſpect of Age or Sex, ſome of them being very weak and aged; yet were thus ſhut up among Murderers and the vileſt Tranſgreſſors: The Reſt, about 27, were ſent to *Bridewell*.

On the 28th were committed to *Newgate* from the *Peel-Meeting* ſix Perſons; from *Mile-End Green*

Green thirty-four, and from *Wheeler-ſtreet* thirty-three.

The ſame Day were committed by the Mayor and Alderman *Brown*, from the *Bull* and *Mouth* an hundred and two Perſons, moſt of them to *Newgate*, the Reſt to *Bridewell*, being carried thither through back Ways and Alleys, as privately as might be.

On the fourth of the 7th Month were committed to *Newgate* from the *Peel*, for three Days, twenty Men and twenty-ſix Women; from the *Bull* and *Mouth* 139 Perſons; from *Wheeler-ſtreet* thirty-one, and from *Mile-End-Green* ſixteen.

On the ſame Day were committed from the *Bull* and *Mouth*, by a particular * Warrant for the third Offence fourteen Perſons.

On the 7th of the 7th Month, the fourth of the Week, the City Marſhal, with Conſtables and others, came to the *Bull* and *Mouth* Meeting, and carried away many Friends to the Lodge at *Newgate*, where the Goaler required their Names, which they refuſed to give him, as having no Authority to examine; whereupon one of the Keepers thruſt ſome into the Dungeon, and kept others on the Maſters Side, till the Juſtices then ſitting at the *Old Baily* were acquainted of the Matter, who ſent for them, and committed twenty to *Newgate* and ſome to *Bridewell*.

On the ſame Day, at the Seſſions in the *Old-Baily*, Judge KEELING made † a Speech to the Grand Jury againſt the *Quakers*, purpoſing to have proceeded upon the Trial of ſome of them, but did not; for one only, whom he intended to begin with, was brought from *Newgate*, a Boy, whom

* *Appendix*, No. XXXVIII. † *Appendix*, No. XXXIX.

whom he aſked, *If he were not at the* Bull *and* Mouth *ſuch a Day?* The Boy anſwered, *He was not.* Then the Judge took occaſion to vilifie and reproach the Profeſſion of the *Quakers* to the Jury and People, and ſaid, *That for all their Pretenſions to Truth and Plainneſs, they could lie for Intereſt, and to avoid Suffering.* Then aſked him the ſame Queſtion again, and he anſwered as before (for he was not there that Day) then ſaid the Judge, *We ſhall prove that you were there; Will you ſtand to your Profeſſion? Yes,* ſaid the Lad, *and ſeal it with my Blood.* Then were Witneſſes called to prove that he was at the *Bull* and *Mouth* ſuch a Day, but none appeared. Then the Judge perceiving that no Witneſſes would be found to ſerve his Turn againſt this Lad, nor the Reſt, ſaid, *There is a Diſappointment*, and threatned ſome ſhould ſuffer for it, and ſo diſmiſt the Jury. This Diſappointment being only for want of Evidence to bring about the Purpoſe of the Court. After which it was ordered, that the Goalers of *Newgate*, and the Marſhal and his Men, ſhould be at Meetings, and prepare themſelves to give Evidence againſt the next Seſſions.

On the 10th of the ſame Month, the Bodies of two deceaſed Friends, who a little before had been Priſoners, were brought to the *Bull* and *Mouth* Meeting-houſe, in order to be buried from thence the next Day. The Mayor and ſome Magiſtrates iſſued out ‖ a Warrant, directing the Church Wardens and other Officers of the Pariſh, to take the Bodies away and bury them in the Church Yard. Accordingly about Midnight, the City-Marſhal, with two Beadles

‖ *Appendix*, No: XL.

and ſeveral Men with Halberts knockt at the Door, to the Surprize of thoſe who dwelt there, who asking, *Why they came at that time of the Night*, they anſwered, *To ſearch for a Meeting*. The Doors being opened, they went in, took away the two Coffins with the dead Bodies, and carried them to the Place appointed by the Warrant.

On the 11th, the Mayor with Alderman *Brown*, the Sheriffs and ſeveral Officers and Watchmen, came to the *Bull* and *Mouth* Meeting; the Mayor entring expreſſed himſelf thus, *You have been warned ſeveral times not to meet here, but if it pleaſe God, I will try whether your Obſtinacy or the Law ſhall take Place.* Then he ordered the Officers to be placed at every Door, who brought the Friends ſeverally before him, and he committed to *Newgate* eighty-three Perſons, for the firſt and ſecond Offence, and twenty-two for the third. Among theſe was one *Mary Boreman*, who being aſked by Alderman *Brown*, *What was her Name*, anſwered, *You may, inſtead of my Name, write thus*, Afflict not the Widow and the Fatherleſs, *and then when ye look over the Roll you may ſee your Duty.* Whereupon he ſtruck her on the Mouth with his double Fiſt, kickt her, puncht her, and pulled her Arm as if he would have pulled it off.

The ſame Day were committed from the Meeting at *Mile-End-Green*, twenty Perſons, and from that at *Wheeler-ſtreet* fifteen.

On the 18th were ſent to *Newgate* from *Mile End Green*, twenty-one Perſons, and from the *Bull* and *Mouth* ſixty-two, for the firſt and ſecond Offence, and fourteen for the third.

On the 25th twelve Perſons were ſent from the *Peel* Meeting to *Newgate*, and two to *Clerkenwell*

well-Bridewell: And the ſame Day were committed from *Mile-End-Green* ten Perſons.

On the 2d of the 8th Month were committed to *Newgate* from the *Peel* Meeting, thirteen Perſons, and from that at *Mile-End-Green* twenty-five, beſide two Boys that were ſent to *Bridewell*.

On the ſame Day at the *Bull* and *Mouth*, the City Marſhal, with a Company armed with Halberts entred the Meeting, took away one that was ſpeaking, and carried him to the Counter. The Meeting ſtill continuing, notwithſtanding ſome Diſturbance from the Officers, another Friend ſtood up and preached, till one of the Marſhal's Company pulled him down; after which the ſame Friend praying, was ſtruck with a long Staff backward, from the Place he kneeled on: Afterward when the Friends would have departed, the Meeting being ended, they were forcibly detained, and ſome time after dragged to *Woodſtreet-Compter*, where the Keeper received them without any Warrant: After two Days and two Nights Confinement there, in a Room too little for them to lie down in, they were had before the Mayor, who ſent thirty-three of them to *Newgate*, of whom four were ordered to be kept for the third Offence.

On the 9th were committed to *Newgate* from the *Bull* and *Mouth* for the firſt and ſecond Offences fifty-five Perſons, and fifteen for the third. And from *Mile-End-Green* were ſent to *Newgate* ſixteen Perſons, and three to *Bridewell*.

On the 13th at the Seſſions at *Hicks*'s-*Hall*, which began the 10th, a Bill of Indictment was laid againſt ſixteen of the *Quakers*, for the 3d Offence, about which the Grand-Jury could not agree that Night, but next Morning, over-perſuaded by the Juſtices, they found the Bill by a ſmall

and ſeveral Men with Halberts knockt at the Door, to the Surprize of thoſe who dwelt there, who asking, *Why they came at that time of the Night*, they anſwered, *To ſearch for a Meeting*. The Doors being opened, they went in, took away the two Coffins with the dead Bodies, and carried them to the Place appointed by the Warrant.

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Majority. They were tried and convicted at the ſame time, and twelve of them, namely.

Peter Peninngton	Edward Lee
Roger Roberts	William Roberts
Henry Taylor	Dowglas Templer
Edward Boycote	Margaret Jackſon
Thomas Hubbard	Patience Wilſon, and
Arthur Baker	† Hannah Trigg

were ſentenced to be tranſported.

The other four, having Huſbands, were ſentenced to *Bridewell* for eleven Months, *viz. Joane Nichols*, *Hannah Garniſh*, *Elizabeth Ford* and *Mary Atwell*.

A Copy of the Warrant, wherein Judgment of Tranſportation againſt ſeven of thoſe twelve is inſerted, is in the * Appendix: Another Warrant of the ſame Date and Form, and ſigned by the ſame Juſtices, was iſſued for the other five.

On the 15th of the 8th Month above forty Priſoners, *Quakers*, were brought to the Seſſions Houſe in the *Old-Baily*, and called to the Bar, by One, Two, Three, or Four at a time, as they were included in one Indictment, the Subſtance of which was,

'That

† The ſaid *Hannah Trigg*, at her Trial, pleaded that ſhe was under 16 Years of Age, and therefore not puniſhable by the Act; which Plea, though true, (as appears by a * Certificate in the Appendix) was over-ruled by the Juſtices, who told her *She lied*. In a ſhort time after her Sentence of Baniſhment, ſhe died in *Newgate*, and when dead her Friends and Relations were not ſuffered to bury her; but ſhe was carried to the Place where they uſually bury Felons and others that die in the Goal. When the Bearers came to the Burying-Place, finding no Grave made, they left the Corpſe unburied, ſaying, *they would make a Grave next Morning*. Her Mother, who was preſent, was extreamly grieved thereat, but found no Remedy.

† No. XLI. * No. XLII.

'That *N. N.* being a Subject of this Realm, 'and above the Age of ſixteen Years, on ſuch 'a Day and at ſuch a Place, was preſent at a 'certain unlawful Aſſembly, under Colour or 'Pretence of Exerciſe of Religion, in other 'Manner than is allowed by the Practice of the 'Church of *England*; at which Meeting there 'were twenty Perſons or above aſſembled toge-'ther, over and above thoſe of the ſame Houſe-'hold; and that the ſaid Priſoner was of the 'Offence aforeſaid lawfully convicted, before 'two Juſtices of the Peace, and committed to 'Priſon for the Space of three Days, except he 'would pay to the ſaid Juſtices the Sum of one 'Shilling; likewiſe that he was lawfully con-'victed a ſecond time in Manner aforeſaid, and 'that notwithſtanding the two Convictions afore-'ſaid, he the ſaid Priſoner in Contempt of the 'Law in that Caſe provided, and contrary to 'the Peace of our Lord the King, did meet a 'third time in Manner aforeſaid, whereof he 'ſtands indicted, *&c.*

About ſixteen of the Priſoners, conſidering the Indictment as a Charge of *Contemning the Law and acting contrary to the King's Peace*, &c. of which they knew themſelves clear, pleaded *Not Guilty*. Others, conſidering it merely as a Charge of being preſent at their Religious Meetings, could not deny it, and therefore gave only general Anſwers, ſuch as, *I have wronged no Man. I am innocent. I have no Evil in my Heart againſt any Man. I am not guilty of the Breach of any juſt Law. I think the Meetings at the* BULL *and* MOUTH to be lawful and peaceable. *If the Laws be ſuch that the Innocent muſt be baniſhed, the Will of the Lord be done.* All theſe latter were ſet by as Mute, and the Fact taken

pro Confeſſo by the Court, who proceeded to Trial of the other ſixteen.

The Witneſſes againſt them were the Under-Goaler of *Newgate*, and the Marſhal's Men. The firſt, one ‖ *Dawſon*, a Turnkey, was ſo raſh in Behaviour, and contradictory in his Evidence, that the Jury were moved thereat, for at firſt he ſaid, *he took the Priſoner* (John Hope) *at the* Bull and Mouth *laſt Sunday*, being checkt for that, he ſaid, *The Sunday* before, when as the Priſoner had been in Goal three Weeks; afterward he ſaid, *That the Priſoner was brought out to him, and that he did not ſee him within.* Upon this one of the Jury ſpake thus to the Judge, *My Lord, I beſeech you, let us be troubled with no more ſuch Evidence; ſuch Witneſſes will make us tedious Work, and we ſhall not caſt Men upon ſuch Evidence.* Judge *Hide* endeavoured *to palliate the Evidence*, and reproved the Jury for *being too ſcrupulous.*

Another Evidence was *William Turner*, a Turnkey too, who being asked, whether the Priſoner at the Bar was at the *Bull* and *Mouth* ſuch a Day? anſwered, *He was there that Day, he came with the Conſtable.* The Jury had good Reaſon to ſcruple his Teſtimony, who was ſo hardy as to ſwear, *the Priſoner was at the* Bull and Mouth, *though he ſaw him not*, till he was brought to *Newgate.*

When the Judge would have preſſed ſuch Evidences as theſe on the Jury, one of them replied thus, *I heard one of the Witneſſes ſay to the Priſoner at the Bar, that he did not ſee him there, but his Hand was to the Scroul of Names, and by*

and

‖ This *Dawſon* was obſerved never to thrive after he gave this Evidence; but became melancholy, could eat little, pined away, and died about ten Weeks after.

and by it would ſwear that he was there, my Lord, Is this good Evidence? At which the Judge was angry, and *threatned the Juryman for undervaluing the Evidence*, ſaying, *He ſhould know the Court had Power to puniſh him and would do it.* After ſome time the Jury was ſent out, and the Court adjourned till Five in the Afternoon: About Six the Jury returned with a Verdict, *That four of the Priſoners were not Guilty*, and the Reſt they could not yet agree on. The Judges hereat ſeemed much diſpleaſed, and having endeavoured to inſtruct the Jury, ſent them out again: About an Hour after they returned with this *Verdict* in Writing, *Guilty of Meeting, but not of Fact.* The Judge asked, What do you mean by *Not guilty of Fact?* The Jury replied, Here is Evidence they met at the *Bull* and *Mouth*, therefore we ſay, *Guilty of Meeting*: but no Evidence to prove what they did there; therefore we ſay, *Not Guilty of Meeting contrary to the Liturgy of the Church of* England.

The Judge aſked ſome of the Jury, *Whether they did not believe in their Conſciences, that they were there under Colour and Pretence of Worſhip.* To which one of them replied. *I do believe in my Conſcience, that they were met to Worſhip in Deed and in Truth.* Another ſaid, *My Lord, I have that venerable Reſpect for the Liturgy of the Church of* England, *as to believe that it is according to the Scriptures, which allow of the Worſhip of God in the Spirit, and if any Man in the World worſhip God in the Spirit, he doth not worſhip contrary to the Liturgy, it being according to the Scriptures, if not I ſhall abate my Reſpect for it.* In ſhort, no Perſuaſions nor Menaces, could induce the Jury to bring in any other *Verdict*, for though Six of them ſeemed at laſt inclinable to comply with the Court, the others would not. Then Judge

Hide after ſome more Threats, took the Names of thoſe ſix that ſtood out, and told them, *That they ſhould be bound to anſwer for their Miſdemeanour at the* King's-Bench *Bar, the firſt Day of the next Term.* One ſeemed unwilling to be bound, but the Judge told him, *He muſt and ſhould*, Then ſaid he, *My Lord, I am content, any wounding but the wounding of my Conſcience.* So they were bound in an hundred Pounds each, to appear at the *King's-Bench* Bar the firſt Day of the next Term.

Then the Court adjourned to the 17th, when thoſe who had been ſet by as Mute, were brought to the Bar to receive Sentence. Firſt, were four married Women, to whom the Recorder ſaid, *You have been twice convicted upon Record, for being at an unlawful Meeting, and now you ſtand convicted the third Time. You ſhall be committed to the Houſe of Correction for the Space of twelve Months, unleſs your Huſbands will pay Forty Pounds for each of you.* After ſome Pauſe, he ſaid, *The Court is willing to ſhew you Favour, and to abate of the forty Pounds, and take twenty Pounds.* To which the Women replied, *If you would take forty, or twenty Farthings, we ſhould not give it.*

Then the Reſt were brought to the Bar, among whom was a Lad about Fifteen, named *Richard Poulton*, to whom the Recorder ſpake thus, *Little Boy, will you promiſe to go to Church and hear Common-Prayer?* A Turnkey ſtanding by, ſaid, *My Lord, I believe he will if he were from the Reſt.* Then the Boy was brought up to the Clerk's Table, where he ſhewed his Certificate that he was not ſixteen Years of Age. Then the Recorder aſked him if he would ſwear *that Certificate came from the Pariſh where he was born?* Another aſked him, *Whether he would*

ſwear

ſwear he was not ſixteen Years of Age? to which the Boy anſwered, *I was not brought up to Swearing.* And being asked again, *Whether he would promiſe to go to Church*, he replied, *I ſhall promiſe no ſuch thing.* So the Recorder paſſed Sentence on him with the Reſt, thus,

'You and every of you ſhall be tranſported 'beyond the Seas, the Men to *Barbadoes*, and 'the Women to *Jamaica*, being two of his 'Majeſty's Plantations, there to remain ſeven 'Years.

The Names of the Perſons ſentenced to Baniſhment, were

Men.	*Women.*
John Pechell	Deborah Harding
Thomas Kent	Elizabeth Fiſher
John Rance	Rachel Jackſon
Thomas Hodge	Jane Powel
Thomas Robins	Roſe Atkins
John Johnſon	Anne Horniblow
Thomas Parker	Chriſtian Ford
Robert Allen	Anne Mercer
Richard Poulton, a Lad about Fifteen.	Elizabeth Ivers
	Mary Middleton.

The Names of the four Women aforeſaid, ſentenced to *Bridewell*, were

Suſan Allen	Alice Aldridge
Ellen Edmonds	Iſabel Trevilian

On the 16th of the 8th Month, at the *Bull* and *Mouth*, *George Whitehead* being preaching, a Company came in with Halberts, ſhut the Doors, and kept out many; yet themſelves ſtood quiet

quiet and heard, near an Hour, till the Mayor with Alderman *Richard Brown* came, who committed *George* and forty-four other Perſons to *Newgate*, beſide fifteen more whom they charged by a particular Warrant for the third Offence.

On the 23d were ſent to *Newgate* from *Wheeler-ſtreet* Meeting, twenty-four Perſons.

On the 30th from *Mile-End-Green* nineteen, and from *Wheeler-ſtreet*, eight.

On the 4th of the 9th Month, the ſixth of the Week, from *Wheeler-ſtreet*, fourteen.

On the 6th from *Mile-End-Green* nine, and from the *Bull* and *Mouth* thirteen.

On the thirteenth from the *Bull* and *Mouth* twenty-four Perſons.

On the 20th, one *Dorothy Doore* was taken preaching in the Street and ſent to Priſon.: See her ‖ Mittimus.

On the ſame Day were ſent to *Newgate*, *Ralph Young* and another, for refuſing the Oath of Allegiance, and alſo eighteen Perſons from the Meeting at *Mile-End-Green*, and forty-two from that at the *Bull* and *Mouth*.

On the 27th from *Mile-End-Green* ſeven, and from the *Bull* and *Mouth* thirty-one Perſons.

On the 1ſt of the 11th Month, from the *Bull* and *Mouth* ſeven.

On the 4th, from the *Bull* and *Mouth* twenty-four Perſons.

We come now to another Seſſions at *Hicks*'s-Hall on the 6th of the 10th Month, where twelve of the *Quakers* were tried, and ſentenced to be tranſported to *Jamaica*, namely,

Edward Berkley	Edward Maletrat
Degory Marſhall	William Matthew
John Noble	William Brend

Na-

‖ *Appendix*, No. XLIII.

Nathaniel Harding	John Godwin
Francis Tarcy	Vincent Gerrard
John Terry	Martin Groſhe

Their Trials were very ſhort, the Judges ſeeming determined, and having a willing Jury. When one of the Priſoners, *John Terry*, aſked, *Whether it were a Crime worthy of Baniſhment to meet to ſerve the Lord?* Judge *Hide* anſwered, *It's Crime enough, it's Crime enough, ſet him by.* To another asking, *If we meet really to worſhip God muſt we ſuffer for that?* he anſwered, *Yes, that you muſt.* To a third, who ſaid, *I underſtand that God is a Spirit, and I meet to worſhip the Eternal God in Spirit, as he perſuades my Heart and Conſcience, and muſt I be condemned to Baniſhment for that?* he replied, *Yes, Yes, for the Law is againſt it.*

At the ſame Seſſions, a Friend ſtanding by to hear the Trials, (though not in the Face of the Court leſt he ſhould give Offence) the Officers haled him out. Judge *Hide* perceiving the Man was a *Quaker*, ordered him to be brought to the Bar, which was done, with his Hat taken off: The Judge ordered it to be put on again, and then fined him for Contempt in not pulling it off: And alſo ſent him to *Newgate* for refuſing Sureties for the good Behaviour.

On the 14th of the ſame Month, at the Seſſions at the *Old-Baily*, twenty of the ſaid People were tried and convicted before the ſame Judges, and ſentenced alſo to be tranſported to the Iſland of *Jamaica* for ſeven Years, namely,

William Newman	James Carter
* John Claus	William Parker

Thomas

* *John Claus* pleaded, that he was a Foreigner, and therefore not within the Reach of the Act, but his Plea was over-ruled by the Court.

Thomas Cox	Iſabel Hacker
Mabell Wheeler	James Pearne
Benjamin Greenwell	Thomas Voſſe
John Chaplin	Laurence Aplin
Manaſſeh Howard	Rebecca Trump
Laurence Fullove	Anne Royley
Edmund Overed	Elizabeth Harding
Elizabeth Pike	Anne Prieſt.

On the 11th of the 10th Month, *Richard Greenway* was ſent to *Newgate*, for preaching to the People, as he ſtood in the Porch of one *Peter Burdett* in *Weſtbury-ſtreet*. The ſame Day were committed to *Newgate*, from the Meeting at *Mile-End-Green*, eight Perſons, and from the *Bull* and *Mouth*, nineteen.

On the 14th, from the *Bull* and *Mouth* ſeven.

On the 18th, from the ſame Place thirty-one.

On the 25th, from a Meeting in *Weſtbury-ſtreet*, four.

On the 1ſt of the 11th Month, were ſent to *Newgate* from the *Bull* and *Mouth* † thirty-four Perſons. At the ſame time two Women, one of them above ſixty, and an aged Man, were ſent to *Bridewell*, and ordered to be whipt.

On the 8th of the 11th Month, from the *Bull* and *Mouth*, nineteen.

On the 15th, both Men and Women were drove by the City-Marſhal, from the *Bull* and *Mouth* to the *Counter*, there detained two Days and two Nights, and afterwards ſent to *Newgate*.

At

† One of them, *Thomas White*, told Alderman *Brown*, that he thought he had filled up the Meaſure of his Wickedneſs, whereupon he ſtruck him on the Face, and kickt him.

At the next Seſſions held at *Hicks*'s-Hall on the 12th, and at the † *Old-Baily* on the 16th of the 11th Month, thirty-ſix more were ſentenced to Baniſhment, namely,

Robert Hayes	John Maſon
Robert Pate	Joſiah Clare
John Fox	Chriſtopher Dickinſon
John Tilby	Iſaac Warner
Edward Walker	Edward Bruſh
John Tiſdell	Richard Smith
William Garrald	Mary Powell
John Grane	Anne Dance
Matthias Gardener	Elizabeth Dixon
George Taylor	Katharine Charles
Richard Lambert	Suſanna Horn
Evan Jones	Dorothy Hall
William Tilby	Alice Richardſon
William Tillett	Margaret Uſher
Iſaac How	Thomas Stokes
Edward Bull	Thomas Clark
James Harding	Thomas Burbuke
George Evan	Bartholomew Hearne.

So that there now lay under Sentence of Tranſportation in *Newgate*, ninety-nine Perſons.

We may not omit the Caſe of *John Otter*, a Shoemaker, who being taken at a Meeting at *Mile-End*, and being examined by the Juſtices, *where he dwelt*, anſwered *? I have a Dwelling, where neither Thief, Murderer, nor Perſecutor can come* : Being again aſked, *Where that was?* he an-

† One of the Jury at this Seſſions, *Thomas Leader*, was afterward ſore troubled in Conſcience, for having given his Conſent to a Verdict againſt theſe Perſons, inſomuch that he publiſhed an Acknowledgment of his Offence in Print, under the Title of, *The wounded Heart, or the Juryman's Offences declared*.

anſwered, *In God.* Whereupon the Juſtices ſent him to *Bridewell* as a Vagabond. At the Seſſions he was brought to the Bar, and the Judge aſked him his Dwelling-Place? To which he anſwered as before. Then after ſome Conſultation with the Juſtices, the Judge, without asking any more, pronounced Sentence of Tranſportation againſt him as a Vagabond. And he was afterwards tranſported, with three Malefactors to *Virginia*, there to be ſold for a Slave for ſeven Years.

On the 22d of the 11th Month, *John Tyſoe*, preaching in a Meeting at *Wheeler-ſtreet*, was taken thence and ſent to *Newgate*, as were the ſame Day twenty-four Perſons from the *Peel*.

The ſame Day alſo ſixteen Perſons from the *Bull* and *Mouth* were carried to *Wood-ſtreet-Counter*, where they lay two Nights on the bare Boards, and then were ſent to *Newgate*.

On the 29th were ſent thither from the *Peel*, forty-eight Perſons.

On the 12th of the 12th Month, from † *Wheeler-ſtreet* above fifty Perſons, from the *Bull* and *Mouth* twelve, and from the *Peel* about forty.

On the 19th ſeveral were committed from the Meeting at *Mile-End-Green*.

On the 26th, from the *Bull* and *Mouth* five, and from the *Peel* thirteen.

On the 12th of the firſt Month from the *Bull* and *Mouth* ſix, one of whom was *Morgan Watkins*, who was preaching there, and from the *Peel* five.

On the 19th, from the *Peel* eight Perſons, and the ſame Number from the *Bull* and *Mouth*.

On

† At the ſame time the Doors of the Meeting-Houſe were broke down, and the outer Gate.

On the 21ſt, the 3d of the Week, about thirty, taken at the *Peel*-Meeting, were had before the Juſtices; the chief Evidence againſt them was a Vintner in *Smithfield*, who had marked many of them on the Back with red Oker, as they came out of the Meeting-houſe Door, by which Mark he witneſſed againſt them, though he knew not their Faces. This he did with much Levity and Deriſion: Nevertheleſs, upon his Evidence the Juſtices ſent twenty-three of them to *Newgate*.

Let us now go back to the Seſſions at *Hicks*'s-Hall, on the 18th of this Month, where twenty-four more received Sentence of Baniſhment, namely,

John Somerfield	John Frith
Hugh Carter	Thomas Hemſie
Bathia Marloe	Elizabeth Mortemore
Matthew Jackſon	William Cauderwood
John Roſſe	James Kendall
Henry Comings	John Prickett
John Smith	John Gabb
Thomas Wicks	James Kirton
John Harding	Bridget Dickſon
Henry Wooding	Charles Rogers
Sarah Haws	Elizabeth Collins
John Weſt	John Tyſoe.

At the ſame time were ſentenced to *Bridewell*, for eleven Months, *Sarah Willey*, *Mary Cokes*, *Eſther Prune*, and *Sarah Martin*.

On the 22d came on the Seſſions at the *Old-Baily*, where ten of the aforeſaid People received Sentence of Tranſportation to *Jamaica*, *viz.* *Francis White*, *John Bates*, *Robert Thomas*, *John Gibſon*, *George Pryor*, *Nicholas Bly*, *George Turkington*, *Anne Blow*, *Amy Walker*, and *Chriſtopher Todd*.

And

And at the ſame Seſſions, *Dorothy Adderton* was ſentenced to *Bridewell*.

We ſhall next tranſcribe the Names of twenty-five Perſons who died this Year, either in *Newgate*, or ſoon after their Diſcharge thence, by Sickneſs contracted through the cloſe Confinement, and Hardſhips ſuffered there, *viz.*

John Clark
John Wilkinſon
John Lewis
William Tomkins
John Hales
Robert Twynn
Henry Haſler
John Palmer
John Cooke
Edward Baker
Joſeph Stonehouſe
Mary Draper
Andrew Andrews
John Wildbore
Richard Twynn
Mary Davis
George Hide
Hannah Cooke
Mary Mile
Henry Woodward
Richard Audley
Mary Travers
Roger Evans
Hannah Drury and
Benjamin Greenwell.

When ſome of theſe innocent Sufferers died in Priſon, and their Friends and Relations deſired their Bodies to bury them, it was not granted, but they were ſecretly buried by ſome of thoſe belonging to the Priſon, leſt the People ſhould take Notice of their Death, and the Cruelty of the Perſecutors become more manifeſt.

This Year concludes with the actual Tranſportation of three of the Priſoners, *Edward Bruſh*, *Robert Hayes*, and *James Harding*, who on the 24th of the 1ſt Month very early in the Morning, were hurried out of *Newgate* by ſome of the Turnkeys, to *Black-Fryars*, and thence to *Graveſend*, where they were forced on Shipboard. *Robert Hayes* being a weak ſickly Man, and under a Courſe of Phyſick, took Cold on the

the Water and died ſoon after he was put on Board. The other two were carried to *Jamaica*, where it pleaſed God to proſper them, ſo that they lived in good Circumſtances, and † *Edward Bruſh*, though a grey-hair'd old Man at his Departure hence, lived to come back again.

Soon after this, the Peſtilence broke out in the City, which was thought by many to be a Puniſhment inflicted by the Hand of God on a perſecuting Nation, and was plainly foretold by ſeveral of the People called *Quakers*, particularly by *George Biſhop* of *Briſtol*, who ſome Months before, publiſhed the following Warning, *viz.*

To the KING *and both Houſes of* PARLIAMENT, *Thus ſaith the Lord.*

'MEDDLE not with my People, be-
'cauſe of their Conſcience to me, and
'baniſh them not out of the Nation becauſe of
'their Conſcience; for if you do, I will
'ſend my Plagues upon you; and you ſhall
'know that I am the Lord.

Written in Obedience to the Lord,

By his Servant

GEO. BISHOP.

Briſtol, the 15th of the 9th Month 1664.

† *Edward Bruſh* was an ancient Citizen and Taylor of *London*, a Man of good Circumſtances and Reputation; and lived in *Bearbinder-Lane*.

'Twas alſo taken Notice of by many, that the Sickneſs firſt broke out next Door to the Houſe where *Edward Bruſh* had dwelt.

On the 4th and 6th of the 2d Month 1665, at the Seſſions at *Hicks*'s-*Hall*, were ſentenced to Tranſportation five Perſons, namely, † *John Francis Tryponet*, *Anne Haley*, *Margaret Walsby*, *Francis Marloe*, and *John Horſey*; and on the 8th at the *Old-Baily* ſeven others, *viz. Thomas Taylor*, *Thomas Davis*, *Edward Pattiſon*, *John Fitzgerrard*, *John Salmon*, *Hannah Camack*, and *Anne Standridge*.

On the 18th of the 2d Month, ſeven more of the Priſoners were carried down to *Graveſend*, and put on Shipboard, *viz. Thomas Gibſon*, a Sugar-Baker about *Wapping*; *John Tyſo*, a Shoemaker, in St. *Martins Legrand*; *John Harding*, Father of *James Harding* aforeſaid; *John Terry*, *Edward Maletrat*, *John Goodwin* and *Edward Boycote*.

On the 12th of the 3d Month, *Robert Witham* was ſentenced to Baniſhment, at the Seſſions at the *Old-Baily*.

On the 26th of the 3d Month, eight more of the Priſoners were put into a Barge at *Black-Fryars*, carried to *Graveſend*, and put on Shipboard, *viz.*

Robert Allen	Thomas Robins
Thomas Kent	John Johnſon
John Raunce	Thomas Parker and
Thomas Hodge	Richard Poulton.

On

† *Tryponet* was a *German*, and no Subject of this Realm, therefore not legally within the Reach of the Act.

* A few Days after this Imbarkation, Judge *Hide*, who had been inſtrumental in ſentencing many to Baniſhment, died ſuddenly, being in Health at *Weſtminſter* in the Morning, and dead in his Cloſet the ſame Day at Noon.

On the 22d of the 4th Month, at the Seſſions in the *Old-Baily*, were ſentenced to Baniſhment, *Joſeph Haugh*, *Richard Thomſon*, *William Stevenſon* and *Mary Dale*.

There remained yet in *Newgate*, under Sentence of Tranſportation, above an hundred and twenty Perſons, whom the Sheriffs knew not how to get rid of; for the Maſters of Ships, conſcious of the Mens Innocence, generally refuſed to carry them, and the increaſing Peſtilence confirmed many of them in that Refuſal, that Sickneſs being eſteemed by them and ſome others, a Judgment on the Nation, for thus perſecuting the Innocent. But at length a Man was found to anſwer their Purpoſe; one *Fudge*, a Fellow ſo hardened as to ſay, *That he would not ſtick to tranſport even his neareſt Relations.* With him the Sheriffs agreed to carry the Priſoners to *Jamaica*, and accordingly on the 20th of the 5th Month, 1665. fifty-five of them were taken out of *Newgate*, put into a Barge at *Black-Fryars*, and carried down the River to his Ship, called the *Black Spread-Eagle*, lying in *Bugbey*'s-Hole. When they came to the Ship Side, the Maſter being abſent, the Seamen refuſed to lend an Hand to force any of them on Board, and the Friends were not free to be active in their own Tranſportation. The Turnkeys and Officers uſed high Words to the Seamen, calling them to throw out the Tackle to hoiſe them up, but were anſwered, *that if they were Merchants Goods they would do ſo*, to which the Goalers anſwered, *They are the King's Goods*: At length, with much Toil and Difficulty they got only four of the Priſoners on Board, and being tired returned with the Reſt to *Newgate*, where they continued till the 4th of the 6th Month, and then were had again to the

Barge: As they went down the River, Soldiers were ſent in Boats from the Tower to aſſiſt in getting them on Board. Many of their Friends in other Boats accompanied them to the Ship-ſide, and tarried to obſerve their Uſage, though the Soldiers threatned to ſink them if they would not be gone. The Commander of the Soldiers called for the Seamen, but could get but two or three to aſſiſt.

So they went to work, the Soldiers in the Barge laying hold on the Priſoners, dragged ſome, kickt and puncht others, and heaved up many by the Legs and Arms, and ſo tumbled them into the Ship, and in about an Hours time got them all on Board. The Names of thoſe forced on Board this Ship were as follows, *viz.*

MEN.

* Peter Pennington	Robert Pate
* Henry Taylor	Laurence Fullove
Thomas Hubbert	James Pierce
Roger Roberts	William Tillet
* Edmund Berkley	* Chriſtopher Dickeſon
* William Matthews	* John Fox
Degory Marſhall	Thomas Stoaks
* Vincent Gerrard	* Thomas Clarke
* John Noble	* Bartholomew Hall
* Nathaniel Harding	* Richard Thomſon
William Parker	James Kirton
Thomas Roſe	* Edward Walker
* Laurence Aplin	* John Gabb
Francis Terſey	* John Horſey
Thomas Cox	* Matthew Jackſon
Manaſſeh Howard	* Edward Lee
* John Chaplin	* Arthur Baker
John Clauſe	William Roberts
* William Newman	

WO-

WOMEN.

* Deborah Harding	* Rachel Jackſon
Anne Prieſt	Chriſtian Ford
Elizabeth Ivers	* Elizabeth Pike
Anne Horniblow	Elizabeth Harding
Roſe Atkins	Rebecca Trump
Elizabeth Fiſher	* Anne Royley
Anne Mercer	* Dorothy Hall
* Jane Powell	Patience Wilſon
Mary Middleton	Margaret Jackſon

Being on Board, all the Men were thronged together between Decks, where they could not ſtand upright; and the Peſtilence coming into the Ship, which was long retarded in the River, (*Fudge* being arreſted and impriſoned for Debt) it was about ſeven Months before ſhe got to the Land's-End, in which time twenty-ſeven of the Priſoners on Board died, whoſe Names are diſtinguiſhed in the foregoing Liſt, by this Mark *. She ſailed from *Plymouth* on the 23d of the Month called *February*, and was taken the very next Day by a *Dutch* Privateer, who carried her with the baniſht Perſons to *Horn* in North-*Holland*, from whence, when the *Dutchmen* perceived, that they were not likely to be exchanged as Priſoners of War, they ſent them Home again with a Paſſport and Certificate. Thus eminently did the Hand of the Lord appear for them, and againſt their Perſecutors.

We return to *London*, where, in the ſame Week the aforeſaid fifty-five Priſoners were put on Ship-board, the Bills of Mortality amounted to 3014, and the following Week to 4030. As this deſtructive Peſtilence was a ſore and heavy Judgment on a wicked, profane, and perſecuting Generation, who had long ſported themſelves with oppreſſing the Innocent, ſo was it

a merciful Viſitation to the faithful and conſcientious Priſoners, in releaſing many of them, from a Life worſe than Death in the naſty Holes of *Newgate*; where died of them fifty-two Perſons, namely,

Edmund Ward	Nicholas Bly
Richard Lambert	George Prior
Thomas Wicks	Margaret Welsby
George Evans	John Weſt
John Somerfield	Edward Bull
Thomas Kemſey	John Frith
John Smith	John Crane
Matthias Gardiner	John Salmon
Joſhua Clare	Hugh Carter
George Taylor	John Tiſdale and
Thomas Davis	Bathia Marloe,

which twenty-two lay under Sentence of Baniſhment.

John Wiggins	Ambroſe Cock
Cuthbert Hearle	Henry Wilkinſon
Hugh Weſt	Chriſtopher Nicholas
Benjamin Lawrence	James Williams
John Rotten	Francis White
George Hollingſworth	Joſeph Haugh
Edward Harvey	John Fitzgerrard
James Portſmouth	James Sweet
John Cowdrey	Mark Beecroft
Auguſtin Thorowgood	Malachi Dudley
Richard Sparkman	John Howard
John Bates	Daniel Hawkins
Robert Thomas	John Francis
Martin Groſhe	Mary Powell
Daniel Read	Sarah Lee.

Some

Some of theſe had been committed to *Newgate* even in the Heighth of the Contagion, on the 9th of the 6th Month, from the *Peel*-Meeting, by Soldiers, ſent thither by Sir *John Robinſon*, Lieutenant of the Tower, who came there with much Violence, and ſaid, *They were all their Priſoners:* When *John Eldridge* aſked them *by what Authority they came? One of them ſtruck him on the Head with his Muſquet.* Another Friend, for asking the ſame Queſtion, was knockt down. So they carried thirty-two of them to *Newgate*, as Sheep to the Slaughter, there being no humane Probability of their coming out alive.

There were alſo committed in that Month to the Gatehouſe at *Weſtminſter*, by †Warrants from the Duke of *Albermarle*, eighteen Perſons, (four of whom thus marked * died of the Contagion there) *viz.*

William Watſon	Solomon Eccles
Francis Dove	John Bolſover
* William Avelyn	John Pierce
Richard Butcher	Hezekiah Carter
Thomas Portland	Benjamin Griffith
William Crouch	* Samuel Stonſon
Morgan Watkins	* Robert Towerland
* Stephen White	Humble Thatcher
Andrew Carter	and Chriſt. Cooke.

† *Appendix*, No. XLIV, XLV.

AN APPENDIX TO THE Second VOLUME.

NUMBER I.

A Copy of the Paper *delivered to the Judge of the Aſſize at* Bedford, *on the* 13*th of the* 1ſt *Month*, 1660-1. Pag. 3.

THOUGH it be generally known thro' *Chriſtendom* (ſo called) that we the People called *Quakers* cannot Swear at all, becauſe it is according to the Command of Chriſt, (our Law-giver, Judge, and Saviour) yet for the taking away all Jealouſies and Fears out of the Mind of the King, his Council, and other his Officers and Subjects in this Realm, and other Dominions

minions belonging thereunto, that ſo under him we may live in a godly, holy, honeſt, peaceable and quiet Life, to ſerve God and the Creation in our Generation: We give forth theſe Lines concerning the Oath of Allegiance (obligatory to us) to the King, and to all in the Nation whom it may concern; that we may not be made Tranſgreſſors without a Cauſe, and expoſed to ſuffer, for keeping our Conſciences clear before the Lord.

Firſt of all, We do believe and declare, that the immediate Hand of the Lord hath brought in *Charles Stuart*, now proclaimed King of *England*, *Scotland*, &c. according to the Laws and Statutes of the Nation, and that the *Pope*, neither of himſelf, nor by any Authority of the Church or See of *Rome*, or by any other Means with others, hath any Power to depoſe the King, or to diſpoſſeſs him of any of his Dominions, or to authorize any Foreign Prince to invade or annoy him, neither to diſcharge any of his Subjects from their Obedience to him, or to give Licenſe or Leave to any to raiſe up Arms, or to offer any Violence or Hurt, to the Perſon of the King, State or Government, or to any of his Subjects within his Dominions. And likewiſe we declare, and ſhall keep our Words, notwithſtanding any Declaration, or Sentence of Excommunication or Deprivation, made or granted, or to be made or granted, by the *Pope* or his Succeſſors, or by any Authority derived, or pretended to be derived from him, againſt the King, his lawful Heirs or Succeſſors, or by any Abſolution of the ſaid Subjects to the King; and we will not conſpire, neither attempt any Conſpiracy againſt his Perſon, nor plot nor contrive any thing againſt him, nor any of his Subjects, neither would we have any others to do it, notwithſtanding

withſtanding any Sentence or Declaration from the *Pope*; and farther we do abhor and deteſt that Poſition, as Impious and Heretical, a damnable Doctrine, that Princes which be excommunicated by the *Pope*, may be depoſed or murthered by their Subjects or otherwiſe. And farther we do believe in our Hearts, that neither the *Pope*, nor any other whatſoever, have Power to abſolve us of this our Acknowledgment and Teſtimony, or any Part thereof, and do renounce all Pardons and Diſpenſations to the contrary: And theſe things we do plainly and ſincerely acknowledge and confeſs, according to the plain common Senſe, and underſtanding of the Words herein expreſſed, without any Equivocation, mental Reſervation or ſecret Evaſion whatever, and theſe things ſhall atteſt by Word, and ſhall if thereunto lawfully required ſet our Hands.

So let us not be made a Prey upon, ſeeing what we do is in a good Conſcience to our God, and in it theſe things we write, and ſhall keep in Truth and Righteouſneſs, which may ſatisfy you and all reaſonable Men.

NUM.

NUMBER II.

A Copy *of the* Paper, *delivered to the Grand Jury at the Aſſizes at* Bedford, *the* 13th *of the* 1ſt *Month*, 1660-1. Pag. 3.

FRIENDS,

YOU amongſt whom we have been and converſed, and you who cannot be ignorant of our Behaviour, Carriage and Sufferings thro' the many changeable and oppreſſive Governments, which this Land of our Nativity hath been exerciſed with, unto the Light of Chriſt, which ſhineth in your Conſciences do we appeal, and to it deſire to be made manifeſt, and by it to be judged. We have been, (ever ſince we were a People) Men of a quiet, ſober, peaceable and upright Converſation, neither plotting nor contriving Murther, War, or Bloodſhed, againſt any Man, or Power that hath been, but as much as in us lay, always ſought the Good and Peace of this Nation, and of all Men therein, although from it, and the Magiſtrates and Rulers thereof, we have ſuffered the Spoil of our Goods, Impriſonment of our Bodies, and the Loſs of Blood, and Lives of ſome of us (who have died in naſty Priſons, Holes and Dungeons, under the Cuſtody of cruel and unmerciful Goalers) and that for no other Cauſe, but for keeping a good Conſcience toward God and toward all Men: Concerning the unjuſt and illegal Proceedings, which have from time to time been reached forth unto us, it is too long to relate, and how the Penal Laws of this Nation, which were made for Plotters, Fighters and Murtherers, have been turned backward, and laid

laid as Snares for the Innocent, we think hardly any Court in this Nation is without a Witneſs. We deſire that theſe things you would in Coolneſs and Meekneſs of Spirit, which is in God's Sight of great Price, conſider of, and let the Fear of God (by whom you have ſworn to do juſtly and equally) be before your Eyes, and unto the Light of Chriſt which ſhineth in your Hearts and Conſciences, let all your Actions be brought; and let none paſs from you but ſuch as are approved thereby, and let not Juſtice be turned into Wormwood, nor Judgment into Gall, leſt the latter End thereof be Bitterneſs unto you; and let the Innocent come forth and plead their Cauſe before you, and let the Teeth of the Devourer be broken, and thoſe whoſe Helper is not Man, be delivered out thereof; that ſo a Bleſſing unto your Generation you may be, and not (by doing Injuſtice and oppreſſing the Innocent) let your Names and Memories be a Stink and Execration to Generations to come.

NUM.

NUMBER III.

A Copy of the Mittimus *by which* Richard Greenway *was impriſoned.* Pag. 5.

Berks, ſſ.

To the Keeper of the Common-Goal for the County of BERKS *in* Reading.

WE ſend you herewithal the Body of *Richard Greenway*, late of *Black-Fryars* in *London*, whom we have committed, for that he did maliciouſly, and of ſet Purpoſe, diſturb and moleſt Mr. *Thomas Fowler*, Miniſter of *Faringdon* in the ſaid County, being in the ſaid Church of *Faringdon*, diſcharging his Duty as Miniſter there, upon the ſixteenth of this Inſtant *September*, being the Lord's Day; willing and requiring you therefore in his Majeſty's Name, forthwith to receive the ſaid *Richard Greenway* into your Goal and Cuſtody, and therein ſafely to keep without Bail or Mainpriſe, for the Space of three Months, and farther till the next General Seſſions of the Peace to be holden for this County, where you are to have him preſent with our Precept, and hereof fail you not, at your Peril.

Given under our Hands and Seals, this 18th of *September*, 1660.

George Pureſoy,
John Southby,
Thomas Gerrard.

NUM.

NUMBER IV.

The Examinination *of* John Wilkinſon *and* John Audland, *at the* Tolſey *in* Briſtol, *before the* Mayor *and two of the* Aldermen, *many People being preſent.* Pag. 42.

Magiſtrates. WHAT *are your Names?*

Anſ. John Audland *and* John Wilkinſon.

Queſ. *Whence came you?*

Anſ. Out of *Weſtmorland.*

Queſ. *What, both of you?*

Anſ. YES.

Magiſ. *You came hither to ſeduce the People, and to get tumultuous Meetings, and to draw People from their Obedience to the King's Laws.*

Anſ. Nay, we have no ſuch Buſineſs, neither do we ſeduce the People at all, but deſire the Welfare of the King and all his People.

Queſ. *What Buſineſs have you here?*

Anſ. We came to bear Witneſs to the Truth.

Queſ. *Who called you to come here, to bear Witneſs to the Truth?*

Anſ. You called us to come here, and ſo we are come here to bear Witneſs to the Truth.

Queſ. *Were you not at Meeting yeſterday?*

Anſ. Yea.

Queſ. *Were there three more than you?*

Anſ. Call the Lieutenant that took us away, 'tis likely he took Notice how many there were.

Magiſ. *'Tis no Matter; you were at the Meeting, and we look upon you as dangerous Perſons, therefore we tender you the Oath of Allegiance: Will you take that or no? Read it to 'em Clerk.*

Which was done.

Anſ.

Anſ. We are not ſatisfied that it is lawful for us to ſwear, becauſe it is againſt Chriſt's Doctrine, who ſaith, *Swear not at all.* But if you will ſatisfy us according to the Truth, that it is lawful for us to Swear, we will give you a farther Anſwer.

Magiſ. *We will not diſpute the Caſe with you; but if you would be ſatisfied, it muſt be by ſome Miniſters or the Biſhop of the Dioceſe.*

Anſ. We ſhall be very willing to hear the Miniſters or the Biſhops, what they will ſay to us in this Matter, let them come that we may hear them.

Magiſ. *That is not like to be now, will you take the Oath or not?*

Anſ. We are Chriſtians, and do account our ſelves bound to abide in Chriſt's Doctrine, who abſolutely forbids all Swearing, therefore we deſired to be anſwered by any of you concerning it; for we have no Intention againſt the King of Harm in the leaſt, neither do we refuſe to Swear becauſe of any Guilt, for we are innocent in our Hearts and Conſciences, neither have we given any Occaſion, wherefore the Oath ſhould be offered to us, for we have walked in all good Conſcience peaceably.

Magiſ. *You muſt obey the King's Laws, and go to Church and hear divine Service.*

Anſ. We do go to Church and hear divine Service.

Magiſ. *What Church, An Houſe or a Barn?*

Anſ. Nay, we do not call an Houſe or Barn a Church.

Magiſ. *What is a Church then?*

Anſ. The Houſhold of Faith, who are ſanctified in Chriſt Jeſus, that meet together in the Name and Fear of the Lord, and worſhip him in Spirit and in Truth.

Magiſ.

Magiſ. *So; Well, you are required here to take the Oath, and if you will do it, anſwer us, or deny us, which if you refuſe, we muſt commit you.*

Anſ. We are not reſolved that it is lawful for us to Swear, and therefore if you do commit us, we ſhall willingly ſuffer, and keep our Conſciences clear in the Will of the Lord, rather than ſin againſt God.

Magiſ. *Well, hold them the Book.*

A Man brought the Book, and ſaid, *Here will you lay your Hands on the Book?*

Anſ. When we have Occaſion, but that Book forbids all Swearing.

Then one of them, taking the Book in his Hand, would have turned to a Place in it.

Magiſ. *Take the Book from him, he will bring a Place againſt Swearing.*

Anſ. Do you not profeſs your ſelves Chriſtians, will you not own the Doctrine of Chriſt and his Apoſtles?

Magiſ. *We have a Law that you muſt Swear, and therefore you refuſing, muſt to Goal. Clerk, make a Mittimus.*

Anſ. Well, but hear us, will you commit us for owning the Doctrine of Chriſt? you had no Occaſion to offer us the Oath, for we are peaceable Men, and were not ſeen in any tumultuous Meeting, neither have we abſolutely refuſed, but only deſired you to anſwer the thing, becauſe we fear the Lord, and an Oath to us is Matter of Conſcience. Therefore you ſhould be tender in ſuch Caſes, and take Heed of acting any thing againſt your Knowledge, or to the Hurt of the Innocent; for we deſire the Good of you all, that you may do juſtly and fear the Lord, that

when you come to give your Account to him, it may not be with Grief.

One of the Magiſ. *Don't hear them,* Mr. *Mayor, they would have all ſuch as themſelves.*

Anſ. Paul, when he was before the King and Rulers, deſired, that they had been altogether ſuch as he was, except his Bonds.

Magiſ. *Ay, But* Paul *was no* Quaker.

Anſ. But *Paul* was a Chriſtian, and he ſaid himſelf, that he was with the *Corinthians* in Fear and much trembling.

Magiſ. *No,* Paul *was no* Quaker; *the* Phariſees *were* Quakers.

Anſ. The *Phariſees* were Perſecutors, and haled the Servants of God before Rulers, and reſiſted the Holy One and the Juſt, and perſecuted them that met in the Name of Jeſus.

Magiſ. *Don't hear them, take them away, Goaler.*

Anſw. Well, we are willing to ſuffer for the Teſtimony of a good Conſcience, and we deſire nothing but well to you all, that you may fear the Lord, and do juſtly, and act nothing againſt the Lord nor his People.

So the Goaler took them away.

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NUMBER V.

GEORGE BISHOP'S *Letter to the Mayor of* Briſtol. Pag. 45.

FRIEND,

WE are innocent, as to God, to Men, to thee; we Live in all good Conſcience, giving no juſt Occaſion of Offence to any; the King, thy ſelf, the Government are ſafe in us; we deſire your Welfare, God is Witneſs; our Meetings are in Obedience to the Lord, and not in any Oppoſition unto you, the Law or Government, the Searcher of the Heart knows it is Truth, who will render unto every Man according to his Deeds: Our refuſing to Swear is in Obedience to the Lord, becauſe the Law of him we cannot tranſgreſs; Our Behaviour has been in the Fear of the Lord, and no other thing have you had from us: our Converſation has been blameleſs, as amongſt Men, and we are clear, as in the Sight of the Lord; we have not been an Oppreſſion to this City, nor the Nation, nor to any Particular therein, but what in us lies, we have had Peace with all Men, and we deſire the Deſtruction of none, but the Salvation of all, even our Enemies, whom we pray for, whom we bleſs, whom we love; we cannot reſiſt Evil, becauſe of him, that has ſaid, *Reſiſt not Evil.* We are in Peace, and we would be in Peace: Times have tried us, Revolutions, great Revoluions, the greateſt Revolutions this Nation hath had, have proved us a People not dangerours to Government, nor to the Peace of this Place. You have had no Hurt from us, we have done you no Hurt, God is Witneſs, and

that of him in your Conſciences, which ſhall one Day Witneſs for us in you, that it is ſo, whether you will or no; we are ready to be offered up, as to all we have, or are, in the Teſtimony of the Lord, and the Dominion of him in our Conſciences, which we cannot give nor bow to Man that muſt die, nor to the Son of Man, that muſt periſh and come to Nought, *whoſe Breath is in his Noſtrils*, and wherein is he to be accounted of? In other Things, (as we can in Conſcience to God) we are ſubject, of which you yourſelves are Witneſſes, doing more than you have expected at our Hands, in ſome Things: As you know we are a conſiderable Body of People in this City, We, our Families, our Relations, our Eſtates; we are of the City, and in the City, Inhabitants thereof, and interwoven are we therein, and with the People thereof, as a Man's Fleſh is in his Body, and his Spirit in his Fleſh; the Separation of us from the City will prove, as of a Man's Fleſh from his Body, and his Spirit from his Fleſh, when you have Liberty to do it from above (for you can do nothing at all to us but as you have Power from above) you will ſee it; the Day of God's Vengeance is at Hand, wherein he will render to every Man according to his Deeds: The Lord's Controverſy is with all thoſe who oppugn his Dominion in the Conſciences of Men, and he will pluck them up Root and Branch, and *they ſhall know that he is the Lord*: It is the Word of the Lord, and ſhall be fulfilled in its Seaſon, and the Time is near: So, my Friend, take Heed, there is no dallying in Things of this Nature; thou wilt find it ſo in the End: I deſire it may be before it be too late; for this know aſſuredly, that the Lord will avenge the Quarrel of his People, and he will plead

plead the Cauſe of thoſe that ſuffer for his Name, and ye ſhall be rooted up, that riſe up againſt them; it is the Word of the Lord; not with confuſed Noiſe, and Garments roll'd in Blood, but by burning and Fuel of Fire, by the Spirit of the Lord; therefore take heed, I warn thee once more in the Name of the Lord, who am

Newgate *Priſon in* Briſtol, *the* 15th *of the* 10th *Month* 1663. *Thy Friend,*

GEORGE BISHOP.

NUMBER VI.

A Letter from THOMAS SPEED *to the* MAYOR *of* Briſtol. *p.* 45.

Friend,

THE God of Heaven is not well pleaſed with thee, becauſe thy Ways are not found right in his Sight; the Innocent, who are to him as the Apple of his Eye, are by thee oppreſſed and afflicted. The ſame *Jeſus* againſt whom *Saul* zealouſly fought in the time of his Ignorance, doſt thou now perſecute in his ſuffering Members, of which, what can be the Conſequence, (without *Saul*'s Repentance) but a fearful Expectation and Wrath and Judgment from the righteous God: The Sovereignty of the Great God, over the Conſciences of Men, doſt thou violently attempt to invade, and to uſurp to thyſelf, who art a Man that muſt die,

and the Son of Man, whoſe Breath is in thy Noſtrils, and doſt thou judge thyſelf ſtronger than the Almighty? Conſider, O Man, what thou art now doing, e're it be too late and there be no Place left for Repentance. *They that live Godly in Chriſt Jeſus, ſhall ſuffer Perſecution*, as ſay the holy Scriptures, but Woe unto him or them by whom they ſuffer; better for them, unleſs they repent, that they had never been born, and that the Womb that bare them had been their Grave, that they might never have ſeen the Light; think ſeriouſly with thyſelf how thou wilt be able to ſtand in Judgment with him, who is a conſuming Fire, in the Day when he ſhall come to plead with thee the Cauſe of the Innocent; will it then ſuffice for thine Acquittance, to ſay, that *thou hadſt a Law, and by that Law they ought to ſuffer?* Was not holy *Daniel* hurried into the Lion's Den, and the three faithful Children into the Furnace, by a Law? And will the Judge of all the Earth accept of that Plea from the Executioners of that Law, ſo as to acquit them? Did not the Murderers of Jeſus Chriſt, in whoſe Mouth never was Guile found, ſay, *We have a Law, and by our Law he ought to die*, but did that ſave them from the Wrath of God his Father, ſo as that he hath not ſince ſorely viſited his innocent Blood upon them and their Children, in the View of all Nations? Will not *Bonner* and his Complices be found not guilty before the Tribunal of the Almighty, if this Plea prove valid, who ruined the Eſtates, and conſumed into Aſhes in the Flames, the Bodies of many holy Martyrs, during the Time of the *Marian* Perſecution? By him who made Heaven and Earth, muſt both the Law, and thou, and we, be judged, and then nothing but that which is righteous in his

his Sight will ſtand and abide his Trial, and then will that very Law which he hath engraven in thine Heart judge thee, which ſaith, *Whatever thou wouldſt that Men ſhould do unto thee, do thou even the ſame unto them*, which, whether thou doſt now practiſe, we leave to the Lord, and to his Witneſs in thee, and in the Conſciences of all ſober-minded Perſons within this City, to judge and to determine. Let me yet farther reaſon with thee, and be not offended, for in tender Love to thy immortal Soul (the Lord is my Witneſs) do I write theſe Things. Haſt thou the Spirit of Chriſt? If not, ſad is thy Condition, for *he that hath not the Spirit*, as ſaith the Scripture, *is none of his*: If thou haſt it, O then where are thy Fruits? The Fruits of that holy Spirit are *Love*, *Gentleneſs*, *Meekneſs*, *Long-ſuffering*, *Mercifulneſs*, *Forgiveneſs*, &c. This Spirit never prompted or prevailed with any Man to perſecute others for Conſcience Sake; they in whom this Spirit dwelt in all Ages were *perſecuted*, but never found *Perſecutors*; *envied*, but not *envying*; *hated*, but not *Haters* of others; *ſuffering* for the Matters of their God, but not *cauſing* others to *ſuffer*. *Paul*, who had this Spirit, ſpeaking of Things appertaining to Conſcience, ſaith, *Let every Man be fully perſwaded in his own Mind*, (mark that) *every one of us ſhall give an Account of himſelf to God*, Rom. xiv. 5, 12. And, *as you have received Chriſt Jeſus, walk in him*, Col. ii. 6. By this Spirit the Apoſtle *Peter* ſaid, *Be not ſubject to every Ordinance of Man for the Lord's Sake*. And the ſame *Peter*, by the ſame Spirit, being commanded by the Rulers not to ſpeak at all, or teach in the Name of Jeſus, did, (chuſing rather to obey God than Men) ſpeak openly, and boldly in his Name. Weigh theſe Things in a cool unprejudiced

diced Spirit, and hearken to (and O that thou mighteſt alſo know) the Things that do belong to the Peace of thy precious Soul, in this thy Day, whilſt thou art on this Side the Grave. Remember, O remember, in whoſe Hands is the Breath of thy Noſtrils, who can ſoon turn thee into Duſt. Thou knoweſt not how ſoon the King of Terrors may knock at thy Doors, with a Commiſſion from the Lord, to remove thee from the Land of the Living, and then Peace with thy Maker, againſt whom thou art now contending, will be more worth than the whole World, but not then to be purchaſed with all the Treaſures thereof. I ſay therefore again, Deſpiſe not friendly Advice of him, whilſt thou haſt yet a Seaſon, who in Heart deſireth thine eternal Welfare, leſt when thou comeſt to lay thy Head upon thy Death-Pillow, and the Terrors of the Almighty ſeize on thee, thou ſhould'ſt then cry unto the Lord for Mercy, and he ſhould ſay unto thee, *My Love often called upon thee, and thou wouldſt not hear, in the Day of thy outward Proſperity, I would have won thee with Kindneſs, but thou wouldſt not hearken; now therefore I will ſtop mine Ears at thy Cry; reap the Fruits of thine own Works, and let Miſery be thy Portion unto Eternity.* Hear and fear the Lord, and deſpiſe not the Counſel of him who is truly breathing in his Heart to the Lord, for the Salvation of thy precious Soul, and in the Lord, wiſheth well to thee and thine.

From Newgate *Priſon, the* 31ſt *of the* 10th *Month* 1663. *Thomas Speed.*

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NUMBER VII.

A Copy of a Certificate *under the Hands of ſome of the Ship's Company, on board of which* Three Perſons, *called* Quakers, *of* Briſtol, *were put, in order to be tranſported. page* 62.

THESE are to certify all and every Perſon unto whom this preſent Writing may or ſhall come, That there were three Perſons called *Quakers*, viz. *Cananiel Britton*, *Bartholomew Crocker*, and *Lewis Rogers*, brought on board our Ship called the *Mary Fortune* of *Briſtol*, the 16th of *December* 1664, and continued waiting on our Ship until the 23d of the ſame Month.

Then there came a Stay for all Ships, ſo we put them on ſhore again; and on the 31ſt of *December* we received a Paſs from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York* to proceed in our Voyage, and then they were brought in our Ship again by *John Towgood* Water-bailiff, and have continued on board our Ship until this preſent 7th of *January*, and now by reaſon of the long continued Preſs, we could in no wiſe deny the taking them on board.

But now going to depart, their Cry, and the Cry of their Family and Friends, are entred into the Ears of the Lord, and he hath ſmitten us even unto the very Heart, ſaying, *Curſed is he that parteth Man and Wife.*

And moreover, they that oppreſs his People, his Plagues ſhall follow them whereſoever they go, and aſſuredly we do in part partake of them already, for our Conſciences will no wiſe let us reſt, nor be in quiet, for the Lord hath ſmitten

us with a terrible Fear, ſo that we can in no wiſe proceed to carry them.

And moreover we do wholly believe that our moſt gracious Sovereign doth not intend in the leaſt to deſtroy his Subjects, becauſe he hath not made void that Law of the Nation, which ſaith, *No* Engliſhman *ſhall be carried out of his native Country againſt his Will, and he or they that do ſo carry them, ſhall forfeit great Penalties.* And farther we know, that there is a Law in the *Barbadoes*, that *whoſoever doth bring any Perſon or Perſons into the aforeſaid Iſland againſt their Will, and not being bound by Indenture, ſhall be under ſuch Penalties as the Law doth inflict upon them, and alſo be enforced to bring them back unto their Habitations again.*

And we alſo know that they are innocent Perſons, and do deſire to walk in the Fear of the Lord; and that they are put on board our Ship againſt their Wills, neither are they bound by any Indenture, neither hath any one agreed for their Paſſage. And we find that our Maſter hath no Order under any Ones Hand to ſave him and us from coming under ſuch Penalties as the Law may inflict upon us, for carrying of them in this nature: For theſe Reaſons and many more, we have put them on ſhore, not that they have made any Eſcape, but that we ſet them at Liberty, to go whither they will, as witneſs our Hands this 7th of *January* 1664,

John Lloyd — *William Smith*
Thomas Hughes — *Thomas Sands*
Thomas Moody — *Philip Philips.*
Richard Love

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NUMBER VIII.

A Copy of John Ainſloe's *Letter to the* Juſtices *in* Cambridgſhire. *p.* 77.

Friends,

HAVE you forgotten there is a God, or do you think he hath forgotten his People, or do you think to change his Decree, or turn his Arm backward, that you thus act concerning his People who ſeek not the Harm of any, but the Good of all, neither can they be charged with Wrong that they have done to any, neither is Guilt found with them, that Man can charge upon them, but only concerning our God, becauſe we cannot deny our God, and ſwear contrary to Chriſt's Command; therefore are we perſecuted and impriſoned, and Widows Houſes left deſolate, and the Fatherleſs left in the Streets; the like hath not been heard of in Ages paſt, nor did this Nation ever meet with the like. O conſider, the Lord ſees, and hath Reſpect to the Widow and Fatherleſs, though you have none: *Friends*, this is your Day, you ſhould do well to uſe it well, leſt God ſhorten it, and when you cry, God will not anſwer, and when you need Pity, you find none; conſider that the Breath of all Men is in the Power of the Lord, and he can take it from them when it pleaſeth him, and he will ſhorten the Days of the Wicked, and bring Deliverance for his People. Therefore conſider, and take Warning, and leave off perſecuting the innocent People of God, leſt God caſt out you as he hath done them before you, who were found guilty

in

in that Thing, though not in ſo great a meaſure. *Friends*, conſider that the Cry of the Poor, and Fatherleſs, and the Deſolation of the Widow, enters into the Ears of the God of Heaven whom we ſerve, and he will plead our Cauſe one Day; until which Time we wait with Patience: Only it was upon my Spirit to lay theſe Things before you in Love; that you might repent before your Meaſure be filled up, and then no Place of Repentance will be found.

From a Lover of Peace and Righteouſneſs, and the Welfare of all Men,

25th 11th Mo. 1660. JOHN AINSLOE.

NUMBER IX.

A ſecond Letter of John Ainſloe *to the* Juſtices *in* Cambridgeſhire. *p.* 77.

Friends,

WE are bound with a ſtronger Bond than Man can bind, and this is the Bond of Peace and Unity, with which Bond we are bound to God to love him, and honour him above all, and our Neighbour as ourſelves, which is to us of greater Price and Value, than any Tie Men can lay upon us, and other Bonds cannot we enter into for Conſcience-ſake; but they who are out of this Bond in the Strife and ſtriving Nature one with another, of them Bond may be required

required for their good Behaviour; but the Lord hath redeemed us out of Strife, and we are come to witneſs him, who hath taken away the Occaſion of War and Plots, and evil Contrivances againſt any Man; and we wiſh and deſire from our Hearts the Welfare of all Men, and their Proſperity in that which is good, and if any wiſh otherwiſe, or be found acting otherwiſe, they are not of us; Bond may be required of them. This being conſidered by you in the Fear of the Lord, you will ſee no reaſon why Bond ſhould be required of us. This is written in Behalf of myſelf and many Brethren now Priſoners of the Lord, for witneſſing forth a good Conſcience towards God and towards Man, in *Cambridge* Town and County Goals.

28th 11th Mo. 1660. JOHN AINSLOE.

NUMBER X.

A Letter from George Fox *and* Robert Graſſingham *to the* Speaker *of the Houſe of* Commons. *p.* 154.

Friend,

WE deſire thee to communicate this Encloſed to the Houſe of *Commons*, it being a few innocent, juſt and reaſonable Words to them, though not in the eloquent Language of Man's Wiſdom, yet it is in the Truth which is honourable. We are Friends to Righteouſneſs and Truth, and to all that are found therein,

R. G. G. F.

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NUMBER XI.

The Caſe of George Fox *and* Robert Graſſingham, *directed*

For the Houſe of Commons *aſſembled in* Parliament *at* Weſtminſter. *p.* 154.

Friends,

BY your Order touching us, dated the 21ſt of the third Month, called *May*, we underſtand you have been falſly informed concerning us, by ſome who have falſly accuſed us: Therefore this is our juſt and reaſonable Requeſt, that we, together with our Accuſers, may Face to Face be brought before you; and if any Thing can be juſtly proved againſt us, worthy of Death or Bonds, we ſhall not refuſe either: But if there can be nothing juſtly proved againſt us, then ought our Accuſers to be aſhamed, and we to be acquitted.

Now we do believe it to be unjuſt and unreaſonable, that a Man ſhould be haled out of a peaceable Meeting, as one of us was at *Harwich* in *Eſſex*, and ſent to Priſon without being examined, or a *Mittimus*, (only for declaring againſt the Curſing and Wickedneſs of the rude People, and againſt ſuch as ſuffer ſuch Ungodlineſs and do not ſeek to ſuppreſs it) and there be kept ten Nights, and from thence to be tranſported unto this Place, and that we ſhould be here confined to our Chamber, as we have been for about three Weeks laſt paſt, ſeeing nothing is proved againſt us, nor we yet brought to an Examination; neither did your Order expreſs

any

any ſuch Confinement: So theſe Things are laid before you in Plainneſs, that Juſtice may be herein done by you.

By us who are Sufferers for Righteouſneſs Sake, and we have and ſhall have Peace in our Suffering, and in writing ourſelves thus, except we were convinced by the Law of God, or any juſt Law of our Nation to the contrary.

Lambeth Houſe, the 15th of the 4th Mo. call'd *June* 1660. *G. Fox* the younger, *Rob. Graſſingham.*

NUMBER XII.

The Examination of Thomas Atkin *by the Biſhop of* Gloceſter. *p.* 170.

ON the 16th Day of the 7th Month 1662, the Biſhop of *Gloceſter* having a Viſitation (ſo called) in *Durſly*, ſent two Conſtables for *Thomas Atkin*, who being brought, the Biſhop was pleaſed to interrogate him; the Conference between them was as follows,

Bp. Are you the Chandler that came lately to this Town?

T. A. *I am.*

Bp. Whence did you come?

T. A. *Out of* Hereſordſhire.

Bp. From whence there?

T. A. *From* Roſs.

Bp.

Bp. What brought you hither?

T. A. *It is ſo ordered of the Lord that I am come hither.*

Bp. How can you prove that the Lord did order you to come hither?

T. A. *I am in the Hand of the Lord and can go no whither, but as the Lord doth order me.*

Bp. Do you come to Church?

T. A. *I am in the Church.*

Bp. What Church?

T. A. *In the Church of God.*

Bp. Ay, but do you come to the Congregation?

T. A. *I am in the Congregation.*

Bp. What Congregation?

T. A. *In the Congregation of the Faithful.*

Bp. How many are in your Congregation?

T. A. *I am not able to number the Faithful, neither am I to meddle with ſuch Things: It belongs not to me.*

Bp. Ay, Come on, How many then are in the Congregation that meets at your Houſe?

T. A. *Sometimes more, and ſometimes fewer.*

Bp. How many are the feweſt that you call the Faithful that you are in, are they four, or are they five, or more, or leſs.?

T. A. *Sometimes there are four or five, ſometimes more or leſs, as the Lord doth order their Spirits in Freedom to come.*

Bp. And what do you do, that you call yourſelves the Faithful? What do you do in your Meetings?

T. A. *Sit and wait upon the Lord in ſingleneſs of Heart, that we may know the Lord's Will, and by the ſame Power that hath made us willing to wait upon him, in ſilence of our Spirits, that we may receive Power to do his Will only.*

Bp.

Bp. Then you judge not theſe to be of the Faithful; (the two Conſtables ſtanding by.)

T. A. *I judge no Man, I leave the Judgment of all Men to the Lord, for he alone is worthy to judge both Quick and Dead, and will judge every Man according to his Works.*

Bp. How do you know that all are faithful that come to your Meetings?

T. A. *Every Tree is known by its Fruits: An Apple-tree is known from a Thorn or Briar.*

Bp. That is true: But how do you know all their Fruits that come to your Meetings to be good?

T. A. *I have told thee already, that the Tree is known by its Fruit, whether it be good or bad.*

Bp. What Fruit have thoſe that meet with you, that is good?

T. A. *A chaſte Converſation, walking in the Fear of the Lord; Doing to all Men as they would be done to; Doing Good for Evil; not rendring Evil for Evil, but following Chriſt our Example, who is our Head, who taught us to hate no Man, but to love all Men.*

Bp. But how do you know that all are of this mind that come to your Meetings?

T. A. *I have told thee, The Tree is known by its Fruit.*

Bp. Ay, but how can you know or diſtinguiſh the Taſte of Fruits, one Fruit being ſo like another?

T. A. *The Fruit of the Thorn is known from the Fruit of another Tree, for it prickles every Lilly or tender Flower that grows by it.*

Bp. Ay, but how do you know but Hypocrites may come amongſt you?

T. A. *Chriſt Jeſus the Light of the World, who hath enlightned every Man, he knows the Secrets of all Hearts.*

Bp. Ay, but in Chriſt's Time there were Phariſees that were honeſt Men?

T. A. *But yet they perſecuted Chriſt.*

Bp. Ay, but many of them did not perſecute him.

T. A. *Yet they did not follow Chriſt, ſo they kept the ſame Nature of the Phariſees that did, becauſe they believed not the only Son of God.*

Bp. *Judas* followed Chriſt and yet betray'd him.

T. A. *But if* Judas *had been faithful to his Call, he would never have betray'd his Maſter.*

Bp. Do you believe, that Chriſt Jeſus is the only Son of God?

T. A. *Yea, I know him to be ſo.*

Bp. But do you believe he is Son by Adoption, or as a Creature, or do you believe that he is the Eternal Son of God?

T. A. *I know him to be the Eternal Son of God, that was before the World was, and by him all Things were made that are made, and without him there is nothing made that is made.*

Bp. That is well, if you believe ſo: There are many of your Judgment that do not confeſs to this that you do.

T. A. *I know no Man, that is in the Fear of God, that is a Friend of mine, that will deny this that I have ſpoken.*

Bp. Do you believe in God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghoſt.

T. A. *I do.*

Bp. But do you believe the Trinity?

T. A. *I know no ſuch Scripture that mentions Trinity, What doſt thou mean when thou ſayſt Trinity?*

Bp. The Trinity is three Perſons.

T. A. *I know no ſuch Scripture that names three Perſons: I know God is not divided, neither can he be divided according to Men's Imaginations.*

Bp. Come on, I thought where I ſhould have you anon: Do not you believe the Trinity?

T. A. *I have told thee already, I do believe in God the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, but as for the Word* Trinity, *or* three Perſons, *I know not any Scripture that mentions any ſuch thing; but I have read of Chriſt,* That in him dwells the Fulneſs of the Godhead bodily.

Bp. Have not you read, that there are three that bear Record in Heaven, and theſe three are One; and three that bear Record on Earth, and theſe three agree in One?

T. A. *This makes good, that God is not divided, but is the One only true God, in whom I do believe, who made the Heavens and the Earth.*

Bp. Well then, I will turn you to a Place where you may find three Perſons: Have you not read where Chriſt was in *Jordan*, where he was baptized; when he was in the Water, he was one Perſon, and the Holy Ghoſt came in the Shape of a Dove, which was two Perſons, and the Voice ſpake from Heaven, and ſaid, *This is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleaſed*, was not that the third Perſon?

T. A. *That Scripture doth not mention Perſons at all, therefore unleſs I can ſee that Scripture which doth mention Perſons or Trinity, I ſhall not believe any ſuch thing, for I know God is not divided.*

A Prieſt. My Lord, they deny the Scriptures, and he will not believe unleſs you bring the Word punctually *three Perſons.*

T. A. *It is falſe. We own the Scriptures, and witneſs them to be true.*

Another Prieſt. Two to One is odds.

Then the firſt Prieſt ſpake again.

Prieſt. I am ſure one of your Judgment, near *Briſtol*, denied the Scriptures.

T. A. *I anſwer for myſelf, and not for another Man.*

Prieſt. Do you own the Scriptures to be the only Word of God?

T. A. *I own Chriſt to be the only Word of God; and the Scriptures I own to be what they declare* themſelves *to be; and Chriſt is, and was, the only Word of God, before ever Scripture was written: Paper and Ink is not the Word of God, but it declares the Word of God, and holy Men ſpake them as they were moved of the holy Ghoſt.*

Bp. Do you own and believe that the Scriptures were witten by the Dictates of the Holy Spirit?

T. A. *I know they were, and no Man can interpret them aright but by the ſame Spirit by which they were given forth.*

Bp. When did you receive the Sacrament?

T. A. *I know no ſuch Scripture as ſpeaks of a Sacrament.*

Bp. Why, it's written ſo.

T. A. *Men may write what they will or do imagine; but I never read of a Sacrament in the Scripture.*

Bp. Do you not receive the Lord's Supper?

T. A. *What is the Lord's Supper?*

Bp. Bread and Wine.

T. A. *The Lord's Supper I do receive, which is the Body and Blood of Chriſt, for that is my Life; upon that do I feed, and break it daily with the Faithful.*

Bp. Do not you believe that the Bread and Wine is the Body and Blood of Chriſt, which Chriſt brake to his Diſciples?

T. A. *Bread and Wine come to Corruption; but the Body and Blood of Chriſt is Life Eternal, and never comes to Corruption.*

Bp.

Bp. Do you own Baptiſm?

T. A. John's *Baptiſm I own, and his Commiſſion too.*

Bp. Ay, but do you own the Water-baptiſm?

T. A John's *Baptiſm was Water-baptiſm.*

Bp. Ay, but do you own no other Baptiſm?

T. A. *Chriſt's Baptiſm I do own and witneſs according to my meaſure.*

Bp. Were you not baptized?

T. A. *I know not what my Parents did with me when I was a Child.*

Bp. How many Children have you?

T. A. *I have none at all.*

Bp. You muſt be conformable to the Laws of the Nation.

T. A. *I am conformable to the Law of God.*

Bp. But I will make you conformable to the Law of the Nation too.

T. A. *I am made by the Hand and Power of the Lord God already, and I hope thou nor no Man ſhall ever make me conformable to that which I know to be a Sin againſt God.*

Bp. You are a very ſtubborn Fellow, but I will make you ſubmit, or elſe I will ſend you back from whence you came.

T. A. *I am not ſtubborn, as thou thinkeſt; I am a Man that feareth God, and I fear not what Man can do unto me.*

Bp. I will make you bow, or I will make you faſt enough.

T. A. *My Hope is in the Lord, and thou ſhalt never make me bow to that which I know to be Sin againſt the God of my Life, and if thou ſhouldſt be permitted to tear this Body to pieces, yet I fear thee not. I deſire thee to ſhew me that Scripture, where thou canſt prove, that any true Chriſtian, that lived in the Eternal Fear of God, ever perſecuted*

any Man for Conſcience-ſake: Or that any of the Saints of God ever threatned any as thou doſt me: If thou canſt, ſhew it.

By. Thoſe whom you call Saints would perſecute more than any Man, if they had the Power in their Hands.

T. A. *Thou canſt not make that appear, neither by Scripture, nor preſent Example of thoſe that live in the ſame Life.*

Several other threatning Words the Biſhop utter'd as he went down Stairs, and ſo paſſed away to the Steeplehouſe.

Then the Prieſt who had ſaid before, *Two to One is odds*, ſaid,

I own all you have ſaid, and no Man can contradict it, neither by Scripture nor Honeſty, and I ſhould own you more than any People if you would join with us.

T. A. Doſt thou believe the Spirit of God is changeable?

Prieſt. *No.*

T. A. Why, thou turnedſt thy Coat according to the Powers of Men: Thou preachedſt other Doctrine the other Day than thou doſt now; and prayedſt for another Power. I cannot join with thee who art given ſo much to Change and Alteration, for I know the Spirit of God changeth not.

So the Prieſts alſo went their Way, and *Thomas Atkin* returned Home.

NUM-

NUMBER XIII.

A Copy of an Order of Seſſions, for ſeizing the Eſtates of John King, Henry Sweeting, Abraham Rutt, *and* Richard Thomas. Page 194.

Harts. ſſ.

Apud General. Seſſion. pac. Com. prædict. tent. ſexto & ſeptimo die Octobris Anno Regni Car. II. *nunc Regis Angl. &c.* 14°.

WHereas *John King*, *Henry Sweeting*, *Abraham Rutt* and *Richard Thomas*, all of the Town of *Hertford* in the County of *Hertford*, at this preſent Seſſions have been indicted, and ſtand ſeverally convicted by their own Confeſſions, for refuſing to take the Oath of Allegiance, to them ſeverally then and there tendered, according to the Form of the Statute in that Caſe made and provided, by Reaſon whereof, their, and every of their, ſeveral Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, are become forfeited to the King's Majeſty. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the Sheriffs of this County of *Hertford*, do immediately upon Sight hereof, ſeize and take into his Hands and Cuſtody for his Majeſty's Uſe, all and ſingular the Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chattels, of the ſaid ſeveral Offenders, and the ſame in his Hand to detain and keep, as by the Law in ſuch Caſes is requiſite.

NUMBER XIV.

A Copy of the King's Warrant. Pag. 194.

Charles R.

WHereas humble Suit has been made unto us, on the Behalf of *John King*, *Abraham Rutt*, *Henry Sweeting*, and *Richard Thomas*, Priſoners in the common Goal of *Hertford*, and convicted of a *Premunire*, that we would be graciouſly pleaſed to grant them their Liberties; Our Will and Pleaſure is, that forthwith upon Sight hereof, you releaſe and ſet at Liberty, or give effectual Order for the Diſcharge of them the ſaid *John King*, *Abraham Rutt*, *Henry Sweeting*, and *Richard Thomas*, and every of them, and for ſo doing this ſhall be your Warrant. Given at our Court at *Whitehall*, the 5th Day of *May*, 1663. in the 14th Year of our Reign.

By his Majeſty's Command,

WILLIAM MORRIS.

To our Truſtees and well beloved, the High Sheriff of the ſaid County, *Juſtices of the Peace, Under-Sheriff, or whom elſe it may concern.*

NUM-

NUMBER XV.

A Certificate *given to the Friends ſentenced for* Tranſportation. Page 204.

THESE are to give Notice to whom it may concern, That whereas ſeven Men were delivered on Board my Ship, called the *Anne* of *London*, to be tranſported, *viz. Nicholas Lucas*, *Henry Feaſt*, *Henry Marſhall*, *Francis Pryor*, *Jeremy Herne*, *John Blendall*, and *Samuel Traherne*, That by my Permiſſion and Leave, they have Liberty to go on Shore, and to come on Board again when I ſhall require them. Given under my Hand

Witneſs, THOMAS MAY.

John Clements,
William Wilſon,
William Looker.

NUM-

NUMBER XVI.

A Certificate *of the Maſter of the Ship, given to the baniſhed Men at* Deal. Pag. 202.

WHEREAS there were ſeven Men, called *Quakers*, brought on Board my Ship called the *Anne* of *London*, by *William Edmonds* Goaler of *Hertford*, to wit, *Nicholas Lucas*, *Henry Feaſt*, *Henry Marſhall*, *Francis Pryor*, *John Blendall*, *Jeremiah Herne*, and *Samuel Traherne*, all which have continued waiting upon my Ship, from *London* to *Deal*, from the 14th Day of of *September* laſt till this Day: And I, ſeeing Providence hath much croſſed me hitherto, whereby I perceive that the Hand of the Lord is againſt me, that I dare not proceed in my Voyage to carry them, they being innocent Perſons, and no Crime ſignified againſt them worthy of Baniſhment; and that there is a Law in Force, that no *Engliſhman* ſhall be carried out of his native Country againſt his Will, and alſo my Men refuſe to go the Voyage if I carry them, which will be much to my Hindrance, Men being very ſcarce by Reaſon of the long continued Preſs. For theſe Reaſons therefore, and many more, I will not carry them. Theſe are therefore to certify any Perſon or Perſons that ſhall queſtion them, or any of them, that they did not make an Eſcape, but I put them on Shore again, to go whither they pleaſe. All this is certified under my own Hand, this 10th Day of *November*, 1664.

THOMAS MAY.

Witneſs hereunto,
John Banekes,
Humphry Bigleſtone,
John Clements,
Thomas Hollyman.

NUMBER XVII.

A TESTIMONIAL *ſigned by eleven Witneſſes, of the Manner how the Ship* Anne *of* London *left the baniſhed Perſons at* Deal. Page 203.

WE whoſe Names are under-written, do, and ſhall witneſs and certify, if we are thereunto called, That there were four Men called *Quakers*, that is to ſay, *Nicholas Lucas*, *Francis Pryor*, *Jeremiah Herne* and *Samuel Traherne*, all which were put into a Boat, by the Order of one who is called *Edward Manning*, upon the 24th Day of the laſt Month, called *November*, all which ſtaid in the Boat, until the Sea came up to the Boat, whereby the Boat had like to have gone a-drift, there being no Body in the Boat but them four above named, who came out of the Boat again, and walked up and down near by the Boat, and the Man that owned the Boat, to wit, *Richard Davis*, haled up his Boat upon the Full, to ſecure her from the Sea, the ſaid *Edward Manning* being preſent, acted no farther towards them. That the next Morning early, the Ship called *Anne* of *London* *Thomas May* Maſter, ſailed, and left the four Perſons above named on Shore. To the Truth hereof we have ſubſcribed our Names, the eighth Day of the tenth Month called *December*, in the Year 1664,

Richard Jordan
Henry Stripling
Jeffery Safferie
Francis Robinſon
John Green
John Banckes
Anne Callo
Humphry Biggleſtone
Jane Biggleſtone
John Lawrance
William Lawrance

NUM-

NUMBER XVIII.

A Letter *from the* Baniſhed Perſons *to the* King *and* Council. Pag. 203.

BE it known unto the King, or whom elſe it may concern, that whereas we whoſe Names are hereafter mentioned, were ſentenced at *Hartford* for Tranſportation to the King's Foreign Plantations, in Order unto which we were brought by the Goaler of *Hertford* unto *London*, and there embarqued in the Ship called the *Anne* of *London*, *Thomas May* Commander, who brought us down into the *Downs*, and there ſet us on Shore, giving us a Certificate, ſignifying the Cauſe and Reaſons why he would not carry us, and the Ship being ſailed and gone, and left us behind, we came back in Order to go Home to our Wives and Families. And thus we thought it expedient to inform the King hereof, and herewith alſo do inſert a Copy of the Certificate which is as follows.

Then followed a Copy of *Thomas May*'s Certificate as before, No. XVI.

They alſo added this Poſtcript.

And if it be the King's Pleaſure to be farther informed in this Matter by us or any of us, we may be found or heard of at our reſpective Dwellings, in or about *Hertford*. *London* the 4th of the 10th Month, 1664.

Nicholas Lucas
Henry Feaſt
Henry Marſhall
Francis Pryor
Jeremiah Herne
John Blendall
Samuel Traherne.

NUM-

NUMBER XIX.

A Copy of an Order *of* Council, *concerning the ſaid* Baniſhed *Perſons.* Pag. 203.

At the Court at *Whitehall*, the 7th of *December*, 1664.

Preſent

The KING's moſt excellent MAJESTY.

HIS Royal Highneſs the Duke of York
Lord Arch Biſhop of Canterbury
Lord Treaſurer
Lord Privy Seal
Duke of Albemarle
Marqueſs of Dorcheſter
Lord Chamberlain
Earl of Berkſhire
Earl of St. Albans
Earl of Angleſey
Earl of Bath
Earl of Lawderdaile
Lord Berkley
Mr. Treaſurer
Mr. Vice Chamberlain
Mr. Secretary Morrice
Mr. Secretary Bennett
Mr. Chancellor of the Dutchy
Sir Edward Nicholas.

WHEREAS *Nicholas Lucas*, *Henry Feaſt*, *Henry Marſhall*, *Francis Pryor*, *John Blendall*, *Jeremiah Herne* and *Samuel Traherne*, Perſons convicted at the laſt Aſſizes held at *Hertford* in the County of *Hertford*, and ſentenced to be tranſported to ſome of his Majeſty's Plantations in the *Weſt-Indies*, and who accordingly were put on Board the Ship called the *Anne* of *London*, whereof one *Thomas May* was Maſter, and who

who undertook and engaged himſelf for their Tranſportation, yet ſet them on Shore in or about the *Downs*, leaving them at Liberty to go whither they pleaſed, and it appearing to be a Matter of Contrivance and Deſign, between the ſaid Maſter and Perſons before-mentioned,

It was this Day ordered, (his Majeſty preſent in Council) That the High-Sheriff of the County of *Hertford* (now being) do cauſe the ſaid *Nicholas Lucas*, *Henry Feaſt*, *Henry Marſhall*, *Francis Pryor*, *John Blundell*, *Jeremiah Herne*, and *Samuel Traherne*, to be apprehended and ſecured, until Means of tranſporting them can be made, by ſome Shipping bound unto thoſe Parts.

NUMBER XX.

An ORDER *from two* Prieſts, Judges *of the Biſhops Court, for Impriſoning the* Quakers. Pag. 218.

WE have received late Orders from our Reverend Ordinary, to admoniſh the *Quakers* to conform and come to Church, or be committed until they ſubmit to Law, and foraſmuch as they refuſe after ſeveral Charges and Publications in the Pariſh Church, but continue their Meetings, and Refractorineſs to all Government of the Church, and are therefore cenſured to be committed into St. *German's* Priſon, and there let them remain until Orders be given to the contrary, and for ſo doing this ſhall be your Diſcharge.

Robert Parr.
John Harriſon.

P. S.

P. S. If they refuſe to be committed by you, call for the Aſſiſtance of a Soldier from Captain *Aſcoe*. Let the *Sumner* put this in Execution immediately.

NUMBER XXI.

The Mayor *of* Dublin's *Order for carrying the Priſoners back to the Iſle of* Man, Pag. 222.

SIR,

YOU are hereby required to take back in your own Veſſel, the four Priſoners called *Quakers* which you brought againſt their voluntary Conſent, out of the *Iſle* of *Man*, and them to put on Shore on the ſaid Iſland, there to follow their neceſſary Occaſions, of which you may not fail, at your Peril. Dated the 27th of *September*, 1665.

To

William Croſſthwaite,
Maſter of the Ship
Elizabeth *of* White-Haven.

NUM.

NUMBER XXII.

WILLIAM CROSSTHWAITE's Certificate *of his Landing the Priſoners at* White-Haven. Pag. 222.

THESE are to certify whom it may concern, but eſpecially the Officers of the *Iſle* of *Man*, That I *William Croſſthwaite*, Maſter of the Ship called the *Elizabeth* of *White-Haven*, was by Order of the Mayor of the City of *Dublin*, ordered, to carry back the under-named Perſons into the *Iſle* of *Man*, at my own proper Coſts and Charges, they being ſent out of the ſaid Iſland againſt their voluntary Conſent, and that the ſaid Perſons were ordered to return into my Veſſel, or elſe to be impriſoned; furthermore my Sails were taken from my Yards, until I would promiſe to bring them back again, to wit, *William Callow*, *Evan Chriſtin*, *Jane Chriſtin* and *Mary Callow*.

White-Haven, 7th *October*, 1665.

William Croſſthwaite *Maſter*.

Atteſted by

Robert Greaſons
George Robinſon
William Stockdell
John Rodery
} Mariners.

NUM-

NUMBER XXIII.

The Order *given by Juſtice* Lamplugh, *for carrying the Priſoners from* White-Haven *to the* Iſle *of* Man. Pag. 222.

Cumberland,

John Lamplugh, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, and *Quorum* for the ſaid County, To the *Conſtables* of *Preſton*, and others of the Officers of *White-Haven*, Greeting.

FOraſmuch as Information is given unto me, that *William Croſſthwaite* of *White-Haven*, Maſter of the Ship called the *Elizabeth*, hath lately brought over out of the *Iſle* of *Man*, *William Callow*, *Evan Chriſtin*, *Jane Chriſtin*, and *Mary Callow*, Inhabitants of the ſaid Iſland, who are ſaid to be *Quakers*, without any Order or legal Proceedings appearing, for his ſo bringing them into this County, and ſince it may endanger the Peace of the ſaid County, to permit the ſaid Perſons to continue here. Theſe are therefore in his Majeſty's Name to command you, that you cauſe the ſaid *William Callow*, *Evan Chriſtin*, *Jane Chriſtin*, and *Mary Callow*, to be put on board the ſaid Ship of the ſaid *William Croſſthwaite*, and he to carry them upon the next Opportunity back again to the ſaid *Iſle* of *Man*. And hereof you and he are not to fail. Given under my Hand and Seal the 4th Day of *November*, *Anno Regni Regis Caroli* II. 17°. *Annoque Dom.* 1665.

John Lamplugh.

NUMBER XXIV.

A Copy *of a* Letter, *ſent from the Priſoners at* Lancaſter-Caſtle, *to the Juſtices of the Peace at their* Seſſions ; *and read by the* Clerk *in the open* Court. Pag. 249.

To the Juſtices in the Commiſſion for the Peace in this County, and now in the Town of *Lancaſter*, or to any other whom this may concern, to read and mind in the Spirit of Meekneſs.

Sheweth,

THAT we the Subſcribers with others, our Fellow-Priſoners, were by Order from ſome of you, or your Fellow-Juſtices of the Peace, apprehended and ſent to Priſon, where we have innocently and patiently ſuffered Bonds for the Space of fourteen Weeks (and ſome more) this Winter Seaſon, although nothing can be juſtly laid to our Charge, as Matter of Fact deſerving ſuch an Impriſonment, both to the Prejudice of our Health, the Ruin of our Eſtates, and the Expence of our Time in our Separation from our Wives, Children and Families, and from our Labour in our lawful Callings, in the Creation, whereby we might be in a Capacity to help others, and not be burdenſome to any, being, as you well know, Huſbandmen and Tradeſmen, upon whoſe Diligence and daily Labour, the Subſiſtence of our Families, as to the Outward, conſiſts, the Neglect whereof may in all Likelihood impoveriſh them and us, and ſo bring an unneceſſary Charge

and

and Burden upon others, which if it ſhould be incurred upon this Account, and by this Impriſonment, could not be laid to the Charge of the Oppreſſed, whoſe Suffering is but upon Suſpicion, and not for any actual Tranſgreſſion, but only for Conſcience ſake, not for any Wrong, Injury, or Offence, either intended or acted againſt any Perſon or Power appointed of God for the puniſhing of Evil Doers, and for the Praiſe of them that do well, for unto ſuch our Souls are Subject for Conſcience ſake; and we deſire nothing from you, but that we may live quietly and peaceably in our own Houſes, eat our own Bread, and follow our own Callings in the Fear of God, for the Good of all, and to meet to ſerve and worſhip our God, according as he requires of us: And if you will not grant theſe things unto us, then ſhall we lie down in the Peace of our God, and patiently ſuffer under you, as we have done under thoſe Powers whom the Lord God hath over-turned by his Power, and remember you are in his Hand, and if you trouble and afflict us for ſo doing, then will the Lord our God trouble and afflict you (mind that) they are the Words of Truth to you. 2 *Theſ.* i. 6, 7. Now you knowing that our Commitment was only upon Suſpicion, and nothing can juſtly be laid to our Charge, worthy of theſe our Bonds: We therefore put you in mind hereby, to conſider of our preſent Condition, and compare it with the Cauſe, aud do unto us, as you would be dealt with in Caſe of of Conſcience, and as you are Miniſters of the Law, look into the perfect Law of Liberty, which ſaith, *Whatſoever ye would that Men ſhould do unto you, do ye even ſo them. Undo the heavy Burdens, and let the Oppreſſed go free*, for the Lord requires it of you, to do juſtly and to

Mercy; and we do expect from you Juſtice and Equity, our Right and Privilege to labour in our Callings, that as becometh Saints we may ſerve our God, and as Subjects we may ſerve our King and Country in all juſt Reqnirings; and this we leave to your Conſideration, expecting to receive ſome Anſwer from you, tending to the Enlargement of us who are Priſoners.

Subſcribed in the Behalf of our ſelves and the reſt of our Fellow-Priſoners, who are in Number above fifty, which ſuffer upou this Account.

Lancaſter-Caſtle, the 14th of the 11th Month, 1661.

NUMBER XXV.

The Examination of George Fox, *before Major* Porter *and other Juſtices. Anno* 1660. Pag. 250.

Juſtice. WHY came you into the Country this troubleſom time?

G. F. *To viſit my Brethren.*

Juſtice. But you have great Meetings up and down.

G. F. *Though we have ſo, our Meetings are known throughout the Nation to be peaceable, and we are a peaceable People.*

Juſtice. You ſee the Devil in Peoples Faces.

G. F. *If I ſee a Drunkard, a Swearer, or peeviſh heady Man, I cannot ſay, I ſee the Spirit of God in him.*

Juſtice

Juſtice. You cry againſt our Miniſters.

G. F. *While we were as* SAUL, *ſitting under the Prieſts, and running up and down with their Packets of Letters, we were never called peſtilent Fellows, nor Makers of Sects; but when we came to exerciſe our Conſciences towards God and Man, we were called* PESTILENT FELLOWS, *as* Paul *was.*

Juſtice. You can expreſs your ſelves well enough, I won't diſpute with you, but I will reſtrain you.

G. F. *By whoſe Order didſt thou ſend a Warrant for me?*

Juſtice. I have an Order, but I will not reveal the King's Secrets; a Priſoner is not to ſee for what he is committed

G. F. *That is not Reaſon: How then ſhall he make his Defence?—I ought to have a Copy of it.*

Juſtice. *There was a Judge that fined one, for letting the Priſoner have a Copy of his Mittimus.* I have an old Clerk, though I am a young Juſtice.

Then he called to the Clerk, *Is it not ready yet?* meaning the Mittimus.

Juſtice. You are a Diſturber of the Nation.

G. F. *I have been a Bleſſing to the Nation, in and through the Lord's Power and Truth; and the Spirit of God in all Conſciences will anſwer it.*

Juſtice. You are an Enemy to the King, you endeavour to raiſe a new War, and embrue the Nation in Blood again.

G. F. *I have never learned the Poſtures of War, but am clear and innocent as a Child concerning theſe Things; and therefore am bold.*

Then the Mittimus was brought, the Goaler called, and commanded to put him into the Darkhouſe, and let none come at him.

NUMBER XXVI.

To all MAGISTRATES, *concerning the wrong taking up, and Impriſonment of* George Fox *at* Lancaſter. Pag. 250.

'I Do inform the Governours of this Nation, 'that *Henry Porter*, Mayor of *Lancaſter*, 'ſent a Warrant with four Conſtables to my 'Houſe, for which he had no Authority or 'Order. They ſearched my Houſe, and ap- 'prehended *George Fox* in it; who was not 'guilty of the Breach of any Law, or of any 'Offence againſt any in the Nation. After they 'had taken him and brought him before the 'ſaid *Henry Porter*, there was Bail offered, 'what he would demand for his Appearance, 'to anſwer what could be laid to his Charge: 'But he, (contrary to Law, if he had taken 'him lawfully) denied to accept of any Bail, 'and clapt him up in cloſe Priſon. After he 'was in Priſon, a Copy of his Mittimus was 'demanded; which ought not to be denied to 'any Priſoner, that ſo he may ſee what is laid 'to his Charge, but it was denied him: A Copy 'he could not have, only they were ſuffered to 'read it over. And every thing, that was there 'charged againſt him, was utterly falſe; he was 'not guilty of any one Charge in it, as will be 'proved and manifeſted to the Nation. So, let 'the Governours conſider of it. I am concerned 'in this thing, inaſmuch as he was apprehended 'in my Houſe; and if he be guilty, I am ſo 'too. So deſire to have this ſearched out.

Margaret Fell.

NUM-

NUMBER XXVII.

The Sheriff *of* Lancaſter's *Return of the* Habeas Corpus *for removing* George Fox. Pag. 103.

BY Virtue of his Majeſty's Writ to me directed, and hereunto annexed, I certify, that before the Receipt of the ſaid Writ, *George Fox*, in the ſaid Writ mentioned, was committed to his Majeſty's Goal at the Caſtle of *Lancaſter*, in my Cuſtody, by a Warrant from *Henry Porter*, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, within the *County Palatine* aforeſaid, bearing Date the 5th Day of *June* now laſt paſt, for that he the ſaid *George Fox* was generally ſuſpected to be a common Diſturber of the Peace of this Nation, an Enemy to our Sovereign Lord the King, and a chief Upholder of the *Quaker*'s Sect, and that he, together with others of his Fanatick Opinion, have of late endeavoured to make Inſurrections in theſe Parts of the Country, and to embroil the whole Kingdom in Blood: And this is the Cauſe of his taking and detaining. Nevertheleſs, the Body of the ſaid *George Fox*, I have ready before *Thomas Mallet*, Knt. one of his Majeſty's Juſtices, aſſigned to hold Pleas before his ſaid Majeſty, at his Chamber in *Serjeants-Inn* in *Fleet-ſtreet*, to do and receive thoſe things which his Majeſty's ſaid Juſtice ſhall determine concerning him in this Behalf, as by the aforeſaid Writ is required.

GEORGE CHETHAM, Eſq; *Sheriff*.

NUMBER XXVIII.

A WARRANT *from the* Secretary *of* State *for the Releaſe of* G. Fox. Pag. 251.

IT is his Majeſty's Pleaſure, that you give Order for the releaſing and ſetting at full Liberty, the Perſon of *George Fox*, late a Priſoner in *Lancaſter-Goal*, and commanded hither by *Habeas Corpus*. And this Signification of his Majeſty's Pleaſure, ſhall be your ſufficient Warrant. Dated at *Whitehall*, the 24th of *October*, 1660.

To Sir *Francis Mallet*, Knt. one of the Juſtices of the *Kings Bench*.

Edward Nicholas.

NUMBER XXIX.

An Order *of Judge* Mallet, *for ſetting* G. Fox *at Liberty*. Pag. 251.

BY Virtue of a Warrant which this Morning I have received from the Right Honourable Sir *Edward Nicholas*, Knt. one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries, for the releaſing and ſetting at Liberty *George Fox*, late a Priſoner in *Lancaſter-Goal*, and from thence brought hither by *Habeas Corpus*, and yeſterday committed unto your Cuſtody; I do hereby require you accordingly to releaſe, and ſet the ſaid Priſoner *George Fox* at Liberty: For which this ſhall be your Warrant and Diſcharge. Given under my Hand the 25th Day of *October*, in the Year of our Lord God 1660.

To Sir *John Lenthal*, Knt. Marſhal of the *King's Bench* or his Deputy.

NUM-

NUMBER XXX.

Abſtract *of the Trial of* Margaret Fell, *at the Aſſizes holden at* Lancaſter, *the 29th Day of the 6th Month*, 1664. Pag. 252.

Margaret Fell brought to the Bar, and the Indictment read.

Judge. *COME, will you take the Oath?*

M. F. There is a Clauſe in the Indictment, that the Church-Wardens informed of ſomething, which ſeemeth, that that ſhould be the Ground or firſt Occaſion of this Indictment; I deſire to know what that Information was, and what the Tranſgreſſion was by which I came under the Law.

Judge. *Miſtreſs, we are not to diſpute that, you are here indicted, and you are here to anſwer, and to plead to your Indictment.*

M. F. I am firſt to ſeek the Ground and Cauſe wherefore I am indicted, for being that the Church-Wardens did inform, my Queſtion is, what Matter of Fact they did inform of, for I was ſent for from my own Houſe, from amongſt my Children and Family, when I was about my outward Occaſions, when I was in no Meeting, neither was it a Meeting-Day; therefore I deſire to know what this Foundation or Matter of Fact was, for there is no Law againſt the Innocent and Righteous, and if I be a Tranſgreſſor let me know wherein.

Judge. *You ſay well, the Law is made for Tranſgreſſors, but, Miſtreſs, do you go to Church?*

M. F.

M. F. I do go to Church

Judge. *What Church?*

M. F. To the Church of Chriſt.

Judge. *But do you go to Church among other People, you know what I mean.*

M. F. What doſt thou call a Church, the Houſe or the People, the Houſe you all know is Wood and Stone, but if thou calleſt the People a Church, to that I ſhall anſwer: As for the Church of *England* that now is, I was gathered unto the Lord's Truth, unto which I now ſtand a Witneſs, before this Church was a Church: I was ſeparated from the General Worſhip of the Nation, when there was another ſet up than that which is now, and was perſecuted by that Power that then was, and ſuffered much Hardſhip; and would you have us now to deny our Faith and our Principles, which we have ſuffered for ſo many Years, and turn to your Church contrary to our Conſcience.

Judge: *We ſpend Time about theſe things, come to the Matter in Hand, What ſay you to the Oath and to the Indictment?*

M. F. I ſay to the Oath, as I have ſaid in this Place before now, Chriſt Jeſus hath commanded me not to Swear at all, and that is the only Cauſe, and no other, the Righteous Judge of Heaven and Earth knoweth, before whoſe Throne and Juſtice we muſt all appear one Day, and his Eye ſees and beholds us all at this Preſent, and he ſees and hears all our Words and Actions, for the Place of Judgment is weighty; and this I do teſtify unto you here, where the Lord's Eye beholds us all, that for the Matter or Subſtance of the Oath, and the End for which it was intended, I do own one Part, and deny the other; that is to ſay, I do own Truth, Faithfulneſs and Obedience to the King, and all his

juſt

uſt and lawful Commands and Demands; and I alſo deny all Plottings, Contrivings againſt the King, and all Popiſh Supremacy and Conſpiracy, and I can no more tranſgreſs againſt King *Charles* in theſe things, than I can diſobey Chriſt Jeſus his Commands, and by the ſame Power and Virtue of the ſame Word, which hath commanded me not to Swear at all, the ſame doth bind me in my Conſcience, that I can neither plot nor contrive againſt the King, nor do him nor any Man upon Earth any Wrong; and I do not deny this Oath becauſe it is the Oath of Allegiance, but I deny it becauſe it is an Oath, becauſe Chriſt Jeſus hath ſaid, I ſhall not Swear at all, neither by Heaven, nor by Earth, nor any other Oath: If I might gain the whole World for Swearing an Oath I could not, and whatever I have to loſe this Day for not Swearing of an Oath, I am willing to offer it up.

Judge. *What ſay you to the Indictment?*

M. F. What ſhould I ſay, I am clear and innocent of the wronging any Man upon the Earth, as my little Child that ſtands by me here, and if any here have any thing to lay to my Charge, let them come down and teſtify it before you all, and if I be clear and innocent, you have no Law againſt me.

Then Colonel *Kirby* and the Sheriff whiſpered to the Judge, whereupon ſhe thus ſpake to the Colonel.

M. F. Let us have no Whiſpering, if thou haſt any thing to lay to my Charge, or to ſpeak againſt me, come down here and teſtify againſt me.

Judge.

Judge. *Jury, take Notice, ſhe doth not take the Oath.*

M. F. This Matter is weighty to me, whatever it be to you, on many Accounts, and I would have the Jury to take Notice of it, and to conſider ſeriouſly what they are going to do: I ſtand here before you upon Account of the Loſs of my Liberty and my Eſtate: Secondly, I ſtand here in obeying Chriſt's Commands, and ſo keeping my Conſcience clear, which if I obey this Law and King *Charles*'s Commands, I defile my Conſcience and tranſgreſs againſt Jeſus Chriſt, who is the King of my Conſcience; and the Cauſe and Controverſy in this Matter, that you are all here to judge of this Day, is betwixt Chriſt Jeſus and King *Charles*, and I am his Servant and Witneſs this Day, and this is his Cauſe, and whatſoever I ſuffer it is for him, and ſo let him plead my Cauſe when he pleaſeth.

Judge. To the Jury. *Are you agreed, have you found it?*

Jury. For the King.

M. F. I have Council to plead to my Indictment.

The Court adjourned till after Dinner, when being met again,

M. F. I deſire we may have time till to morrow Morning, to bring in our Arreſt of Judgment.

Judge. *You ſhall have it.*——Mrs. Fell, *you wrote to me concerniag the Badneſs of your Priſons, that it rains in, and that they are not fit for People to lie in.*

M. F. The Sheriff knows, and has been told of it ſeveral times, and now it is raining, if you will

will ſend, you may ſee whether they be fit for People to lie in or no.

Then Colonel *Kirby* ſtanding up to excuſe the Sheriff, and to extenuate the Badneſs of the Place,

M. F. If you were to be in it your ſelves you would think it hard, but your Mind is only in Cruelty, to commit others, as *William Kirby* here has done, who hath committed ten of our Friends, and put them into a cold Room, where there was nothing but bare Boards to lie on, where they have lain ſeveral Nights, ſome of them above threeſcore Years of Age, and known to be honeſt Men inthe Country where they live, and when *William Kirby* was aſked, why they might not have Liberty to ſhift for themſelves for Beds, he anſwered, they were to commit them to Priſon, but not to provide Priſons for them, and being aſked, *Who ſhould do it then?* he anſwered, *The King.*

Judge. *You ſhould not do ſo, they ought to have Priſons fit for Men.*

Next Morning her Council pleaded in Arreſt of Judgment, and found ſeveral Errors in the Indictment, which yet the Judge would not admit of, but paſſed the Sentence of *Premunire.*

M. F. The Lord forgive thee for what thou haſt done, this Law was made for *Popiſh Recuſants*, but you paſs Sentence but on few of them.

NUMBER XXXI.

ABSTRACT *of the Trial of* G. Fox *at* Lancaſter-*Aſſizes, held the* 16th *of the Month called* March, 1664-5. Pag. 253.

The Indictment was read, and a Jury impanelled and Sworn.

Clerk. MR. Fox, *Have you any thing againſt any of the Jury?*

G. F. I know none of them.

Then three Witneſſes were ſworn, who teſtified, that the Oath was tendered him laſt Aſſizes.

Judge. *Come, come, this Thing was not done in a Corner, did you take the Oath the laſt Aſſizes?*

G. F. They gave me the Book to Swear on, and the Book ſaith, *Swear not at all*, but I told them, *if they could prove that after Chriſt Jeſus and his Apoſtles had forbidden Men to Swear, they had allowed of it, I would Swear*; thus I ſaid, and my Allegiance lies in Truth and Faithfulneſs, not in Swearing; and ſo ſhould all your Allegiance lie, if you did well. I do not deny Swearing upon ſome Accounts and own it upon others, but I deny it, becauſe Chriſt and the Apoſtle ſaid, I ſhould not Swear at all.

Judge. *I ſhall not diſpute with you, but in Point of Law.*

G. F. I have ſomething to ſpeak to the Jury concerning the Indictment.

But the Judge would not admit it.

G. F.

G. F. Is the Oath only to be tendered to the King's Subjects?

Judge. *Yes.*

G. F. Then look, and you will see the Word *Subject* is left out of the Indictment.

Judge. *Take him away, take him away.* So the Goaler took him away, and when he was gone, the Jury brought in a Verdict for the King, and *George* was called no more, but Sentence of *Premunire* was passed upon him in his Absence.

NUMBER XXXII.

A Copy of the Mittimus, *by which* Geo. Fox *and others were sent to* Leicester-*Goal.* Pag. 264.

To the Keeper of his Majesty's Goal for the County of Leicester.

'WHEREAS upon Complaint made, that 'several *Quakers*, and disaffected Persons, 'were to meet at *Swannington*, at an unseason-'able Time, to the Disturbance of his Ma-'jesty's good Subjects, and contrary to an Act 'in that Case provided; These are therefore to 'command you in his Majesty's Name, to receive 'into your said Goal, and there safe to keep, 'the Bodies of the Persons under-written, until

'such

'ſuch time as they be thence delivered by due 'Courſe of Law; hereof fail not at your utmoſt 'Peril. Given under my Hand and Seal the 3d 'of *September*, 1662.

T. Swords.

George Fox
William Smith
Margaret Baliffe
Suſanna Frith
Joane Brocksby
Henry Walker
Edward Muggleſton
Thomas Fowkes
Joane Roe.

NUMBER XXXIII.

A Copy *of a* Mittimus, *by which two Friends were ſent to Priſon.* Pag. 270.

London, ſſ:

THESE are to require you to receive into your Cuſtody, the Bodies of *Walter Hewlings* and *John Cripps*, herewith ſent you, who this preſent Day ſtanding in the Way, as I was paſſing to the *Guild-Hall*, with their Hats on their Heads, in a bold and irreverent Manner, and being aſked why they did ſo, and were required to take off their Hats, yet they would not, and afterward being brought into *Guildhall*, were commanded again to put off their Hats, yet they did in a contemptuous Manner keep on their Hats, which being by my Command taken off, they put them on their Heads again before me, and the Court of Aldermen, and for

for other Miſdemeanours, and them ſafely keep until they ſhall find ſufficient Sureties, to appear at next Seſſions of the Peace, to anſwer the ſame, and in the mean time to be of good Behaviour, or otherwiſe be diſcharged by due Courſe of Law, and this ſhall be your Warrant. Dated the 17th of *October*, 1661.

Richard Brown Mayor.

To the Keeper *of the* Poultry-Counter.

NUMBER XXXIV.

A Copy of a Letter ſent from the ſaid two Friends to John Frederick, *the ſucceeding* Lord Mayor.

Friend,

WE thought good to our lay the Cauſe of our Suffering before thee, that we may not ſuffer, and thou be ignorant of it.

We being in the Yard near *Blackwell-hall*, on the 17th Day of this Inſtant Month, about our lawful Occaſions in the open Market, we having received ſome Goods, and ſtanding by them, the Mayor riding by towards *Guildhall*, and we having our Caps on our Heads, and becauſe our Heads were not bare, we were ſent to the *Poultry-Counter*, and our Mittimus chargeth us with ſtanding in the Mayor's Way, with

our Hats on our Heads, which are both falſe; we being neither in his Way, nor having our Hats on our Heads, we having but only two Caps.

And ſo we remain Priſoners, contrary to all Law and Equity, we being Countrymen, and are about threeſcore and ten Miles from our Habitations.

From the *Poultry-Counter*, the 31ſt of the eighth Month, 1661.

Walter Hewlings
John Cripps.

NUMBER XXXV. [A]

A Copy of the * *Indictment of* John Crook, John Bolton *and* Iſaac Grey. Pag. 345.

JUratores pro Domino Rege ſuper Sacramentum ſuum preſentant, quod apud Generalem Quarterialem Seſſionem pacis Domini Regis tentam pro Civitate *London* apud *Guildhall* ejuſdem Civitatis, die Mercurii, ſcilicet, Viceſimo quinto die Junii, Anno regni Domini noſtri *Caroli* Secundi Dei Gratiâ *Angliæ Scotiæ Franciæ* & *Hiberniæ* Regis, Fidei Defenſoris, *&c.* quarto decimo, coram *Johanne Frederick* Milite Majore Civitatis *London*, *Thomâ Adams* Milite & Baronet, Richardo Brown Milite & Baronet, & Thomâ Aleyn Milite & Baronet, Aldermannis dictæ Civitatis, ac aliis ſociis ſuis Juſticiariis dicti Domini

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* *Note*, We have written the Latin Words at Length, for the Readers better underſtanding them.

Domini Regis ad pacem in Civitate prædictâ conſervandum: Nec non ad diverſa felonia, tranſgreſſiones & alia malefacta infra eandem Civitatem perpetrata audiendum & terminandum aſſignatis, Seſſio iſta pacis adjornata fuit per præfatos Juſticiarios dicti domini Regis ibidem uſque diem Jovis ſcilicet viceſimum ſextum diem ejuſdem Menſis Junii Anno Supradicto ad horam ſeptimam ante meridiem ejuſdem diei apud *Juſtice Hall* in le *Old Bailey* in Parochiâ Sancti Sepulchri in Wardâ de *Farringdon* extra *London* prædictam tenenda coram præfatis Juſticiariis & aliis ſociis ſuis ad faciendum ulterius prout curia conſideraverit, *&c.* Ac ad eundem diem Jovis viceſimum ſextum diem Junii Anno quarto decimo ſupradicto Generalis Quarterialis ſeſſio iſta pacis tenta fuit pro Civitate *London* Prædicta per Adjornamentum, apud Juſtice-hall prædictam in parochiá & Wardâ prædictis, coram præfatis *Johanne Frederick* Milite, Majore Civitatis *London*, *Thomâ Adams* Milite & Baronet, *Ricardo Brown* Milite & Baronet & *Thomâ Aleyn* Milite & Baronet Aldermannis dictæ Civitatis, Ac *Willielmo Wilde* Milite & Baronet, uno Servientium dicti Domini Regis ad Legem ac Recordatore Civitatis prædictæ, ac aliis ſociis ſuis Juſticiariis dicti Domini Regis ad pacem in Civitate prædictâ conſervandum, Nec non ad diverſa felonia tranſgreſſiones & alia Malefacta infra eandem Civitatem perpetrata audiendum & terminandum Aſſignatis. Ac ad tunc & ibidem prædicta Generalis Quarterialis Seſſio pacis prædictæ ulterius adjornata fuit per præfatos Juſticiarios uſque diem Veneris ſcilicet viceſimum ſeptimum diem dicti menſis Junii Anno quarto decimo ſupradicto ad horam ſeptimam ante Meridiem ejuſdem diei apud Juſtice-hall prædictam in parochia & Wardâ prædictis tenenda coram præ-

ſatis Juſticiariis & aliis ſociis ſuis ad faciendum ulterius prout Curia conſideraverit. Ac ſuperinde ad iſtam Eandem Generalem Quarterialem Seſſionem pacis tentam pro Civitate *London* per Adjornamentum prædictum apud Juſtice-hall prædictam in parochiâ & Wardâ prædictis dicto die Veneris Viceſimo ſeptimo die Junii Anno quarto decimo ſupradicto, coram præfatis *Johanne Frederick* Milite Majore Civitatis *London*, *Thomâ Adams* Milite & Baronet, *Ricardo Brown* Milite & Baronet † *Ricardo Chiverton* Armigero & *Thoma Aleyn* Milite & Baronet, Aldermannis dictæ Civitatis, ac *Willielmo Wilde* Milite & Baronet, uno Servientium Dicti Domini Regis ad Legem & Recordatore ejuſdem Civitatis ac aliis ſociis ſuis Juſticiariis dicti Domini Regis ad pacem in Civitate prædicta conſervandum, nec non ad diverſa felonia tranſgreſſiones & alia Malefacta infra eandem Civitatem perpetrata audiendum & terminandum Aſſignatis, apertâ Generali Quarteriali Seſſione prædictâ præfati Juſticiarii pacis ultimò nominati exiſtentes major pars Juſticiariorum pacis ipſius Domini Regis infra dictam Civitatem *London* ad tunc ſcilicet dicto viceſimo ſeptimo die Junii Anno quarto decimo ſupradicto apud dictam parochiam Sancti Sepulchri in Wardâ de *Farringdon* extra *London* prædictam præſentes Exiſtentium obtulerant (Anglice, *did tender*) *Johanni Crooke* nuper de *London* Generoſo, *Johanni Bolton* nuper de *London* Aurifabro, & *Iſaaco Gray* nuper de *London* Generoſo, & eorum cuilibet ſeparatim per ſe, ad tunc exiſtentibus, & eorum cuilibet exiſtenti ultra ætatem Octodecim Annorum ‖) Juramentum

† This is Error, for *Richard Chiverton* was not before mentioned.

‖ *This is Error, becauſe it is not ſaid* & ſubditis Domini Regis,

Juramentum Contentum in quodam Acto in Parliamento Domini *Jacobi* nuper Regis *Angliæ* tento per * prorogationem apud Weſtmonaſterium in Comitatu *Middleſexiæ* quinto die Novembris Anno Regni ſui *Angliæ Franciæ* & *Hiberniæ* Tertio & *Scotiæ* triceſimo nono, nuper Edito & proviſo, in his Anglicanis verbis ſequentibus. 'I do truly and ſincerely acknowledge, 'profeſs, teſtify and declare in my Conſcience, 'before God and the World, that our Sovereign 'Lord King *Charles* the Second, † is lawful and 'Rightful *King* of this Realm, and of all other 'his Majeſty's Dominions and Countries. And 'that the Pope, neither of himſelf, nor by any 'Authority of the Church or Sea of *Rome*, or 'by any other Means with any other, hath any 'Power or Authority to depoſe the King, or 'to diſpoſe of any of his Majeſty's Kingdoms 'or Dominions, or to authorize any foreign 'Prince to invade or annoy him or his Countries, or to diſcharge any of his Subjects of 'their Allegiance or Obedience to his Majeſty, 'or to give Licenſe or Leave to any of them 'to bear Arms, raiſe Tumults, or to offer any 'Violence or Hurt to his Majeſty's Royal Perſon, State or Government, or to any of his 'Majeſty's Subjects within his Majeſty's Dominions. Alſo, I do ſwear from my Heart, 'that notwitſtanding any Declaration, or Sen-

* *This ſhould be* prorogationes, *for there was a double Prorogation.*

† *It ought to be with ſome Expreſſion of* Mutatis mutandis *of the Name of King* Charles *the Second inſtead of King* James, *who is only named in the Act. This is Error, it is not agreeable to the Statute, for that ſaith only King* James: *and certainly the Statute is intended no otherwiſe, for it is ſaid,* for the Trial of his Majeſty's Subjects how they ſtand affected, *&c. and not the Subjects of his Majeſty's Heirs and Succeſſors.*

'tence of Excommunication or Deprivation
'made or granted, or to be made or granted
'by the Pope or his Succeſſors, or by any Au-
'thority derived, or pretended to be derived from
'him or his Sea, againſt the ſaid King, his Heirs,
'or Succeſſors, or any Abſolution of the ſaid
'Subjects from their Obedience, I will bear
'Faith and true Allegiance to his Majeſty, his
'Heirs and Succeſſors, and him and them will
'defend to the uttermoſt of my Power, againſt
'all Conſpiracies and Attempts whatſoever,
'which ſhall be made againſt his or their Per-
'ſons, their Crown and Dignity, by Reaſon or
'Colour of any ſuch Sentence or Declaration,
'or otherwiſe; and will do my beſt Endeavour,
'to diſcloſe and make known, unto his Ma-
'jeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, all Treaſons
'and traiterous Conſpiracies which I ſhall know
'or hear of, to be againſt him or any of them.
'And I do further ſwear, that I do from my
'Heart abhor, deteſt and abjure, as impious and
'heretical, this damnable Doctrine and Poſition,
'That Princes which be excommunicated and
'deprived by the Pope, may be depoſed or
'murthered by their Subjects, or any other
'whatſoever. And I do believe, and in my
'Conſcience am reſolved, that neither the Pope,
'nor any Perſon whatſoever, hath Power to
'abſolve me of this Oath, or any Part thereof,
'which I acknowledge by good and full Au-
'thority to be lawfully miniſtred unto me,
'and do renounce all Pardons and Diſpenſations
'to the contrary. And all theſe things I do
'plainly and ſincerely acknowledge and ſwear,
'according to theſe expreſs Words by me ſpoken,
'and according to the plain and common Senſe
'and Underſtanding of the ſame Words, with-
'out any Equivocation, mental Evaſion, or ſe-

'cret

'cret Reſervation whatſoever. And I do make 'this Recognition and Acknowledgment heartily, willingly and truly, upon the true Faith 'of a Chriſtian. So help me God'. Ac quod præfati Juſticiarii pacis ultimo nominati * ad tunc † ſcilicet, dicto viceſimo ſeptimo die Junii Anno quarto decimo ſupradicto apud parochiam & Wardam prædictas in dicta quarteriali Seſſione pacis prædictæ eoſdem *Johannem Crooke*, *Johannem Bolton* & *Iſaacum Gray* § & eorum quemlibet ſeparatim per ſe requiſiverunt ad Juramentum illud ſuper ſacroſancta Dei Evangelia Capiendum. Quodque iidem *Johannes Crooke*, *Johannes Bolton* & *Iſaacus Gray*, Juramentum prædictum ſic per prius nominatos Juſticiarios pacis, eiſdem *Johanni Crooke*, *Johanni Bolton*, & *Iſaaco Gray*, ut præfertur, oblatum & requiſitum ad tunc & ibidem obſtinate & pertinaciter capere recuſaverunt & quilibet eorum recuſavit ‖. In malum Exemplum omnium aliorum dicti Regis nunc fidelium ſubditorum, Et in contemptum dicti Domini Regis nunc legumque ſuarum, Contra formam Statuti prædicti Ac contrapacem dicti Domini Regis nunc, Coronam & Dignitatem ſuas.

WILD.

* *Ad pacem conſervandum nec non*, &c. be left out.
† *Et ibidem* left out
§ Immediately after the Tender they ſhould be termed, *ſubditos Dicti Domini Regis.*
‖ *Contra debitam quoadlibet eorum Legeanciam*, ſhould be here inſerted, for if he be not a natural born Subject, the Oath is not to be tendered to him.

NUMBER XXXV. [B]

An Account *of the* Trial *of* JOHN CROOK, *and others, at the* Old-Bailey *in* London, *begun the* 25th *of the Month called* June, 1662, *before the* Lord Mayor *of the City of* London, *and the* Recorder *of the ſame*, Chief Juſtice *Forſter, and divers other* Judges *and* Juſtices *of the* Peace.

SILENCE being made, the Chief Judge commanded the Crier of the Court to call one of the Priſoners to the Bar, who was brought thither accordingly out of the *Bale-dock* from amongſt the Felons and Murtherers.

Chief Judge. *What Meeting was that you were at?*

Priſoner. I deſire to be heard: Where is mine Accuſer? For I expect the Iſſue will be brought forth, having been thus long in Priſon.

C. Judge. *Your Tongue is your own, and you muſt not have Liberty to ſpeak what you liſt.*

Priſ. I ſpeak in the Preſence and Fear of the Everlaſting God, that *my Tongue* is not *my own*, for it is the *Lord's*, and to be diſpoſed of according to his Pleaſure, and not to ſpeak *my own Words*; and therefore I deſire to be heard: I have been ſo long in Priſon——Then he was interrupted by the Judge.

Judge. *Leave your Canting*: And commanded him to be taken away, which he was accordingly by the Goaler. This was the Subſtance of what the Priſoner aforeſaid ſpake at the firſt Time.

C. Judge. *Call* John Crook *to the Bar*; which the Cryer did, he being among the Felons as aforeſaid.

John

John Crook being brought to the Bar:

C. Judge. *When did you take the Oath of Allegiance?*

J. Crook. I desire to be heard.

C. Judge. *Answer to the Question and you shall be heard.*

J. Crook. I have been about six Weeks in Prison, and am I now called to accuse myself, which you ought not to put me upon; for *nemo debet seipsum prodere.* I am an *Englishman*, and by the Law of *England* I ought not to be taken nor imprisoned, nor disseized of my Freehold, nor called in question, nor put to answer, but according to the Law of the Land, which I challenge as my Birth-right on my own Behalf and all that hear me this Day, (or Words to this purpose.) I stand here at this Bar as a Delinquent, and do desire that my Accuser may be brought forth to accuse me for my Delinquency, and then I shall answer to my Charge, if any I be guilty of.

C. Judge. *You are here demanded to take the Oath of Allegiance, and when you have done that, then you shall be heard about the other, for we have Power to tender it to any Man.*

J. Crook. Not to me upon this Occasion, in this Place; for I am brought hither as an Offender already, and not to be made an Offender here, or to accuse myself; for I am an *Englishman*, as I have said to you, and challenge the Benefit of the Laws of *England*; for by them is a better Inheritance derived to me as an *Englishman*, than that which I receive from my Parents; for by the former the latter is preserved; and this the 29th Chapter of *Magna Charta*, and the *Petition of Right*, mentioned in the 3d of *Cha.* I. and in other good Laws of *England*, confirm, and therefore I desire the Benefit and Obser-

Obſervance of them. And you that are Judges upon the Bench ought to be my Council, and not my Accuſers, but to inform me of the Benefit of the Laws; and wherein I am ignorant you ought to inform me, that I may not ſuffer through my own Ignorance of thoſe Advantages which the Laws of *England* afford me as an *Engliſhman*.

C. Judge. *We ſit here to do Juſtice, and are upon our Oaths, and we are to tell you what is Law, and not you us: Therefore*, Sirrah, *you are too bold.*

J. Crook. *Sirrah* is not a Word becoming a Judge: I am *no Felon*, neither ought you to menace the Priſoner at the Bar: For I ſtand here arraigned as for my Life and Liberty, and the Preſervation of my Wife and Children and Outward Eſtate [they being now at the Stake.] Therefore you ought to hear me to the full what I can ſay in my own Defence, according to Law, and that in its Seaſon, as it is given me to ſpeak: Therefore I hope the Court will bear with me, if I am bold to aſſert my Liberty as an *Engliſhman* and as a *Chriſtian*: And if I ſpeak loud, it is my *Zeal* for the *Truth*, and for the *Name of the Lord*, and my *Innocence* makes me *bold.*

Judge. *It is an evil Zeal.*

J. Crook. No, I am bold in the Name of the Lord God Almighty, the Everlaſting Jehovah, to aſſert the Truth, and ſtand as a Witneſs for it: Let my Accuſer be brought forth, and I am ready to anſwer any Court of Juſtice.

Then the Judge interrupted him, ſaying, *Sirrah*, with ſome other Words not remembred.

J. Crook.

J. Crook. You are not to threaten me, neither are thoſe Menaces fit for the Mouth of a Judge; for *the Safety of a Priſoner ſtands in the Indifferency of the Court*; and you ought not to behave your ſelves as *Parties*, ſeeking all *Advantages* againſt the Priſoner, but not heeding any thing that may make for his Clearing or Advantage.

The Judge again interrupted him, ſaying,

Judge. Sirrah, *you are to take the Oath, and here we tender it you*, (bidding read it.)

J. Crook. Let me ſee mine Accuſer, that I may know for what Cauſe I have been ſix Weeks impriſoned, and do not put me to accuſe myſelf by aſking me Queſtions; but either let my *Accuſer come forth*, or otherwiſe let me be *diſcharged by Proclamation*, as you ought to do——

Here he was interrupted again.

Judge *Twiſden. We take no Notice of your being here otherwiſe than of a Stragler, or as any other Perſon, or of the People that are here this Day; for* we may tender *the Oath to any Man.* And another Judge ſpoke to the like purpoſe.

J. Crook. I am here at your Bar reſtrained of my Liberty, and do queſtion whether you ought in Juſtice to tender me the Oath on the Account I am now brought before you, becauſe I am ſuppoſed to be an Offender, or elſe why have I been ſix Weeks in Priſon already? Let me be cleared of my Impriſonment, and then I ſhall anſwer to what is charged againſt me, and to the Queſtion now propounded; for I am a Lover of Juſtice with all my Soul, and am well known by my Neighbours where I have lived,

to

Obſervance of them. And you that are Judges upon the Bench ought to be my Council, and not my Accuſers, but to inform me of the Benefit of the Laws; and wherein I am ignorant you ought to inform me, that I may not ſuffer through my own Ignorance of thoſe Advantages which the Laws of *England* afford me as an *Engliſhman*.

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J. Crook. *Sirrah* is not a Word becoming a Judge: I am *no Felon*, neither ought you to menace the Priſoner at the Bar: For I ſtand here arraigned as for my Life and Liberty, and the Preſervation of my Wife and Children and Outward Eſtate [they being now at the Stake.] Therefore you ought to hear me to the full what I can ſay in my own Defence, according to Law, and that in its Seaſon, as it is given me to ſpeak: Therefore I hope the Court will bear with me, if I am bold to aſſert my Liberty as an *Engliſhman* and as a *Chriſtian*: And if I ſpeak loud, it is my *Zeal* for the *Truth*, and for the *Name of the Lord*, and my *Innocence* makes me *bold*.

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Judge. Sirrah, *you are to take the Oath, and here we tender it you,* (bidding read it.)

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Here he was interrupted again.

Judge *Twiſden. We take no Notice of your being here otherwiſe than of a Stragler, or as any other Perſon, or of the People that are here this Day; for* we may tender *the Oath to any Man.* And another Judge ſpoke to the like purpoſe.

J. Crook. I am here at your Bar reſtrained of my Liberty, and do queſtion whether you ought in Juſtice to tender me the Oath on the Account I am now brought before you, becauſe I am ſuppoſed to be an Offender, or elſe why have I been ſix Weeks in Priſon already? Let me be cleared of my Impriſonment, and then I ſhall anſwer to what is charged againſt me, and to the Queſtion now propounded; for I am a Lover of Juſtice with all my Soul, and am well known by my Neighbours where I have lived,

to

to keep a Conſcience void of Offence both towards God and towards Man.

Judge. *Sirrah, leave your Canting.*

J. Crook. Is this *Canting* to ſpeak the Words of the Scripture?

Judge. *It's* CANTING *in your Mouth, though they are* Paul's *Words.*

J. Crook. I ſpeak but the Words of Scripture, and it is not *Canting*, though I ſpeak them, but they are Words of *Truth* and *Soberneſs* in my Mouth, they being *witneſſed by me*, and *fulfilled in me.*

Judge. *We do ask you again, Whether you will take the Oath of Allegiance? It is but a ſhort Queſtion, you may anſwer it if you will.*

J. Crook. By what Law have you Power to tender it?

Then after ſome Conſultation together by Whiſpering, they called for the Statute-Book, and turning over the Leaves, anſwered,

Judge. *By the 3d of King* James.

J. Crook. I deſire that Statute may be read; for I have conſulted it, and do not underſtand that you have Power by that Statute to tender me the Oath, being here before you in this Place, upon this Occaſion, as a Delinquent already; and therefore I deſire the Judgment of the Court in this Caſe, and that the Statute may be read.

Then they took the Statute-Book, and conſulted together upon it.

Judge. *We are Judges of this Land, and do better underſtand our Power than you do, and we do judge we may lawfully do it.*

John Crook.

John Crook. Is this the Judgment of the Court?

Judge. *Yes.*

J. Crook. I deſire the Statute to be read that impowers you to tender me the Oath upon this Occaſion in this Place; for *Vox audita perit, ſed litera ſcripta manet*, therefore let me hear it read.

Judge. *Hear me.*

J. Crook. I am as willing to hear as to ſpeak.

Judge. *Then hear me. You are here required to take the Oath by the Court; and I will inform you what the Penalty will be in caſe you refuſe: for your firſt Denial ſhall be recorded, and then it ſhall be tendered to you again at the End of the Seſſions, and upon the Second Refuſal, you run a* Præmunire, *which is the Forfeiture of all your Eſtate, if you have any, and Impriſonment during Life.*

J. Crook. It is Juſtice I ſtand for; let me have Juſtice, in bringing my Accuſer *Face to Face*, as by Law you ought to do, I ſtanding at your Bar as a Delinquent; and when that is done, I will anſwer to what can be charged againſt me, as alſo to the Queſtion; until then I ſhall give no other Anſwer than I have already done, (at leaſt for the preſent.)

Then there was a great Cry in the Court, *Take him away*, which occaſioned a great Interruption.

J. Crook. Mind the Fear of the Lord God, that you may come to the Knowledge of his Will, and do *Juſtice*; and take heed of *oppreſſing* the *Innocent*, for the Lord God of Heaven and Earth will aſſuredly *plead their Cauſe*; and for my Part, I deſire not the Hurt of one of the Hairs of your Heads; but let God's Wiſdom guide you. *Theſe Words he ſpake at the Bar, and as he was carrying away.* On

On the Sixth Day of the Week in the Forenoon following, the Court *being ſat,* John Crook *was called to the Bar.*

Chief Judge. *Friend* Crook, *we have given you time to conſider of what was ſaid Yeſterday to you by the Court, hoping you may have better conſidered of it by this time*; therefore *without any more Words, will you take the Oath?* And calling to the Clerk, bid him read it.

J. Crook. I did not, neither do I deny *Allegiance*, but do deſire to know the *Cauſe* of my *ſo long Impriſonment*, for, as I ſaid, I ſtand at your Bar as a *Delinquent*, and am brought hither by *Force*, contrary to the Law; therefore let me ſee my *Accuſer*, or elſe free me by *Proclamation*, as I ought to be, if none can accuſe me: For the *Law* is grounded upon *right Reaſon*, and whatſoever is contrary to *right Reaſon* is contrary to *Law*; and therefore if *no Accuſer* appear, you ought to *acquit me firſt*, and then I ſhall anſwer, as I have ſaid: If any new Matter appear otherwiſe, it is of *Force*, and that our Law *abhors*, and you ought not to take Notice of my ſo being before you, for what is not *legally ſo*, is *not ſo*; and therefore I am in the Condition, as if I were not before you: And therefore it cannot be ſuppoſed in *right Reaſon*, that you have now Power at this Time, and in this Place, *legally* to tender me the Oath.

Judge. *Read the Oath to him.* And ſo the Clerk began to read.

J. Crook. I deſire *Juſtice* according to the *Laws* of *England*, for you ought firſt to *convict me* concerning the *Cauſe* of my *ſo long Impriſonment*: For you are to proceed according to

Laws

Laws already made, and not to *make Laws*; for you ought to be *Miniſters of the Law.*

Judge. *You are a* SAUCY, *and an* IMPUDENT FELLOW, *Will you tell us what is Law, or our Duties?* Then ſaid he to the Clerk, *Read on*; and when the Clerk had done reading,

J. Crook ſaid, Read the *Preface* to the Act; I ſay again, read the *Title* and *Preamble* to the Act; for Titles to Laws, are *Claves Legum*, as *Keys* to open the Law; for by their *Titles* Laws are underſtood and known as *Men* by their *Faces.*

Then the Judges interrupted him, but he ſaid as follows,

J. Crook. If you will *not hear me* nor *do me Juſtice*, I muſt appeal to the Lord God of Heaven and Earth, who is Judge of *Quick* and *Dead*, before whom we ſhall all appear to give an Account for the Deeds done in the Body; for he will judge between you and me this Day, whether you have done me *Juſtice* or *not.* And *as he was going from the Bar, he alſo ſaid*, Mind the Fear of the Lord God, that you may do *Juſtice*, leſt you *periſh* in his *Wrath.*

Sometimes the Court cried *Pull him away*, and then, *Bring him again*; and thus they did ſeveral Times, like Men in Diſorder and Confuſion.

The ſame Day in the Afternoon, *Silence* being made, *John Crook* was called to the Bar before the Judges and Juſtices aforeſaid: The Indictment being read, the Judge ſaid,

Judge. *Mr.* Crook, *You have heard your Indictment, What ſay you, Are you* Guilty *or* not Guilty?

J. Crook.

J. Crook. I desire to speak a few Words in *Humility* and *Soberness*, in Regard my *Estate* and *Liberty* lies at stake, and I am like to be a *President* for many more; therefore I hope the Court will not deny me the *Right* and *Benefit* of the *Law*, as being an *Englishman*; I have some Reason, before I speak any thing to the *Indictment*, to demand and tell you, that I desire to know mine *Accusers*; I have been kept these six Weeks in Prison, and know not, nor have seen, the Faces of them.

Judge. *We shall afford you the* Right of the Laws *as an* Englishman: God forbid you should be denied it: *but you must answer first*, Guilty, *or* Not Guilty, *that* so in your Trial you may have a fair *Hearing* and *Pleading*; *but if you go on as you do*, (and will not answer *Guilty* or *Not Guilty*) you will run yourself into a *Præmunire*, and then you lose the Benefit of the Law, *and expose your self*, BODY *and* ESTATE, *to great Hazards*; *and whatever Violence is offered to your* Person *or* Estate, *you are out of the* King's Protection, *and lose the* Benefit of the Law, *and all this by your Not answering* Guilty *or* Not Guilty. *If you plead* Not Guilty, *you may be heard.*

J. Crook. It is recorded in the Statutes of 28 *Edw.* 3. and 42 *Edw.* 3. and 3. in these Words, 'No Man is to be taken, or imprisoned, or be put to answer without Presentment before Justices, or Matter of Record, or by due Process, or Writ Original, according to the Old Law of the Land; and if any thing from henceforth be done to the contrary, it shall be void in Law, and holden for Error.' And also in the 25 *Edw.* 1. 2. and 3 *Car.* 1. and the 29 *Chap.* Mag. *Chart.* 'No Freeman shall be taken and imprisoned but by the Law of the Land.' These Words, *the Law of the Land*,

Land, are explained by the Statute of 37 *Edw.* 3. 8. to be *without due Proceſs of Law:* And if any Judgments be given contrary to *Magna Charta*, they are void, 25 *Edw.* 1. 2.

Judge. *Mr.* Crook, *you are out of the Way, and do not underſtand the Law; though you adore the Statute Law ſo much, yet you do not underſtand it.*

J. Crook. I would have you tell me the right Way.

Judge. *Mr.* Crook, *hear me, you muſt ſay* Guilty *or* Not Guilty; *if you plead* Not Guilty, *you ſhall be heard, and know how far the Law favours you. And the next Thing is, there is no Circumſtance whatſoever, that is the Cauſe of your Impriſonment that you queſtion, but you have, as a Subject your Remedies, if you will go this Way, and wave other* Things, and anſwer *Guilty* or *Not Guilty*; and what the Law affords you, you ſhall have, if you do what the Law requires you, or elſe you will loſe the Benefit of the Law, and be out of the King's Protection.

J. Crook. Obſerve how the Judge would draw me into a Snare, *viz.* by firſt pleading *Guilty* or *Not Guilty*; and when I have done ſo, he and his Brethren intend ſuddenly to put me (as an *outlaw'd* Perſon) out of the King's Protection; and how then can I have *Remedy* for my *falſe Impriſonment*: Therefore firſt *clear me* or *condemn me* for my *falſe Impriſonment*, while I am in *Capacity* to have the Benefit of the Law, and not to *outlaw me* for an Offence *created by your ſelves*, and then to ſtop my Mouth, you tell me, that *if I have been wronged or falſly impriſoned, I may have my Remedy afterwards*; this is to *trepan me*, and contrary to both *Law* and *Juſtice*.

Judge. *You muſt plead* Guilty *or* Not Guilty.

J. Crook. I do deſire in Humility and Meekneſs to ſay, I ſhall not, I dare not, betray the

Honeſty of my *Cauſe*, and the *honeſt Ones* of this Nation, whoſe Liberty I ſtand for as well as *my own*, as I have Cauſe to think I ſhall, if I plead to the preſent *Indictment*, before I ſee the Faces of my *Accuſers*; for truly, I am not ſatisfied in my Judgment and Conſcience that I ought to *plead* to a *created Offence* by you, before I be firſt acquitted of the *Cauſe* of my being brought *Priſoner* to your Bar, and therefore it ſticks with me to urge this farther, *viz.* That I may ſee my Accuſers.——— *Interruption.*

Judge. *The errandeſt Thief may ſay he is not ſatisfied in his Conſcience.*

J. Crook. My *Caſe* is not *theirs*, yet they have their Accuſers; and may not I call for *mine?*

Judge. *Your* Indictment *is your* Accuſer, *and the Grand Jury hath found you guilty becauſe you did not* ſwear: *What ſay you, Mr.* Crook, *are you Guilty or Not Guilty? If you will not* anſwer, *or what you have ſaid be taken for your* Anſwer, *as I told you before, you loſe the Benefit of the Law; and what I tell you is for your Good.*

J. Crook. What is for *Good* I hope I ſhall take it ſo.

Judge. *If you will not* anſwer, *you run yourſelf into a* Præmunire, *and you will loſe the Benefit of the Law and of the King's Protection, unleſs you plead* Guilty *or* Not Guilty.

J. Crook. I ſtand as brought *forcibly* and *violently* hither, neither had I been here but by a *violent Action*, and that you ſhould take no Notice of it, ſeems ſtrange to me; and not only ſo, but that you ſhould haſten me ſo faſt into a Courſe that I ſhould not be able any ways to help myſelf, by reaſon of your ſo haſty and faſt Proceedings againſt me to put me out of the King's Protection, and the Benefit of all Law; *was ever the like known or heard of in a Court of Juſtice?*

Judge.

Judge. *Friend, this is not here the Queſtion, whether you are* UNJUSTLY *brought here or not; Do you* queſtion *that by Law, but not diſable your ſelf to take Advantage by the Law; if brought by a wrong Hand, you have a Plea againſt them, but you muſt firſt anſwer* Guilty *or* Not Guilty.

J. Crook. How can I help my ſelf when you have *outlaw'd me?* Therefore let *Proclamation* be made in the Court, *That I was brought by Force hither*, and let me ſtand *cleared by Proclamation*, as you ought to do; for you are *diſcernere per Legem quid ſit juſtum*, and not to do what ſeems good in your own Eyes.

Judge. *What if no Man tendred the Oath to you, when you were committed* (as you ſay); *yet it being now tendred to you; from the Time you refuſed it being tendred by Lawful Authority, you refuſing are indicted: We look not upon what you are here for, but here finding you, we tender you the Oath, and you refuſing it, your Impriſonment is now juſt, and according to Law.*

J. Crook. How came I here, if you know not; I have told you it is by *Force* and *Violence*, which *our Law* altogether *condemns*; and therefore I not being *legally* before, am *not* before you; for what is not *legally ſo*, is *not ſo*; and I, not being *legally* brought to your Bar, you ought not to take Notice of my being here.

Judge. *No, No, you are miſtaken: So you may ſay of all the People gazing here, they not being* legally *here, are* not *here. I tell you a Man being brought by Force hither, we may tender him the Oath, and if he take it not he may be committed to Priſon: Authority has given us the* Power, *and the Statute Law hath given us* Authority *to tender the Oath to* any Perſon, and ſo have we tendered it you, *and for your not taking of it you are* indicted *by the Grand Jury: Anſwer the* Accuſation, *or*

confute the Indictment: *You muſt do the one or the other: Anſwer* Guilty *or* Not Guilty.

J. Crook. The Law is built upon Right Reaſon, *or* Right Reaſon is the Law; and whatever is contrary to Right Reaſon, is contrary to Law, the Reaſon of the Law being the Law it ſelf. I am *no Lawyer*, and my Knowledge of it is *but little*, yet I have had a Love to it, for that Reaſon I have found in it, and have ſpent ſome leiſurable Hours in the reading thereof; and the *Law* is that which *I honour*, and is *good* in *its Place*; many Laws being *juſt* and *good*, (not *all*) but I ſay, a *great Part* of it, or *much* of it, and 'tis not my Intention in the leaſt to diſparage or derogate from it.

Judge. *Mr.* Crook, You have been told you muſt plead Guilty *or* Not Guilty, *or elſe you will run your ſelf into a* Præmunire; *be not your own Enemy, nor be not ſo obſtinate.*

J. Crook. I would not ſtand OBSTINATELY before you, neither am I ſo. If you underſtand it *otherwiſe*, it is a *Miſtake* indeed.

Judge. *Will you ſpeak to the* Indictment? *and then you may plead: If you will not anſwer* Guilty *or* Not Guilty, *we will record it, and* Judgment *ſhall go againſt you.* Clerk, enter him.

Recorder. *Mr.* Crook, *If you will anſwer, you may plead for your ſelf: Will you take the Oath?* The Court *takes no Notice how you came hither: What ſay you, will you anſwer? For a Man may be brought out of* Smithfield *by Head and Shoulders, and the Oath tendered to him, and may be committed, without taking Notice how* he came here.

J. Crook. That kind of Proceeding is not only *unjuſt*, but *unreaſonable* alſo, and *againſt the Laws* aforeſaid, which ſay, *No Man ſhall be taken or impriſoned but by Warrant or due Proceſs of Law.* This kind of Practice to take Men by

by *Force* and *impriſon them*, and then aſk them Queſtions, the Anſwering of which makes them *guilty*, is not only *unrighteous* in it ſelf, but alſo *againſt Law*, and makes *one evil Act* the Ground of *another*, and one Injury offered to be the *Foundation* of *another*: And this is my Caſe this Day.

Judge. *Mr.* Crook, *you muſt not be your own* Judge, *we are your Judges, but for our Parts we will not wrong you: Will you anſwer* Guilty *or* Not Guilty? *if not, you will run yourſelf into a* Præmunire *immediately, and then you know what I told you will follow: For* we take *no Notice how you came hither, but finding you here we tender you the Oath.*

J. Crook. Then it ſeems *you* make the LAW a *Trepan to enſnare me*, or as a *Noſe of Wax*, or what you pleaſe. Well, I ſhall leave my Cauſe with the Lord, who will *plead* for me in *Righteouſneſs*. But ſuppoſe I do *take the Oath* now, at this Time, you may call me again to morrow, and make a new Tender, or others may call me before them.

Judge. *Yes, if there be new Matter; or if there fall out any emergent Occaſion*, whereby you *miniſter on your Part new Occaſion. Mr.* Crook, *Will you ſwear?*

J. Crook. If I do take it *too Day*, it may be tendered me again *too Morrow*, and ſo next Day, *ad infinitum*, whereby a great Part of my Time may be ſpent and taken up in *taking the Oath* and *Swearing*.

Chief Judge. *When you have* ONCE *ſworn, you may not be put upon it* AGAIN, *except you miniſter Occaſion on your Part.*

J. Crook. Is this the Judgment of the Court, that the Oath *once* taken by me is *ſufficient*, and

ought not to be tendered a *ſecond* Time, without *new Matter* miniſtred on my Part.

Judge. *Yes, you making it appear that you have once taken it.*

J. Crook. Is this the *Judgment* of the *whole Court?* for I would not do any thing raſhly.

Judge. *Yes, it is the Judgment of the Court.* To which, they all ſtanding up, ſaid, *Yes.*

J. Crook. Then it ſeems there muſt be ſome *new Occaſion* miniſtred by me after I have *once* taken it, or it ought *not* to be *tendered to me* the *ſecond Time.*

Judge. *Yes.*

J. Crook. Then by the *Judgment* of this *Court*, if I make it appear that I have taken the Oath *once*, and I have miniſtred no *new Matter* on my Part, whereby I can be juſtly charged with the Breach of it, then it ought not to be tendered me the *ſecond* Time: But I am *the Man* that have taken it *once*, being a *Freeman* of the *City* of *London*, when I was made *free*, witneſs the *Records* in *Guild-hall*, which I may produce, and no *new Matter* appearing to you on my Part, if there do, let me know it; if not, you ought not by your *own* Judgment to tender it me the ſecond Time; for *de non apparentibus, & non exiſtentibus, eadem eſt ratio.*

Judge. *Mr.* Crook, *you are miſtaken, you muſt not think to ſurpriſe the Court with* CRITICISMS, *nor draw falſe Concluſions from our Judgments.*

J. Crook. If this be not a *natural Concluſion* from the *Judgment* of the Court, let *right Reaſon* judge; and if you *recede* from your own *Judgment* in the *ſame Breath*, as it were, given even *now*, what *Juſtice* can I expect from you? for if you will not be *juſt* to *yourſelves*, and your own *Judgments*, how can I expect you ſhould be *juſt* to me?

Judge

Judge. *Mr.* Crook, *if you have taken it, if there be a* NEW *Emergency, you are to take it again*; as for Inſtance, *The King hath been out of* England, *and now is come in again: There be many that have taken it twenty, thirty, or forty Years ſince,* yet this *New* Emergency *requires it again*; *and although you have taken it, yet you muſt not make it appear before you anſwer* Guilty *or* Not Guilty. *Therefore do not wrong yourſelf and prejudice yourſelf and Family. Do you think that every Fellow that comes hither ſhall argue as you do? We have no more to do but to know of you Whether you will anſwer,* Guilty *or* Not Guilty? *Take the Oath, and then you ſhall be freed from the* Indictment; If you will not plead, Clerk *record it*; *What ſay you, Are you* Guilty *or* not Guilty?

J. Crook. Will you not ſtand to your *own Judgments?* Did you not ſay even now, that if I had but *Once taken the Oath, it ought not to be tendered to me the ſecond Time, except I adminiſtred new Matter on my Part that I have not kept it,* &c. But no ſuch Matter appearing, you ought not to tender it to me the ſecond Time by your own Confeſſion, much leſs to indict me *for a Refuſal.*

Judge. *If you will not* PLEAD, *we will* RECORD *it, and* JUDGMENT *ſhall be given againſt you*; *Therefore ſay* Guilty *or* Not Guilty; *or elſe we will record it.*

The *Clerk* begins to record.

J. Crook. Before I anſwer, I demand a *Copy* of my *Indictment*; for I have heard it affirmed by Council learned in the Law, *That if I plead before I have a Copy, or have made my Exceptions, my Exceptions afterward againſt the Indictment will be made void:* Therefore I deſire a Copy of the Indictment.

Judge. *He that ſaid ſo deſerves not the Name of a Council: for the Law is, you muſt firſt* ANSWER, *and then you ſhall have a* Copy. *Will you plead,* Guilty *or* Not Guilty?

J. Crook. If my pleading *Guilty* or *Not Guilty,* will not deprive me of the Benefit of *quaſhing the Indictment* for Inſufficiency, or other Exceptions that I may make againſt it, I ſhall ſpeak to it.

Judge. *No, it will not; Will you anſwer* Guilty *or* Not Guilty? *If you plead not, the Indictment will be found againſt you: Will you anſwer? We will ſtay no longer.*

J. Crook. I am upon the Point: Will not my *pleading* deprive me of the Benefit of the Law? For I am *tender* in that Reſpect, becauſe it is not my *own Caſe* only, but may be the Caſe of *Thouſands* more; therefore I would do nothing that might prejudice *Others* or *my ſelf,* as a *Chriſtian,* or as an *Engliſhman.*

Judge. *Underſtand your ſelf,* (but we will not make a Bargain with you, ſaid another Judge) *you ſhall have Right done you as an* Engliſhman; *the Way is to anſwer* Guilty *or* Not Guilty: *If you plead, and find the Indictment not good, you may have your Remedy. Anſwer* Guilty *or* Not Guilty?

J. Crook. As to the *Indictment,* it is very *large,* and ſeems to be *confuſed,* and made up of ſome Things *true,* and ſome Things *falſe?* My Anſwer therefore is, What is true in the Indictment *I will not deny,* becauſe I make Conſcience of what I ſay; and therefore of what is *true* I confeſs myſelf *Guilty,* but what is *falſe* I am *Not Guilty* of that.

Judge. *That is not ſufficient: Either anſwer* Guilty *or* Not Guilty, *or Judgment will be given againſt you.*

J. Crook.

J. Crook. I will ſpeak the Truth, as before the Lord, *as all along I have endeavoured to do*: I am *not Guilty* of that which is falſe contained in the Indictment, *which is the Subſtance thereof.*

Judge *No more ado, the Form is nothing,* Guilty *or* Not.

J. Crook. I muſt not wrong my Conſcience, *I am not Guilty of what is falſe,* as I ſaid before, what is *true* I am *Guilty* of, what is *not true* I am *not Guilty* of that, which is, the *Subſtance* thereof, as I ſaid before.

Recorder. *It is enough, and ſhall ſerve Turn.* Enter that, *Clerk.*

The ſeventh Day of the Week, called Saturday.

Silence being made, *John Crook* was called to the Bar; The Clerk of the Seſſions read ſomething concerning the *Jury,* which was empanelled on purpoſe, as was ſaid: The *Jury* being diſcharged who were *Eye-Witneſſes* of what paſſed between us and the *Court:* And this *Jury* being diverſe of them Soldiers, ſome of whom did by *Violence* and *Force* pull our Friends out of their *Meetings,* and ſome of us out of our *Houſes,* theſe were of the *Jury* by whom we were to be tried.

The Indictment was read.

J. Crook. I deſire to be heard a *few Words,* which are theſe, *That we may have Liberty till the next Quarter-Seſſions to traverſe the Indictment.* It being *long* and in *Latin,* and like to be a *Precedent.* And I hope I need not preſs it; becauſe I underſtood that you promiſed (and eſpecially the

the Recorder, who anſwered when it was deſired, *You ſhall*) that we ſhould have *Council* alſo, the which we cannot be expected to have had the Benefit of, as yet, the Time being ſo ſhort, and we kept Priſoners, that we could not go forth to adviſe with Council, neither could we tell how to get them to us: We having no Copy of the *Indictment* before this Morning, and becauſe ſo ſuddenly hurried down to the *Seſſions*, we cannot reaſonably be ſuppoſed to be provided, (as to Matter of Law) to make our Defence.

Judge. *We have given you Time enough, and you ſhall have no more; for we will try you at this Time, therefore ſwear the* Jury.

J. Crook. I deſire we may have *Juſtice*, and that we may not be *ſurprized* in our Trial, but that we may have Time till the *Next Quarter Seſſions*, our Indictment being in *Latin*, and ſo *large* as it is; and this is but that which is reaſonable, and is the Practice of other Courts; if it be but an Action above *forty Shillings*, it is not ordinarily ended under *Two* or *Three Terms*. And in the *Quarter Seſſions* if one be indicted for a *Treſpaſs*, if it be but to the Value of *five Shillings*, he ſhall have Liberty to enter his *Traverſe*, and upon *Security given to proſecute*, he ſhall have Liberty till the *Next Seſſions*, which is the *Ordinary Practice*; which *Liberty we deſire*, and we hope it is ſo reaſonable it will not be denied, eſpecially upon this Occaſion, we being like to be made a *Precedent*; and Courts of Juſtice have uſed to be eſpecially careful in making of Precedents: We are not provided according to Law to make our *Defence* at this Time, and therefore if we be put upon it, it will be a Surprizal.

Judge. *There is no great Matter of Law in the Caſe; it is only Matter of* FACT, *Whether you have refuſed to take the Oath or Not; that is the Point*

Point in Iſſue; And what Law can ariſe here?

Recorder. *Mr.* Crook, *The Keeper of the Priſon was ſpoken to, to tell you that we intended to try you this Day, and therefore order'd him that Council might come to you if you would, and alſo that the Clerk ſhould give you a Copy of the Indictment: This is fair, therefore we will go on to ſwear the* Jury; *For the Matter is whether you refuſe the Oath or not; and that is the ſingle Point, and there needs neither* Law *nor* Council *in the Caſe; and therefore we conſidered of it laſt Night, when we ſent you Word and did determine to try you, and therefore it is in vain to ſay any thing, for the Court is reſolved to try you now.* Therefore, *ſwear the Jury,* Crier.

J. Crook. I hope you will not *ſurprize* us.

Here ſeveral others of the Priſoners called out for Juſtice, and deſired to be heard before the *Jury* was ſworn; and One of them ſpeaking pretty earneſtly, the Executioner was order'd to *ſtop his Mouth*, which he did accordingly. A Proceeding the Court thought expedient to uſe; the Chief Judge having ſaid, *That if the* Quakers *had Liberty to ſpeak they would make themſelves* famous, *and the Judges* Odious.

J. Crook. Will you condemn us without Hearing? This is to deal worſe with us than *Pilate* did by *Chriſt*, who though he condemned him *without a Cauſe*, yet not *without hearing* him ſpeak for himſelf; but you deny us that.

Judge. *Let Mr.* Grey *come to the Bar.*

Room being made, he was conveyed by an Officer to the Inner-Bar, where he ſpoke to the Court to this purpoſe,

Grey,

Grey. I desire to know whether according to Law and the Practice of this Court, my self and my Fellow Prisoners, may have Liberty to put in Bail to Prosecute or Traverse at the next Sessions?

Court. *No.* We will try you presently.

Judge. *Stop their Mouths*, Executioner; and this was the Cry of many upon the Bench.

J. Crook. You might as well have caused us to have been *murdered* before we came hither, as to bring us hither under Pretence to *try us*, and not give us *Leave* to make our *Defence*; you had as good take away our *Lives* at the *Bar*, as to command us thus to be abused, and to have our Mouths *stopt*. Was ever the like known? Let the *Righteous God* judge between us. Will you hear me? You have often promised that you would.

Judge. *Hear me, and we will hear you. We may give you Liberty till the next Sessions, but we may chuse; and therefore we will try you now. The Law of* ENGLAND is not only *just* but *merciful*; and therefore you shall not be *surprized, but shall have that* JUSTICE the Law allows.

J. Crook. I remember what the Judge said even now, that the Law of *England* was a MERCIFUL Law; and that the Court had said before, *they might, if they would, give us Liberty till the next Sessions, but they would not*; and the Maxim of the Law is, *Summum Jus est summa Injuria*, therefore I hope your Practice will make it good, that it is a *merciful Law*, and not to exercise *Summum Jus*, &c. upon me, and thereby condemn your selves out of your own Mouths.

Judge. * *Jury, give in your Verdict.*

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* *Note*, The Jury had been directed not to stir from the Bar; being told by the Judge that they had nothing to find, but whether the Prisoners had taken the Oath or No? and that having been sworn to, they had no more to do but to bring them in *guilty*.

J. Crook. Let me have Liberty firſt to ſpeak; it is but a few Words, and I hope I ſhall do it with that Brevity and Pertinency my Underſtanding will give me Leave, and the Occaſion requires, it is to the Point on theſe two Heads, viz. *Matter of Law*, and *Matter of Conſcience.* To *Matter of Law* I have this to ſay; *Firſt*, As to the Statute itſelf, it was made againſt the *Papiſts*, occaſioned by the *Gunpowder Plot*, and is entituled, *For better Diſcovery and Suppreſſion of* Popiſh *Recuſants:* But they have Liberty, and we are deſtroyed, what in you lies.——As to *Conſcience*, I have ſomething to ſay, and that is, It is a *tender thing*, and we have known what it is to offend it, and therefore we dare not break Chriſt's Commands, who hath ſaid, *Swear not at all*; and the Apoſtle *James* ſaid, *above all Things, my Brethren, ſwear not.*———

Here he was interrupted again by the Court calling to the Executioner to ſtop his Mouth, which he did with a *dirty Cloth*, and a *Gag* in his Hand.

Judge. *Hear the Jury*; who ſaid ſomething to him, which was ſuppoſed to give in their Verdict *according to his Order.*

Judge. *Crier, make Silence in the Court:* Then the *Recorder* taking a Paper in his Hand, read to this purpoſe, viz. *The Jury for the King do find that* John Crook, John Bolton, *and* Iſaac Grey, *are guilty of refuſing to take the Oath of Allegiance, for which you do incur a* Præmunire, *which is the Forfeiture* of all your *Real Eſtates*, during Life, and your *Perſonal Eſtates for ever, and you to be out of the* King's Protection, *and to be* impriſoned *during his Pleaſure:* And *this is your Sentence.*

J. Crook.

J. Crook. But we are ſtill under *Gods Protection.*

Recorder. *Adjourn the Court*, which was done accordingly, and the Priſoners remanded back to *Newgate.*

NUMBER XXXVI.

To the Mayor *and* Sheriffs *of* LONDON.
Pag. 278.

FOraſmuch as it hath ſo come to paſs, that many of our Friends to the Number of ſeven Score, are now cloſe Priſoners in *Newgate*, being violently taken and haled by rude Soldiers, and armed Men, out of our peaceable Meetings, which we hold only for the Worſhip of God, and whereas divers of the ſaid Priſoners are very poor Men, ſome of them being poor Houſekeepers, and others among them poor Servants, in and about this City, and by Reaſon of their cloſe Impriſonment not being permitted by their Keepers to go about any of their Occaſions, though their Neceſſity often required it; and foraſmuch as the Families of the ſaid poor Priſoners, are expoſed to utter Ruin, by Reaſon of the ſaid Impriſonment, and alſo being kept ſo many together, in cloſe noiſome Rooms, in this Summer Seaſon, it hath occaſioned Diſeaſes and Sickneſs, inſomuch that two of them are departed this Life, and others are ſick at this preſent, and more liable to the ſame Danger, if not timely prevented. Therefore we their Friends and Brethren, who are one with them in their Sufferings, and afflicted with them, and do own the ſame Cauſe for which they ſuffer, do deſire

deſire that you would take into Conſideration their ſad Eſtate, and find ſome Way how they may be relieved, that their Families may not be utterly ruined, nor their Perſons expoſed to Death; and if no other Way can be found for their Relief, if they may not have their Liberty to follow their Occaſions for ſome Weeks, or until ſuch time as you ſhall call for them, which we deſire on their Behalfs, and are here ready to give our Words, that they ſhall become Priſoners again as you ſhall appoint them: And if no other Way can be found, then we a certain Number of us do preſent our Bodies to you, offering them freely to relieve our afflicted and oppreſſed Brethren, and are ready to go into their Places, and ſuffer as Priſoners in their Room, for your Security, that ſo many of the pooreſt of them (as we are here) may have their Liberty, to go about their needful Occaſions, whether it be for ſome Weeks, or until you ſhall call for them, as you ſee meet in your Wiſdoms, all which we do in Humility of Heart, and Sincerity of our Minds, and in the Fear of God and Love to our Brethren, that they may not periſh in Priſon, and in love to you, that innocent Blood and Oppreſſion may not come upon you, but be prevented from ever being charged againſt you.

NUM-

NUMBER XXXVII.

A Copy of the MITTIMUS, *by which thirty-two Perſons were committed, from a Meeting at* Mile-End-Green. Pag. 300.

Midd. ſſ.

To the Keeper of his Majeſty's Goal of Newgate, *or his ſufficient Deputy, theſe:*

WE ſend you herewith, the Bodies of the ſeveral Perſons hereunder-named, for being this Day taken at an unlawful Meeting, contrary to the Act, entituled, *An Act to prevent and ſuppreſs ſeditious Conventicles*, made in the 16th Year of his Majeſty's Reign, and for refuſing to pay their ſeveral and reſpective Sums of Money, by us impoſed upon them, upon their Conviction for their ſeveral Contempts, according to the Intent of the ſaid Act. You are therefore to have them in ſafe Cuſtody, and there to detain without Bail or Mainprize, for the Space of three Months, it being for their firſt Offence. Hereof fail not, and this ſhall be your ſufficient Warrant. Given under our Hands and Seals, this 17th Day of *July*. *Anno Dom.* 1664.

William Ryder,
George Marſh.

NUM.

NUMBER XXXVIII.

A Copy of a Warrant *for detaining ſeveral Friends on the third Account.* Page 304.

London, ſſ.

WE whoſe Names are here under-written, two of his Majeſty's Juſtices, aſſigned for Preſervation of his Majeſty's Peace, within the City of *London* and Liberties thereof, have herewith ſent you the Bodies of the ſeveral Perſons following, *viz. John Alderton*, of the Pariſh of St. *Botolph* without *Aldgate London*, Weaver; *Laurence Aplin*, of *Snow-Hill London*, Plate-worker; *Thomas Davis* of the Pariſh of St. *Olaves*, *Southwark*, Glover; *Mary Davis* Wife of *Thomas Davis*, of the *Maze* in *Southwark*, Glover; *Chriſtian Ford* Spinſter, Daughter of *Edward Ford* of *Chick-Lane London* Trumpeter; *George Hollingworth* of the Pariſh of St. *Sepulchres London*, Carpenter; *Rachel Jackſon* Spinſter, lodging at *William Woodward's* Houſe in *Chriſt-Churh* Pariſh, *London*; *John Lewes*, of *Paul's Wharff London*, Porter; *John Maſon* Servant of *Henry North* of *Eaſtcheap London*; *Richard Poulton*, of *Broadſtreet London*, Silverſmith; *Thomas Parker*, lodging at *John Welch's* Houſe at *Horſlydown* Barber; *Hannah Pickett* Spinſter, at *Richard Greenway's* Houſe, in *Black-Fryars London*, Taylor; *Thomas Robbins*, Servant to *Thomas Beadle*, of the *Old-Exchange London*, Shoemaker; and *Sarah Willoughby* Wife of *John Willoughby* of *Shoreditch*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Shoemaker; every of them being apprehended this 4th Day of *September*, 1664, being the

Lord's Day, in an unlawful Aſſembly, at a Place called the *Bull* and *Mouth*, ſituate in the Pariſh of St. *Anne* and *Agnes*, in the Ward of *Alderſgate*, *London*; under Colour of Exerciſe of Religion, contrary to an Act of Parliament, entituled, *An Act to prevent and ſuppreſs ſeditious Conventicles*, they and every of them having been heretofore convicted of a firſt and ſecond Offence, contrary to the ſaid Act. And we do in his Majeſty's Name hereby require you, in purſuance of the ſaid Act, to keep them and every of them, without Bail or Mainprize, until they ſhall be diſcharged by due Courſe of Law, and this ſhall be your Warrant therein. This 4th Day of *September*, 1664.

Anthony Bateman, Mayor.
Richard Brown.

To the Keeper of his Majeſty's Goal at *Newgate.*

Vera Copia Ex. per THOMAM WITTON, Clr. *Newgate.*

NUM.

NUMBER XXXIX.

The Speech of Judge Keeling *againſt the* Quakers, *at the* Old-Baily, *the 7th of the 7th Month*, 1664. Pag. 304.

BECAUSE this Day was appointed for the Trial of theſe People, and inaſmuch as many are come hither, expecting what will be done, I ſhall ſay ſomething concerning them and their Principles, that they might not be thought worthy of Pity, as ſuffering more than they deſerve; for they are a ſtubborn Sect, and the King has been very merciful to them. It was hoped that the Purity of the Church of *England*, would e'er this have convinced them, but they will not be reclaimed.

They teach dangerous Principles, this for One; *That it is not lawful for to take an Oath.* You muſt not think their Leaders believe this Doctrine, only they perſuade theſe poor ignorant Souls ſo; but they have an Intereſt to carry on againſt the Government, and therefore they will not Swear Subjection to it; and their End is Rebellion and Blood. You may eaſily know, that they do not believe themſelves what they ſay, when they ſay it is not lawful to take an Oath, if you look into the Scriptures; that Text (*Mat.* v.) where our Saviour ſaith [*Swear not at all*] will clear itſelf from ſuch a Meaning as forbids Swearing, if you look but into the next Words, where it is ſaid, *Let your Communication be yea yea and nay nay*; and it is ſaid, *An Oath is an End of all Strife*, this for the New

Teſtament: And the Old is poſitive for Swearing. And they that deny Swearing, deny God a ſpecial Part of his Worſhip.

Now you ſhall ſee how this Principle of Not Swearing tends to the Subverſion of the Government. *Firſt*, it denies the King the Security he ought to have of his Subjects for their Allegiance, which Oath they deny, and Security by Bond is not ſo good: for thereby they are not engaged in Conſcience, and they will only wait for a convenient Seaſon to forfeit their Bonds without Hazard, and make ſure Work in overthrowing the preſent Government, and ſecure their own Securities, but an Oath binds the Conſcience at all times, and that they cannot abide. Again, this Principle tends to ſubvert the Government, becauſe without Swearing we can have no Juſtice done, no Law executed, you may be robbed, your Houſes broke open, your Goods taken away, and be injured in your Perſons, and no Juſtice or Recompence can be had, becauſe the Fact cannot be proved; the Truth is, no Government can ſtand without Swearing; and were theſe People to have a Government among themſelves, they could not live without an Oath.

Whereas they pretend in their Scribbles, that this Act againſt Conventicles doth not concern them, but ſuch as under Pretence of worſhipping God, do at their Meetings conſpire againſt the Government. This is a Miſtake; for if they ſhould conſpire, they ſhould then be guilty of Treaſon, and we ſhould try them by other Laws: But this Act is againſt Meetings, to prevent them of ſuch Conſpiracy; for they meet to conſult, to know their Numbers, and to hold Correſpondency, that they may in a ſhort time be up in Arms.

I had the Honour to ſerve the King at *York*, upon the Trial of thoſe wicked Plotters; and we found thoſe Plots were hatched and carried on in theſe Meetings, and we hanged up four or five of the * Speakers or Praters, whom we found to be chief Leaders in that Rebellion. I warrant you their Leaders will keep themſelves from the third Offence, we ſhall not take them: If we could catch their Leaders, we ſhould try them by ſome other Law, which, if executed, will take away their Lives. This is a merciful Law, it takes not away their Eſtates, it leaves them intire; only baniſheth them for ſeven Years if they will not pay an hundred Pounds: and this is not for worſhipping God according to their Conſciences, for that they may do in their Families, but forſooth they cannot do that, but they muſt have thirty, forty, or an hundred others to contrive their Deſigns withal.

* Theſe were none of the People called *Quakers*.

NUMBER XL.

Copy of a Warrant *for taking two dead Bodies out of the* Bull *and* Mouth *Meeting-Houſe.* Pag. 305.

London, ſſ.

WHereas we are informed and find it to be ſo, that a certain Corps or dead Body of a *Quaker* who lived in Cloth-Fair, hath been this Day brought out of the Pariſh of St. *Bartholomews* to the *Bull* and *Mouth* in the City of *London*, ſituate in the Pariſh of St. *Anne* and *Agnes*, with Intent from thence to be buried, and accompanied with by thoſe People the *Quakers* in way of Triumph. And whereas we are alſo informed, that another Corps or ſome dead Body, is alſo this Day brought from ſome other Place to the ſaid *Bull* and *Mouth* in the ſaid Pariſh. Theſe are therefore in his Majeſty's Name, ſtraitly to will and require you the Church-Wardens, and other Officers of the Pariſh of St. *Anne* and *Agnes*, forthwith upon Sight hereof to cauſe both the ſaid Bodies to be forthwith lawfully buried, in the Church-yard of the ſaid Pariſh this Night, without fail, as you will anſwer the contrary at your Perils. Given under our Hands and Seals this 10th Day of *September*, 1664.

To the Church-Wardens and other Officers of St. Anne *and* Agnes, London.

Anthony Bateman, Mayor,
Thomas Adams,
Richard Browne,
John Frederick.

NUM-

NUMBER XLI.

Copy of a Warrant *for Tranſportation of certain Perſons called* Quakers, *ſentenced at the Seſſions at* Hicks's-Hall, *on the* 14*th of* October, 1664. Pag. 308.

MIDDX. *ſſ.*

To the Sheriffs of the County of Middleſex.

WHEREAS *Edward Lea* Cordwainer, *Hannah Trigg* Spinſter, *Edward Boycott*, Chandler, *Arthur Baker* Taylor, *Dowglas Templer* Spinſter, *William Roberts* Shoemaker, and *Margaret Jackſon* Spinſter, according to the late Act of Parliament, entituled, *An Act to ſuppreſs ſeditious Conventicles*, ſtand duly and lawfully indicted and convicted, at this General Quarter-Seſſions of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, holden for the County aforeſaid, by Adjournment, at *Hicks's-Hall* in St. *John's-ſtreet* in the ſaid County, this preſent Day of *October*, in the 16th Year of his ſaid Majeſty's Reign, before us, Sir *John Robinſon*, Knt. Lieutenant of his Majeſty's Tower of *London*, Sir *Hugh Smithſon*, Knt. and Baronet, Sir *Thomas Allen*, Knt. *George March*, *Richard Proſſor*, *Edwin Rich*, *Nathaniel Snape*, *Charles Pitfield*, *John Smith*, and *William Bowles*, Eſqs; Juſtices, aſſigned to keep the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, within the County of *Middleſex* aforeſaid, and alſo to hear and determine divers Felonies, Treſpaſſes, and other Miſdemeanours, done and committed within the ſaid

County of *Middleſex*, for that the ſaid *Edward Lea*, *Hannah Trigg*, *Arthur Baker*, *Dowglas Templer*, *Edward Boycott*, *William Roberts*, *Margaret Jackſon*, and every of them, being of the Years of ſixteen Years, and upwards, and Subjects of this Realm, after two ſeveral former Convictions againſt them, and every of them in this Behalf had, were and every of them was preſent at an unlawful Aſſembly and Meeting together in this County, with divers other diſobedient Perſons, to the Number of twenty Perſons, over and above the Perſons inhabiting the ſeveral Places of their ſeveral Meetings, under Colour and Pretence of ſome Exerciſe of Religion, in other Manner than is allowed by the Liturgy or Practice of the Church of *England*: Contrary to the Form of the ſaid late Act of Parliament. And thereupon Judgment is now given and entred, againſt the before named Perſons, and every of them, for their ſaid Offences. Theſe are therefore in his Majeſty's Name, to will and command you to convey the ſaid *Edward Lea*, *Hannah Trigg*, *Arthur Baker*, *Dowglas Templer*, *Edward Boycott*, *William Roberts* and *Margaret Jackſon*, to the Port of *London*, and thence to embark them and every of them, to be ſafely tranſported to the Iſland of *Barbadoes*, being one of his Majeſty's Foreign Plantations, there to remain for ſeven Years, and hereof you may not fail at your Peril. Given under our Hands and Seals at *Hicks's-Hall*, the aforeſaid 10th Day of *October*, in the ſixteenth Year of his ſaid Majeſty's Reign.

John Robinſon	Edwin Rich
Hugh Smithſon	Nathaniel Snape
Thomas Allen	Charles Pitfield
George March	John Smith
Richard Proſſor	William Bowles.

NUM-

NUMBER XLII.

Hannah Trigg's Certificate. Pag. 308.

HANNAH TRIGG Daughter of *Timothy* and *Katharine Trigg*, of the Pariſh of *Whitechappel*,, was born the 20th Day of *Auguſt*, in the Year 1649. Theſe are to certify all whom it may concern, that the aboveſaid is a juſt and true Account of the Age of *Hannah Trigg*, lawful Daughter of *Timothy* and *Katharine Trigg* of the Pariſh of *Whitechappel*: And we whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed do teſtify the ſame, and are ready to depoſe it if required, we being then and there preſent at the Delivery and Birth of the ſaid *Hannah Trigg*.

Margery Southen, her Mark. I+I.

Elizabeth Exelby, her Mark. E.

NUM-

NUMBER XLIII.

Copy of DOROTHY DOORE's *Mittimus.*
Page 314.

Midd. ſſ.

WE ſend you herewith the Body of *Dorothy Doore*, being taken preaching in the Street, among a Company of People unlawfully gathered together about her, contrary to the Laws of this Realm, made for the Prohibition of unlawful Aſſemblies, *encouraging People to perſiſt in their unlawful Aſſemblies, and not to fear any Man*, requiring you in his Majeſty's Name, to receive her the ſaid *Dorothy Doore*, and detain and keep her in your ſafe Cuſtody, until ſhe be delivered by due Courſe of Law, and this ſhall be your ſufficient Warrant. Dated this 20th Day of *November*, 1664.

To the Keeper of Newgate.

Thomas Byde,
Charles Pitfield.

NUM-

NUMBER XLIV.

A Copy of the Duke of Albemarle's *Warrant.* Pag. 327.

WHEREAS the Perſons hereafter named, to wit, *William Watſon*, *Morgan Watkins*, *Hezekiah Carter*, *Francis Dove*, *Stephen White*, *Benjamin Griffith*, *William Avelyn*, *Andrew Carter*, *Samuel Stonſon*, and *Richard Butcher*, were Yeſterday at an unlawful Meeting in St. *John's*, contrary to an Act of Parliament. Theſe are to require you to receive the ſaid Perſons into the Priſon of the Gatehouſe, and to ſecure them till further Order. And you are to certify to me the Names of ſuch of them, as have been before apprehended for unlawful Meetings and committed to your Cuſtody, and how often they have been in Priſon. Given under my Hand this 9th Day of *Auguſt*, 1665.

To the Keeper of the Gate-houſe, *or his* Deputy.

ALBEMARLE.

A Serjeant and four Files.

NUM-

NUMBER XLV.

Another WARRANT *from the ſaid* Duke.

Pag. 203.

YOU are on Sight hereof to take into your Cuſtody, *Solomon Eccles*, *Robert Towerland*, *Thomas Portland*, *John Bolſover*, *Humble Thatcher*, *William Crouch*, *John Pierce*, and *Chriſtopher Cooke*, who are guilty of being at an unlawful Meeting, and refuſing to pay the Fines, and you are to ſecure them till farther Order. Given under my Hand this 23d of *Auguſt*, 1663.

To the Keeper of the Gate-houſe, *or his* Deputy.

ALBEMARLE.

The Officer of the Guards is to ſend a Serjeant and four Files with them.

ALBEMARLE.

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* *A* Conformiſt, *but diſtrained for his Son's Abſence from the Pariſh-Church.*

† *A* Conformiſt *alſo, but her Son a* Quaker.

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† A *Conformiſt*, but diſtrained for Fines for his Son and Daughter.

¶ A poor *Servant*, threſhing, had his Hat, Coat and Doublet, worth but three Shillings, taken away for *Non-conformity*.

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Stevenſon

† Being a *Conſtable*, and conſcientiouſly refuſing to make *Diſtreſs* on his Neighbour's Goods for *Non-conformity*, was himſelf fined, and had his Goods taken away to the Value of Twenty Shillings.

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IV. HARTFORTSHIRE.

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IV. KENT.

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